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HISTORICAL, PICTORIAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD,

OF

CHARITON COUNTY, MISSOURI.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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Preface.

In presenting to the public this volume, the publishers consider it incumbent upon them to make some acknowledgment of the many courtesies and favors we have received in the compilation of the matter herein contained, and the generous approval with which an appreciative public have responded by their subscriptions. This volume has been prepared in response to the prevailing and popular demand for the preservation of local history and biography. The design of the present work is more to gather and preserve in attractive form, while fresh with the evidence of truth, the enormous fund of perishing occurrences, than to abstract from insufficient contemporaneous data remote, doubtful or incorrect conclusions.

Fully aware of our inability to furnish a perfect history, an accomplishment vouchsafed to the imagination only of the dreamer or the theorist, we make no pretentions of having prepared a work devoid of blemish. To him who has not attempted the compilation of such a work, the obstacles to be surmounted are unknown. Notwithstanding the fact that the whole country has suffered under a financial crisis of intense severity, and commercial business of all kinds has been in a state of almost total prostration, we cannot help acknowledging, under such circumstances, an almost unexpected and flattering result. In this connection we desire to return to Hon. Perry S. Rader, of Brunswick, and author of Rader's History of Missouri, our especial thanks for valuable favors received, in the loan of a number of cuts appearing in the first part of this work, as used in his history.

Believing that all thoughtful people, at present and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of this Historical, Pictorial and Biographical Record of so promising a county, and the great benefit that will result, we remain

The Publishers.

Imperial Missouri.

PART I.

Imperial Missouri.

IN conformity with the idea expressed by that greatest of the English historians, Macaulay, and one of the most brilliant writers of the nineteenth century, expressed in the following, "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people," has this PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD of Chariton county been prepared. Inasmuch as this county is only a municipal part of the great commonwealth of Missouri, a brief sketch of the "Imperial State" may not be amiss in this connection.

Missouri, after one of the most bitter and hotly contested controversies that ever threatened the political skies attending the birth of a new child in the great sisterhood of states, and lasting throughout a number of years, was formally admitted to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a state to which she sought to be clothed, August 10, 1821. Due to the bitterness and animosity engendered by the agitation of the slavery question throughout the length and breadth of the nation, attending the admission of the state to the union, immigration was tardy and the wealth and population of the state increased very slowly; but a country destined to be among the foremost of the union in natural resources, material wealth, financial prosperity, agricultural and commercial activities, was not to lie in a dormant state very long.

At that time the most ardent imagination never conceived of the progress which was to mark the history of this great state. The adventurous pioneer who pitched his tent upon these broad prairies, or threaded the dark labyrinths of the lonely forest, little thought that a mighty tide of physical and intellectual strength would so soon follow in his footsteps, to populate, build up and enrich the domain which he was just then entering upon. Such, however, has been the case, for year after year civilization advanced further and further until today the mountains, the hills and the valleys; yes even the rocks and the caverns, resound with the noise and din of busy millions. With its population of nearly 3,000,000, Missouri embracing an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres, would accommodate

another million families very easily, and still have room for another million or two without crowding. Rich in nature's noblest productions, grand in historic memories, interesting in varied landscapes of mountain and prairie, meadows, hills and streamlets, this state should claim more than a passing notice. The geographical center of the United States, Missouri has always occupied a prominent place in our country's history. In general resources Missouri is certainly the imperial state. Every known mineral is found within her borders in quanties large and small. Many years before any permanent settlement was made in the state by the whites, lead was mined within the limits of the state at a number of points along the Mississippi, while to-day, hundreds of mines are opened and many of them being successfully operated. Copper and zinc ore have been found in a number of varieties and mines have been opened and successfully worked, yielding good returns. Zinc, especially, is found in abundant quantities in nearly all of the lead mines in the southwestern part of the state. Prominent among the minerals which have done so much towards advertising Missouri as a mining state is its inexhaustible beds of iron. Of this ore she is abundantly supplied with the best and purest quality. While iron ore is found in paying quantities in twenty-five or thirty counties of the state, the greatest deposits are perhaps those of Iron Mountain, being 200 feet high and covering an area of 500 acres, producing a metal which by analysis contains from 65 to 69 per cent. of pure metalic iron. Although the development of her coal fields is yet in its infancy, Missouri has been abundantly supplied with the heat producing black diamond. The fact has been proven by geological surveys that the coal deposits of the state are almost innumerable, embracing all varieties of the bituminous coal, easy of access, from whose beds generations yet unborn may extract an ample supply to meet the comforts of life. Unimportant with the foregoing, yet the source of great wealth, are the sandstones of the state, its gypsum, and lime, clays and paints, and its mineral waters.

To discuss at length the many natural resources with which an all-wise and beneficent Creator has seen fit to bless this state, would be a very arduous task and a delicate responsibility which we do not desire to assume here. Nature has done much for Missouri and Missourians in turn are improving their God-given opportunities. Situated as she is, from a geographical standpoint and as to population, in the center of the United States, the great commonwealth of Missouri could in an emergency, provide the entire country with the necessaries

of life for quite a lenghty period. The state is exceptionally well watered, drouths are uncommon, floods rare, and the fertility of the soil such that a total failure of crops is unknown.

Its climate is mild, salubrious and healthful. No sandstorms sweep over her prairies, no simooms devast her fields nor do "northers" scatter disease in her train. In agriculture, Missouri ranks third in the union, in the value of its farm products. The soil is diversified and capable of producing not only grains and fruits common to temperate zones but cotton and semi-tropical fruits. Its corn-fields yield upwards of 200,000,000 bushels yearly, and while not strictly a small grain state, from 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels of wheat and other grain are harvested every year. Every vegetable and fruit which can be grown in the temperate zone can be raised here profitably if carefully and intelligently undertaken. Its potatoes, sweet and Irish, are among the finest produced in the country, while its grapes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots and quinces are large and delicious in flavor. Tobacco and cotton are also cultivated with success. Soil and scenery of every known type are found within her borders. While the state possesses no exceptionally high mountains, her people boast of forests and hills delightful to the eye and overflowing with wealth above and below the surface.

Missouri is truly a great commonwealth of happy homes. Her people are industrious and intelligent and consequently contented and happy. The state has never indulged in wild advertising schemes to induce strangers to come here and purchase property at fabulous prices, that the owners might be able to pay their debts and leave the country. While it has had much to contend with, it has come out grandly, paying all its debts. To-day her bonds command a higher premium than those of any other state. Her school fund is the largest and her public school system will compare favorably with sister states that have had the advantage of many more years of experience. No state in the union possesses so many advantages and our people appreciate the fact. With the "Father of Waters" washing the entire eastern border, the "Big Muddy" dividing the state in twain, and a perfect network of railroads leading to excellent markets on either side, profit in all kinds of business is assured, hence the people of the state are satisfied to live and die on Missouri soil. They are proud of the state and cherish its grand memories with grateful devotion. They love its laws, revere its institutions and are loyal to its government. They are charmed by its grandeur and picturesque beauty of its scen-

ery and never tire of the splendid panorama of widening views that stretch out into the dim distance until earth and sky seem to meet. She is one of the fairest states of the sisterhood, well worthy of the following eloquent tribute paid her by Hon. Wm. H. Wallace in a speech delivered by him at Kansas City in 1890, as follows:

GRAND OLD MISSOURI.

"Grand, beautiful, magnificent Missouri! Where rolling prairies, fertile valleys, mighty forests, placid lakes, majestic rivers, enchant the eye and woo the heart; where flowers of every hue and clime freshen in the evening dews till the green ivy of the north and the fragrant magnolia of the south meet each other in a common home and rebuking sectional hate entwine their arms in tenderest love; where birds of every note and plumage wend their merry flight, from the humming bird that flutters in the honeysuckle to the eagle that builds his eyrie in the craggy cliff, while the mocking bird, the nightengale and the bobolink wake the forest with ringing melodies sweet as those that rose in paradise; where the perch, the croppy and the bass leap in the sunbeams and the hunter's horn rouses the fleet footed fox and the bounding deer! Fertile, bounteous, exhaustless Missouri. Where yellow harvests are locked in the golden sunshine rich as those that ripened in the land of Nile; where corn and cotton flourish in a common soil, and the apple and peach grow in luscious beauty side by side; where exhaustless beds of coal, lead and zinc lie sleeping in the earth, and mountains of iron await the blazing forge. Enterprising, majestic, imperial Missouri. Where more than half a million souls have swelled our number during the past decade; where the lights of a genuine Christian civilization, like vestal virgins, holds their vigils, unerring and undying as the silvery stars, and where under the soft and hallowed flame Progress, like the Hebrew giant, bursting the withes protection is ever tying about his limbs, is leaping forward in the great race for material wealth and glory with bounding strides unsurpassed in all the sisterhood of states. Educated, intelligent, God-fearing Missouri. Where school houses so thickly dot the hills and plains that voice meet voice from merry children romping on the lea till one vast chorus mounts the skies; where from every city, village, hamlet, the graceful spires and the church going bell call the way to Heaven; where thousands of Christian homes cluster by the rivers and on the hill tops, with the open fire and the dancing flames, with the old arm chair and the well worn Bible—cherished scenes, where first we learned to lisp the name of father, mother, sister, brother,

Sacred, tender, hallowed old Missouri soil. Beloved land of mingled joy and grief! Where all the flowers of youth have grown and bloomed and childhood's merry laughter, in gleeful echoes, linger still to cheer and thrill the drooping heart. Where many a hope has perished in an hour and many a falling tear has found a grave; where our mothers first taught us to kneel in prayer, and where, under the willows and by the brooks, the forms of loved ones gone before us await our coming to slumber by them till the resurrection morn."

COUNTIES OF MISSOURI, WHEN ORGANIZED AND ORIGIN OF NAME

ADAIR.—Organized Jan. 29, 1841 and was named for Adair county, Ky., whence some of the early prominent settlers came.

ANDREW.—Organized Jan. 29, 1841, and was named in honor of Andrew Jackson Davis, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis.

ATCHISON.—Organized February 14, 1845; was named in honor of Hon. David R. Atchison. He was born in Frogtown, Fayette Co., Kentucky, Aug. 11, 1807; was educated for the bar; removed to Missouri in 1830 and elected to the State Legislature in 1834 and '38; in 1841 was appointed Judge of the Platte county circuit court, and in 1843 was appointed a senator in Congress, and subsequently elected for two successive terms. He served for one day as President of the United States, holding the office for twenty-four hours on Sunday, between the going out of one President and the incoming of his successor. Upon his retirement from the senate, he turned his attention to agriculture, and died in 1886.

BARTON.—Organized Dec. 12, 1855 and was named in honor of Hon. David Barton, one of the two first United States senators from Missouri.

BATES.—Organized Jan. 29, 1841, and was named for Hon. Edward Bates, of St. Louis, and a native of Goochland county, Virginia; born September 4, 1793; moved to St. Louis in 1814; studied law for

two years, and began to practice in 1816. In 1818 was prosecuting attorney of St. Louis circuit; in 1820 a delegate to the State Constitutional convention, and the same year appointed Attorney-General of the new state of Missouri; in 1824 was appointed United States attorney for the Missouri District, and in 1826 was elected a representative in Congress. In 1850 he declined the appointment, by President Fillmore, of Secretary of War, and in 1853 was elected Judge of the St. Louis Land Court, which he afterwards resigned. In 1856 he presided at the Whig convention of Baltimore, and in 1858 received from Harvard University the degree of LL. D. His death occurred in St. Louis, March 25, 1869.

Benton.—Organized Jan. 3, 1835 and named in honor of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Missouri's great senator.

Bollinger.—Organized March 1, 1851, was named in honor of Maj. Geo. F. Bollinger, one of the first settlers and a prominent member of the Territorial Legislature, etc. The county seat, Marble Hill, originally called Dallas, was so named from the alleged natural character of the site.

Boone.—Organized November 16, 1820 and named for Missouri's pioneer settler, Daniel Boone.

Buchanan.—Organized February 10, 1839, named for Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. The first county seat was Sparta, near the center of the county; in 1846 it was moved to St. Joseph.

Butler.—Organized February 27, 1849. Named in honor of Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, a prominent American officer in the war with Mexico, and democratic candidate for vice-president in 1848.

Callaway.—Organized November 25, 1820; was named for Capt. James Callaway, grandson of Daniel Boone, and who was killed by the Indians in the southern part of Montgomery county, March 8, 1815.

Camden.—Originally created Jan. 29, 1841, and called Kinderhook, for the country seat of President Van Buren. In 1843 the name was changed to Camden, for a county in North Carolina.

CALDWELL.—Organized December 26, 1836; was named for Col. John Caldwell, of Kentucky, by the author of the organizing act, Alex W. Doniphan.

CAPE GIRARDEAU.—One of the original "districts" organized October 1, 1812; reduced to its present limits March 5, 1849. Named for the town founded by Louis Lorimer in 1794. Jackson, the county seat, was incorporated in 1824 and named for "Old Hickory."

CARROLL.—Organized Jan. 3, 1833. Named in honor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration.

CARTER.—Organized March 10, 1859, and named for one of its earliest and most prominent citizens, Zimri Carter.

CASS.—Organized September 14, 1835, and first called Van Buren, in honor of President Van Buren, whom Missourians at that day delighted to honor; but in 1849, after he had been the presidential candidate of the Free Soil party in the preceding canvass, the name was changed to Cass, in honor of Lewis Cass, of Michigan, the Democratic candidate in 1848, defeated by Gen. Taylor.

CEDAR.—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for its principal stream.

CHARITON.—Organized November 16, 1820, and named for the town of Chariton, which was laid out in 1817, and located near the mouth of the river of that name. Lewis and Clark were of the opinion that the original name of the Chariton was "Theriaton", but others asserted that the word is old French, and signifies a chariot or little wagon, a corruption of *charrette* probably. The first county seat was Chariton, long extinct. Keytesville, the present county seat was laid out in 1832 and named by its fouder, James Keyte, for himself.

CHRISTIAN.—Organized March 8, 1860, and was probably named for a county in Kentucky.

CLARK.—Organized in 1838, (many authorities say 1818, but the Clark county then organized was in Arkansas) named in honor of Gov. Wm. Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and the first Governor of the Territory of Missouri proper, serving from 1813 to 1820.

CLAY.—Organized January 2, 1822, and named in honor of Henry Clay. Liberty, the county seat, was laid out the same year.

CLINTON.—Organized January 15, 1833; reduced to its present size in 1841. Named for Vice-President George Clinton, of New York.

COLE.—Organized November 16, 1820, and named for Captain Stephen Cole, a noted pioneer of Missouri, who built Cole's Fort, at

the present site of Boonville. His death occurred sometime in the thirties, it is said, while on "the plains."

COOPER.—Organizer December 17, 1818, was named for Captain Sarshell Cooper, another prominent pioneer, killed by the Indians while seated at his own fireside in "Cooper's Fort," Howard county, April 14, 1814. Boonville, the county seat, was laid out in 1817 and named for Daniel Boone.

CRAWFORD.—Organized January 23, 1829 and named in honor of Hon. William H. Crawford, of Georgia, candidate for President in 1824.

DADE.—Organized January 29, 1841, and was named for Major Dade, of Seminole Massacre fame. The name of the county seat, Greenfield, has no special significance.

DALLAS.—Originally called Niangua, and organized in 1842; changed to Dallas, December 10, 1844, and named in honor of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, then vice-President elect.

DAVIESS.—Organized December 29, 1836; was named in honor of Col. Jos. H. Daviess, of Kentucky, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811. Gallatin, the county seat, was laid out in 1837 and named for the old Swiss financier, Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury from 1801 to 1813.

DEKALB.—Organized February 25, 1845 and named in honor of the Baron DeKalb, of the Revolution, who fell at the battle of Camden.

DENT.—Organized February 10, 1851. Named in honor of Lewis Dent, a Tennessean, who settled in the county in 1835, and was its first representative, elected in 1862. Salem, the county seat, was located in 1852. Perhaps, when christened, its founders had in mind the Hebrew word Salem, signifying peace.

DOUGLAS.—Organized October 19, 1857, was named for Stephen A. Douglas.

DUNKLIN.—Organized February 14, 1845, was named in honor of Daniel Dunklin, Governor of the State from 1832 to 1836; Surveyor-General of the United States, etc.

FRANKLIN.—Organized December 11, 1818; was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. The first county seat was at Newport, but in 1830 was removed to Union.

GASCONADE.—Organized November 25, 1820; named for the river. Reduced to its present limits (nearly) 1835. Hermann was laid out in 1837, and became the county seat in 1845.

GENTRY.—Organized February 12, 1841. Named in honor of

Col. Richard Gentry, of Boone County, who fell at the head of the Missouri regiment in the battle against the Seminole Indians at Okeechobee, Fla., on Christmas day, 1837. The county seat, Albany, was at first called Athens.

GREENE.—Organized January 2, 1833; named for General Nathaniel Greene, of the War of the Revolution. Springfield, the county seat, was named for the seat of justice of Robertson county, Tenn.

GRUNDY.—Organized January 2, 1841; was named for Hon. Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, attorney-general of the United States from 1838 to 1840, etc. Trenton was selected the county seat in 1843.

HARRRISON.—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. Albert G. Harrison, of Callaway county, a representative in Congress from the state from 1834 to 1839, dying in the latter year.

HENRY.—Originally called Rives, in honor of William C. Rives, of Virginia, then a democratic politician of national reputation. Organized December 13, 1834. In 1840 Mr. Rives became a Whig, and in 1841 the name of the county was changed to Henry, in honor of Patrick Henry.

HICKORY.—Organized February 14, 1845, was named for the sobriquet of Andrew Jackson. Hermitage, the county seat, was named for "Old Hickory's" residence.

HOLT.—In 1839 the territory in the Platte Purchase, north of Buchanan county, was organized into the "Territory" of "Ne-at-a-wah," and attached to Buchanan. "Ne-at-a-wah" included the present counties of Andrew, Holt, Atchison and Nodaway. In 1841 this territory was subdivided and the county of "Nodaway" organized, but a few weeks later the Legislature changed the name to Holt, in honor of Hon. David Rice Holt, the representative from Platte county, who had died during the session, and buried at Jefferson City.

HOWARD.—Organized January 23, 1816 and named in honor of Col. Benjamin Howard, Governor of the "Territory of Louisiana" from 1810 to 1812. Old Franklin was the first county seat but in 1823 Fayette (named for Gen. LaFayette) became the county seat.

HOWELL.—Organized March 2, 1857. Named for James Howell, who settled in Howell's Valley in 1832.

IRON.—Organized February 17, 1857 and named for its principal mineral. The origin of the name of its county seat, Ironton, is apparent.

JACKSON.—Organized December 15, 1826, and named for "The

hero of New Orleans." Independence, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

JASPER.—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Sergt. Jasper, a noted soldier of the Revolution, who planted the flag on Fort Moultrie, amidst a shower of British cannon balls, and fell at the assault on Savannah in 1779.

JEFFERSON.—Organized December 8, 1818, and named for Thomas Jefferson. The first county seat was at Herculaneum. In 1835 it was removed to the present site, then called Monticello, and in 1837 the designation of the capital of Jefferson was changed to Hillsboro.

JOHNSON.—Organized December 13, 1834, and named for Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, "The Slayer of Tecumseh," who was afterwards, from 1837 to 1841, vice-president of the United States. The town of Warrensburg is the county seat and was founded in 1835 and named for John and Martin D. Warren.

KNOX.—Organized February 14, 1845, named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, the Boston Bookseller, who during the Revolutionary War became Washington's chief of artillery, and who, the night before the battle of Trenton, we are told, "Went about tugging at his gun like a Trojan and swearing like a pirate." He was the first Secretary of War of the United States. Edina, the county seat, was founded in 1839 and named for the ancient capital of Scotland.

LACLEDE.—Organized February 24, 1849, and named for Pierre Laclede Liguest, often called Laclede, the founder of St. Louis. The county seat, Lebanon, was named for a town in Tennessee.

LAFAYETTE.—Organized November 16, 1820. In 1334 the name of the county was changed from Lillard to Lafayette in honor of Marquis de la Fayette. Lexington is the county seat, but the first county seat was Mt. Vernon.

LAWRENCE.—The first organization of a county called Lawrence in 1818, was never perfected. The present county was created February 25, 1845 and named for the gallant Yankee sea captain, James Lawrence, who said, "Don't give up the ship." Mt. Vernon, the county seat, was located the same year.

LEWIS.—Organized Jan. 2, 1833, was named for Capt. Merriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who was Governor of the Territory of Louisiana from 1807 to 1809, and who committed suicide in Tennessee the latter year while on his way to Washington.

Monticello, the county seat, was laid out in 1834, and named after the country seat of Thomas Jefferson.

LINCOLN.—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of the Revolution. Troy, (originally called Wood's Fort) became the county seat in 1819.

LINN.—Organized January 7, 1837, and was named in honor of Dr. Lewis F. Linn, a gentleman of remarkable abilities, honored and respected by the best men of his day for his manifold virtues. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, November 5, 1796; studied medicine, and in 1809 removed to Missouri; in 1814 assisted in fighting the battles of his country, and in 1827 was elected to the State Legislature. In 1833 he was elected a senator in Congress, serving until his death, which occurred at St. Genevieve, Missouri, Oct. 3, 1843. Throughout his active career he identified himself with the people of the Mississippi valley, by whom his death was greatly regretted.

LIVINGSTON.—Organized January 6, 1837. Was named for Hon. Edward Livingston, who was Secretary of State from 1831 to 1833. The county seat, Chillicothe, (an Indian name said to signify "the big town where we live") was founded in 1837.

MCDONALD.—Organized March 3, 1849, supposedly named for Sergt. McDonald, a South Carolina trooper of the Revolution. The first county seat was Rutlege, but was subsequently removed to Pineville, which was originally called Marysville.

MACON.—Organized January 6, 1837, and named for Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina.

MADISON.—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for President Madison. The first county seat was St. Michael, near the present capital, Fredricktown, which was located in 1821.

MARIES.—Organized March 2, 1855, and named for the two streams, Marie and Little Marie.

MARION.—Organized December 23, 1826, and named for Gen. Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox." Palmyra, always the county seat, was laid off in 1819.

MERCER.—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Gen. Hugh Mercer, of the Revolution; Princetown, the county seat, was so called for the battle in which he lost his life.

MILLER.—Organized February 6, 1837; was named in honor of John Miller, a Colonel under Harrison in the War of 1812; Governor of Missouri from 1826 to 1832, and member of Congress from 1836 to 1842.

MISSISSIPPI.—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the Father of Waters.

MONITEAU.—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the stream, whose name is a corruption of the Indian word *Manitou*, meaning the Deity.

MONROE.—Organized January 6, 1831, and named in honor of James Monroe. Paris, the county seat, was settled in 1831.

MONTGOMERY.—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for General Richard Montgomery, who fell at the storming of Quebec.

MORGAN.—Organized January 5, 1833, and named for General Daniel Morgan, who commanded the famous riflemen in the Revolution. The first county seat was at Millville, now extinct, but in 1834 was removed to Versailles.

NEW MADRID.—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812, and named for the town (the county seat) which properly speaking, was founded by Gen. Morgan, of New Jersey, in 1788.

NEWTON.—Organized December 31, 1838; was named in honor of Sergt. Newton, the comrade of Jasper, the Revolutionary hero. The name given the county seat, Neosho, is a corruption of the Osage Indian word, Ne-o-zho.

NODAWAY.—Organized February 14, 1845, and was named for the stream flowing through it. The name is a corruption of Ni-di-wah, a Sac and Fox Indian word, neaning "hearsay." (It will be remembered that the original designation of Holt county was Nodaway.) Maryville, the county seat, was laid off in 1845, and named for its first lady resident, Mrs. Mary Graham.

OREGON.—Organized February 14, 1845, was named for the territory then under discussion.

OSAGE.—Organized January 29, 1841, and named for the river which forms the greater portion of its western boundary. The river was named by the French, more than 100 years ago, from the tribe of Indians upon its banks. Linn, the county seat, was named in honor of Senator Lewis F. Linn.

OZARK.—Organized January 29, 1841. In 1843 the name was changed to Decatur, in honor of the famous fighting Commodore, Stephen Decatur, but in 1845 its present title was restored.

PEMISCOT.—Organized February 19, 1861, was named for the large bayou within its borders. The word signifies "liquid mud." Gayoso, the county seat, was named for a prominent Spanish official of the territorial days.

PERRY.—Organized November 16, 1820, and was named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. Perryville, the county seat, was located in 1821.

PETTIS.—Organized January 26, 1833; was named in honor of Hon. Spencer Pettis, of St. Louis, and a member of Congress from Missouri in 1828-31, and who was killed in a duel with Maj. Thomas Biddle, on Bloody Island, in the latter year. The first county seat was established at St. Helena, but in 1837 it was removed to Georgetown and in 1862 to Sedalia. The last named town was laid out in 1859 and named by its founder, Gen. George R. Smith, for his daughter, Sarah, who was familiarly called "Sade" and "Sed."

PHELPS.—Organized November 13, 1857, and was named in honor of Hon. John S. Phelps, of Greene county, member of Congress from 1844 to 1862 and Governor from 1877 to 1881.

PIKE.—Organized December 14, 1818. Named in honor of Gen. Zebulon Pike, who explored the Upper Mississippi in 1805; visited Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and other territory of the west in 1806; discovered the mountain which yet bears the name of Pike's Peak, and who was killed at the battle of York, in Canada, in April, 1813. Bowling Green was laid out in 1819, and became the county seat in 1824, upon its removal from Louisiana.

PLATTE.—Organized December 31, 1838, and was named indirectly for the Platte river, which flows through it, and from which the Platte Purchase was named. Platte City, the county seat, was originally called Falls of Platte.

POLK.—Organized March 13, 1835, and named in honor of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, who afterwards, in 1844, became President. He had many admirers among the first settlers, who had known him in Tennessee before their removal to Missouri.

PULASKI.—Organized December 15, 1818; was named in honor of Count Pulaski, who fell at Savannah during the Revolution.

PUTNAM.—Organized February 28, 1845, and was named for Gen. Israel Putnam. Has had a number of county seats, but was finally

located at harmony, the present name of which is Unionville.

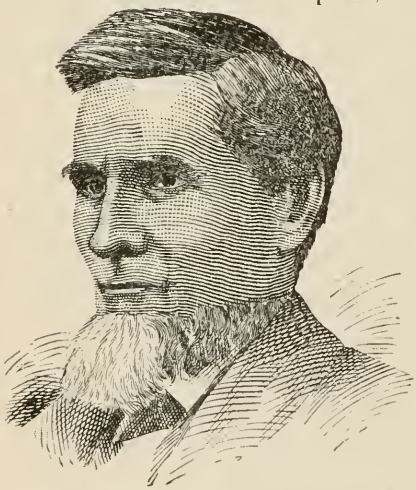
RALLS.—Organized November 16, 1820, and was named for Daniel Ralls, at that time a member of the Legislature from Pike county. New London was laid out in 1819.

RANDOLPH.—Organized January 22, 1829, and named for John Randolph, of Roanoke. Huntsville, named for Judge Ezra Hunt, became the county seat in 1830.

RAY.—Organized November 16, 1820; was named for Hon. John Ray, a member of the Constitutional Convention from Howard county. The first county seat was Bluffton, but was removed to Richmond in 1828.

REYNONDS.—Organized February 25, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. Thomas Reynolds, Governor of Missouri from '41 to '44, in which latter year he committed suicide at the capital.

RIPLEY.—Organized January 5, 1813, and was named for Gen. Ripley, of the war of 1812. Doniphan, the county seat was named in honor of Col. A. W. Doniphan, of Clay county, Missouri's renowned hero of the Mexican war, he having led an expedition from Missouri, which in many respects is considered the most wonderful military expedition in all history. The Missourians, under the command of Col. Doniphan, traveled from this state through an uninhabited country, to Santa Fe, a distance of 900 miles in less than fifty days. Col. Doniphan's expedition traveled 3,000 miles, fought many battles with a loss of less than fifty men, and gained for the United States, New Mexico, a track of land twice as large as Missouri.



ST. CLAIR.—Organized January 29, 1841, was named for Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of the Revolution. Oceola, named for the noted Seminole chief, became the county seat in 1842.

ST. FRANCOIS.—Organized December 19, 1821, was named for the river. Farmington the present county seat, was not laid out unti the year of 1856.

STE. GENEVIEVE.—One of the original "districts," was organized

October 1, 1812, and named for the town, which was founded practically, in 1763, although settled, probably, in 1735.

ST. CHARLES.—One of the original "districts," was organized October 1, 1818, and named for the town which was named by the French.

ST. LOUIS.—One of the original "districts," was organized Oct. 1, 1812, and named for the town, which in turn was named for King Louis XV of France, having been founded by Pierre Laclede in 1764. Clayton was made the county seat in 1875.

SALINE.—Organized November 25, 1820, named for its salt springs. County seats in their order have been Jefferson, Jonesboro, Arrow Rock and Marshall.

SCHUYLER.—Organized February 14, 1845, was named for Gen. Phillip Schuyler of the Revolution. The first county seat was at Tippecanoe; Lancaster, the present capital, was laid out in 1845.

SCOTLAND.—Organized January 29, 1841, was named by Hon. S. W. B. Carnegy, in honor of the land of his ancestors. He surveyed and named the town of Edinburg, and also the town of Edna, in Knox county. The first courts in Scotland were held at Sand Hill, but in 1843 the county seat was located at Memphis.

SCOTT.—Organized December 28, 1821, was named for Hon. John Scott, the first Congressman from Missouri. The first county seat was at Benton.

SHANNON.—Organized January 29, 1841, was named for Hon. George F. Shannon, a prominent lawyer and politician of the state, who dropped dead in the courthouse at Palmyra, in August, 1836.

SHELBY.—Organized January 2, 1835, was named in honor of Gen. Isaac Shelby, who fought at King's Mountain, in the Revolution, and was subsequently Governor of Kentucky. The first county seat was Oak Dale, but in 1836 was located at Shelbyville.

STODDARD.—Organized January 2, 1836, was named in honor of Capt. Amos Stoddard of Connecticut, who took possession of Missouri in the name of his government after the Louisiana purchase.

STONE.—Organized February 10, 1851, was named for the stony character of its soil. Galena, the county seat, was so named for the presents of that mineral in the vicinity.

SULLIVAN.—Fully organized February 16, 1843, was named by Hon. E. C. Morelock for his native county in Tennessee. In the preliminary organization, in 1843, the county was named Highland. The

first courts were held at the house of A. C. Hill, on the present site of Milan, which became the county seat in 1845.

TANEY.—Organized January 6, 1837, was named in honor of Chief Justice Taney. Forsyth, the county seat, was located in 1838, and named in honor of Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia, Secretary of State of the United States from 1834 to 1841.

TEXAS.—Organized February 14, 1845, was named for the Lone Star State. Houston, the county seat, was named for Gen. Sam Houston, the "hero of San Jacinto."

VERNON.—Organized as at present February 27, 1855 and named for Hon. Miles Vernon, a member, of the State Senate from Laclede county, who fought under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and who presided over the Senate branch of the "Claib Jackson Legislature" which passed the "Ordinance of Secession," at Neosho, October 28, 1861. Nevada, the county seat, was originally called Nevada City, and named by Col. D. C. Hunter, for a town in California.

WARREN.—Organized January 5, 1833, was named for Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. Warrenton became the county seat, in 1835.

WASHINGTON.—Organized August 21, 1813, was named for the "Father of His Country." It is claimed that Potosi, the county seat, was first settled in 1765.

WAYNE.—Organized December 11, 1818, when it comprised the greater part of the southern one third of the State. It was formerly called by the sobriquet of "the State of Wayne" and latterly "the mother of counties." It was named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, of the Revolution. Greenville, the county seat, was laid out in 1818 and named for the scene of Gen. Wayne's treaty.

WEBSTER.—Organized March 3, 1855, and named for Daniel Webster. The county seat, Marshfield, was named for Webster's country seat.

WORTH.—Organized February 8, 1861, and named in honor of Gen. William Worth, one of the prominent American commanders in the Mexican War. Grant City, the county seat, was laid off in 1864, and named for General Grant.

WRIGHT.—Organized January 29, 1841, was named for Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, a leading democratic statesman of that period. Hartsville was named for the owner of the site.

POPULATION OF MISSOURI BY COUNTIES IN 1890.

Below we give the population of the state by counties according to the census of 1890. In 1800 the total population of the state was only 7,028. Ten years later in numbered 20,845; in 1820 the census report gives it as about 66,000, while in 1850 Missouri was the home of 682,044 people. The next ten years increased the number to 1,182,-012. In 1870 it was 1,721,295 and in 1880 had grown to 2,168,380. According to the last census Missouri's total population is 2,679,184, divided as follows:

COUNTY.	POPULATION.	COUNTY.	POPULATION.
Adair	17,417	Dent	12,149
Andrew	16,000	Douglas	14,111
Atchison	15,533	Dunklin	15,085
Audrain	22,074	Franklin	28,056
Barry	22,943	Gasconade	11,706
Barton	18,504	Gentry	19,018
Bates	32,223	Green	48,616
Benton	14,973	Grundy	17,876
Bollinger	13,121	Harrison	21,033
Boone	26,043	Henry	28,235
Buchanan	70,100	Hickory	9,453
Butler	10,164	Holt	15,469
Caldwell	15,152	Howard	17,371
Callaway	25,131	Howell	18,618
Camden	10,040	Iron	9,191
Cape Girardeau	22,060	Jackson	160,510
Carroll	25,742	Jasper	50,500
Carter	4,659	Jefferson	22,484
Cass	23,301	Johnson	28,132
Cedar	15,620	Knox	13,501
Chariton	26,254	Laclede	14,701
Christian	14,017	Lafayette	30,184
Clark	15,126	Lawrence	26,228
Clay	19,856	Lewis	15,935
Clinton	17,138	Lincoln	18,346
Cole	17,281	Linn	24,121
Cooper	22,707	Livingston	20,658
Crawford	11,961	McDonald	11,283
Dade	17,526	Macon	30,575
Dallas	12,647	Madison	9,268
Daviess	20,456	Maries	8,600
DeKalb	14,539	Marion	26,233

COUNTY.	POPULATION.	COUNTY.	POPULATION.
Mercer	14,581	Ripley	8,512
Miller	14,162	St. Charles	22,977
Mississippi	10,134	St. Clair	16,747
Moniteau	15,630	St. Francois	17,347
Monroe	20,790	Ste. Genevieve	9,883
Montgomery	16,850	St. Louis Co.	36,307
Morgan	12,311	St. Louis City	451,770
New Madrid	9,317	Saline	33,762
Newton	22,108	Schuyler	11,249
Nodaway	30,914	Scotland	12,674
Oregon	10,467	Scott	11,228
Osage	13,080	Shannon	8,898
Ozark	9,795	Shelby	15,642
Pemiscot	5,975	Stoddard	17,327
Perry	13,237	Stone	7,090
Pettis	31,151	Sullivan	19,000
Phelps	12,636	Taney	7,973
Pike	26,321	Texas	19,406
*Platt	16,248	Vernon	31,505
Polk	20,339	Warren	9,913
Pulaski	9,387	Washington	13,135
Putnam	15,365	Wayne	11,927
Ralls	12,294	Webster	13,177
Randolph	24,893	Worth	8,738
Ray	24,215	Wright	14,484
Reynolds	6,803	Total	2,679,184

CITIES OF MISSOURI WITH A POPULATION OF 4,000 AND OVER.

In 1880 Missouri had only 14 cities and towns, each having a population of 4000 and over, aggregating 505,903. In 1890 there were 29 cities and towns with a population of 4,000 and over, aggregating 811,568—an increase in the population of cities and towns of this class of 305,655, or 60.42 per cent.

CITIES.	POPULATION 1890.	CITIES.	POPULATION 1890.
St. Louis	451,770	Webb City	5,043
Kansas City	*132,716	Trenton	5,039
St. Joseph	52,324	Mexico	4,789
Springfield	21,850	Clinton	4,737
Sedalia	14,068	Warrensburg	4,706
Hannibal	12,857	Brookfield	4,547
Joplin	9,943	Lexington	4,537

Moberly	8,215	Fulton	4,314
Carthage	7,981	Cape Girardeau	4,297
Nevada	7,262	Marshall	4,297
Jefferson City	6,742	Boonville	4,141
Independence	6,380	Maryville	4,037
St. Charles	6,161	Rich Hill	4,008
Chillicothe	5,717	Columbia	4,000
Louisiana	5,090		

*Includes 13,048, by decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri, are now outside the limits of Kansas City.

Governors of Missouri.

1820 to 1896.

Alexander McNair, first Governor of the State, was born in Pennsylvania in 1774, where he received a fair English education. About the time he reached his majority, his parents died, and he and his brother agreed upon the division of their estate in the following manner—that whosoever should be victor in a fair encounter should be owner of the homestead. Alexander lost and it is to that fact that he afterwards acknowledged he owed the honor of being Governor of Missouri. His removal to Missouri was in 1804, when he located at St. Louis and for a number of years was United States Commissary for that station. In the city tax books of 1811, he appears as taxed for one of the nineteen "carriages for pleasure" then held in that city. During the war of 1812, he was Colonel of Missouri Militia in the United States service. In 1820 he was elected Governor of Missouri, receiving a majority of 4,020 votes over Wm. Clark, Governor of the Territory for the eight years preceding, he receiving 2,556 votes, the entire vote of the State being 9,132. McNair's death occurred in St. Louis in 1826. He was a gentleman of great popularity and strict integrity.

ALEXANDER McNAIR.

Fredrick Bates, second Governor, was born in Goochland county, Virginia, in 1777; studied law, and at the age of twenty went to Detroit, a military post, where he was appointed post-master. In 1805 he was appointed, by President Jefferson, the first United States Judge for the Territory of Michigan; having subsequently become a citizen of Missouri, in 1824 he was elected Governor, defeating Gen. William H. Ashley. Prior to his election, Mr. Bates had acceptably

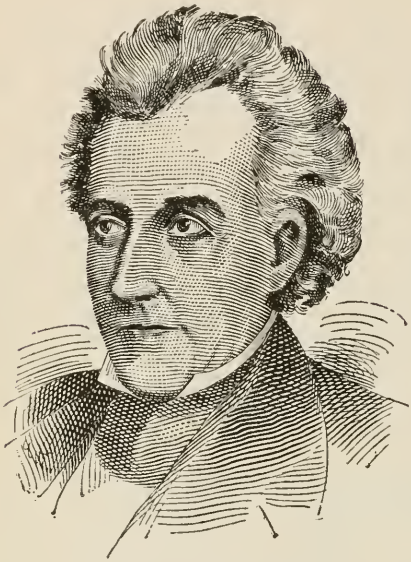
FREDRICK BATES.

filled many positions in the Territory, among others the office of Lieutenant-Governor. His death, the result of pleurisy, occurred August 1, 1825. Abraham J. Williams, of Columbia, President of the Senate and *ex officio* Governor, then performed the duties of Governor until a special election in September to fill vacancy. His death occurred December 30, 1839, upon a farm he had purchased and improved, 6 miles south of Columbia.

JOHN MILLER. At the special election to fill the vacancy created by the death of Governor Bates, a very exciting and bitter contest took place between the friends of Gen. John Miller, Judge David Todd, William C. Carr and Colonel Rufus Easton. While the population of the state was 62,000, only 4,963 votes were cast, General Miller receiving 2,380. His administration was highly satisfactory, and at its expiration was re-elected, serving until 1832. He was born in Virginia November 25, 1781; was distinguished for his courage in the last war with England; was soon afterwards appointed Register of the Land Office in Missouri and from 1837 to 1843 was a Representative of the state in Congress. His death occurred near Florisant, Mo., March 18, 1846.

JOHN MILLER.

DANIEL DUNKLIN, fifth Governor of Missouri, was born in South Carolina, in 1790; located in Missouri in 1810 and was a sheriff of Washington county prior to the admission of Missouri to statehood. He was elected Governor in 1832 but shortly before the expiration of his term, he resigned

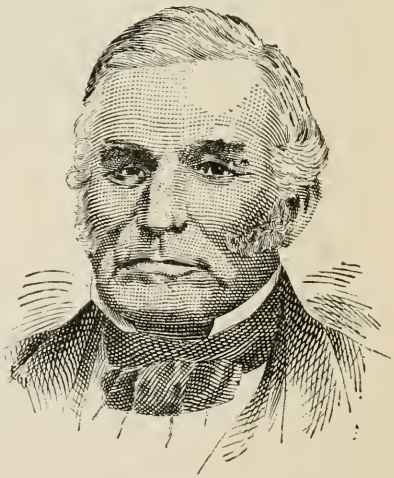


DANIEL DUNKLIN.

to accept the office of Surveyor-General of Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas. His death occurred in Jefferson county, Missouri, Aug. 25, 1844, at the age of fifty-four years.

LILBURN W. BOGGS, sixth Governor of Missouri, was a native of Kentucky, his birth occurring at Lexington, in 1796; was a soldier in the War of 1812 and moved to Missouri in 1816, engaging in the fur trade with the Indians. Was elected to the Legislature in 1826 and in 1832 became Lieutenant Governor. Filled the unexpired term of Governor Dunklin and a month later was elected to the office himself; was subsequently a member of the State Senate and died in 1861 in California.

THOMAS REYNOLDS, Governor of Missouri from 1840 to 1844, was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, March 12, 1796; studied law, and when quite young settled in Illinois; was Clerk of the House of Representatives and subsequently elected a Representative and made Speaker; was Attorney-General of the State, and later Judge of the Supreme Court. Moved to Missouri in 1828, settling at Fayette, Howard Co., became a member of the State Legislature, and elected Governor in 1840. The principal act of Governor Reynolds' administration, for which he will be most remembered, was the repeal of all laws which permitted imprisonment for debt. The act re-



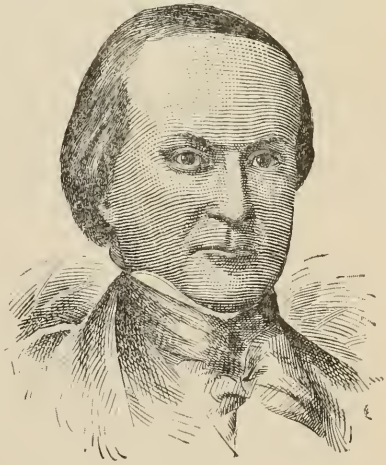
LILBURN W. BOGGS.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.

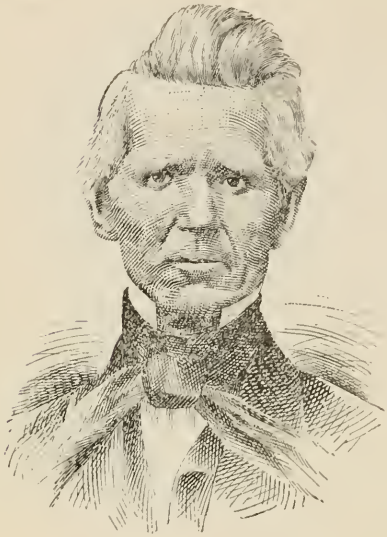
pealing this law was one of the shortest ever enacted, and simply read, "Imprisonment for debt is forever abolished." Governor Reynolds had poor health during the latter part of his administration, which was thought to have impared his sanity; causing him to become a monomaniac, committing suicide at Jefferson City, February 9, 1844. Lieutenant Governor, M. M. Marmaduke, of Saline county, became Governor and served until the following November, being a gentleman of talent, and giving a wise and safe administration.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, ninth Governor of Missouri, born in Kentucky in 1806, was reared and educated in Tennessee, where he studied and was licensed to practice law; removed to Missouri in 1828; appointed Secretary of State by Governor Miller in 1830, holding the office seven years. For one term, was a member of the Legislature; elected to Congress in 1840, and Governor in 1844; a resident of California from May, 1849 until the time of his death in 1888.

AUSTIN A. KING was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, September 20, 1801, where he was given the best educational advantages afforded by the country; studied law and was licenses to practice on becoming of age; removed to Missouri in 1830, locating in Boone county, representing that county in the Legislature in '34-'36; appointed Circuit Judge for Ray county in 1837, which position he held until elected Governor of Missouri, the term of that office expiring in 1853. In 1862



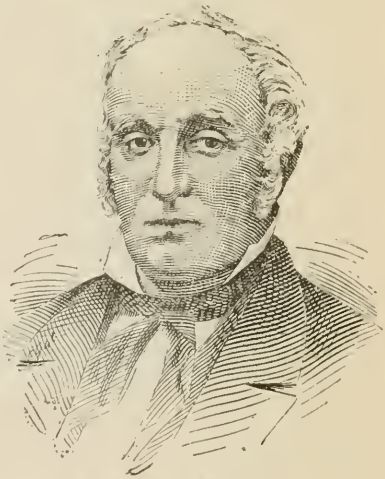
JOHN C. EDWARDS.



AUSTIN A. KING.

he was again placed upon the bench in Ray county, but in that year was elected a Representative from Missouri to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the committee on the Judiciary. His death occurred in St. Louis, April 22, 1870.

STERLING PRICE, was born in Virginia, in 1809, and educated at Hampden Sidney College. Moved to Missouri in 1831, first settling at Fayette, and two years later at Keytesville, Chariton county, where he engaged in the mercantile and hotel business for two years, when he removed to a large farm a few miles south of that place; was elected to the Legislature in 1840, and re-elected in 1842, being chosen Speaker at both times; was a Representative in Congress from 1845 to 1847. At the breaking out of the Mexican War, he resigned his position and was commissioned by President Polk to raise and command a regiment, rising to the position of Brigadier-General before its close. As an anti-Benton democrat, In 1852 he was elected Governor of Missouri, defeating James Winston, the Whig candidate, by a majority of 13,461 out of 79,029 votes cast. In 1860 Gen Price was an enthusiastic supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency and was elected a delegate and made chairman of the convention which declared Missouri would not secede. General Price fought nobly for the Union, but his friends all being against him, in May, 1862, he finally succumbed and joined the Confederacy, being appointed a



M. M. MARMRDUKE.

GEN. STERLING PRICE.

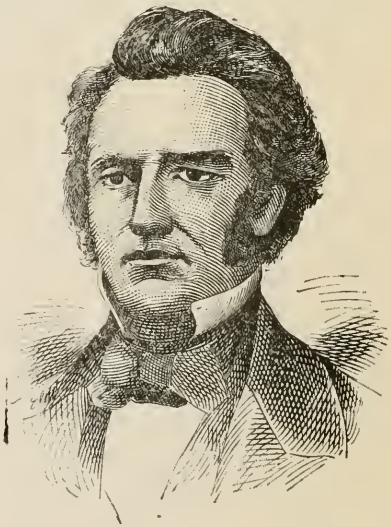
Major-General, his name becoming a household word throughout the South for his gallant service in behalf of the Confederacy, until it was vanquished. At the close of the war, Gen. Price located at St. Louis, engaging in the commission business. His death occurred in that city in 1867.

TRUSTEN POLK, twelfth Governor of Missouri, was born in Sussex county, Delaware, May 29, 1811; graduated at Yale College in 1831, and studied law at Yale Law School. In 1835 he emigrated to Missouri, engaging in the practice of his profession; during his absence from the state for the benefit of his health, in 1845, he was chosen a member of the convention called to remodel the State Constitution; was a Presidential elector in 1848, and was elected Governor of Mis-

TRUSTEN POLK.

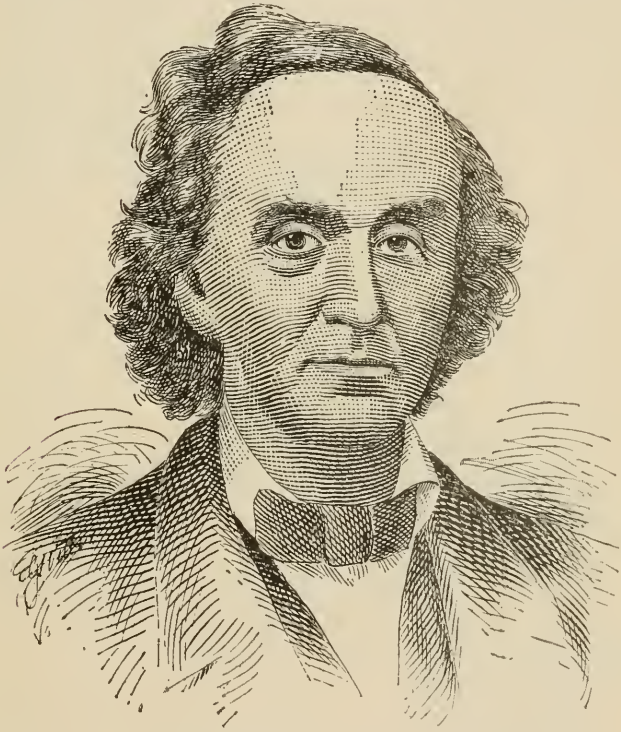
souri in 1856, but soon after resigned for a seat in the United States Senate, for a term of six years, from March 4, 1857; was appointed a member on Foreign Affairs and Claims; but on January 10, 1862, was expelled by the republican members upon the charge of disloyalty. Gov. Polk was a gentleman of clean habits and great honor and sincerity. After the war his public acts were in the interest of his church and the educatianal interests of the state. His death occurred in St. Louis in 1876. Upon the resignation of Governor Polk, Lieutenant-Governor, Hancock Jackson, of Randolph county, performed the duties of Governor, until the special election in August, 1857.

Robert M. Stewart, was born in New York, in 1815, where he received a good education; taught school; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Louisville, Kentucky; removed to Missouri in 1839 and a few years later located at St. Joseph, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1845 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, where he soon gained considerable reputation as a debater. From 1846 to 1857 he was a member of the State Legislature; during the latter year was elected Governor, giving a satisfactory administration. After his retirement as Governor, he became editor of the Herald at St. Joseph, until failing health forced his retirement. His death occurred in 1871.



ROBERT M. STEWART.

CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, Governor of Missouri in 1860, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, April 4, 1807, and emigrated to Missouri in 1822, was a captain in the Black Hawk War, and for twelve years a member of the State Legislature; was a prime mover in the organizations of the banking institutions of the State and at one time was Bank Commissioner; elected Governor in 1860. Was for a short time a General in the Confederate Army. The *Columbia Herald* in a special edition issued in 1895, speaks of Governor Jackson as fol-

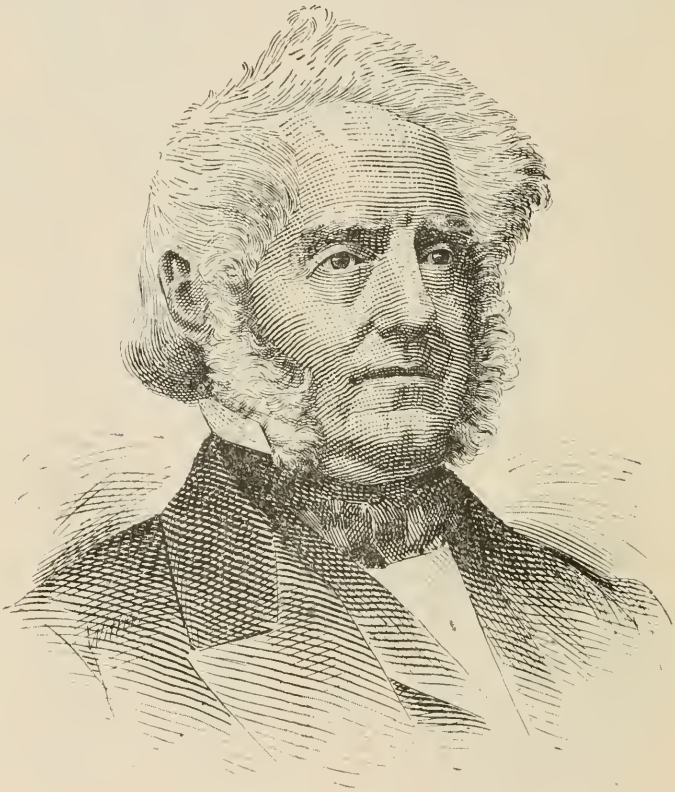


CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON.

lows: "Governor Claiborne F. Jackson was one of the most conspicuous figures that Missouri ever knew. It was declared in 1861, and later, that he was a weak man, but at the same time no man in the history of the West had so much to do with its affairs or its progress. He was the Governor of Missouri at the outbreak of the war, and his efforts to lead the State into the Confederacy were met by the most determined opposition. He was the uncle of the younger Marmaduke, and had a great love for Missouri which nothing could undo. He had

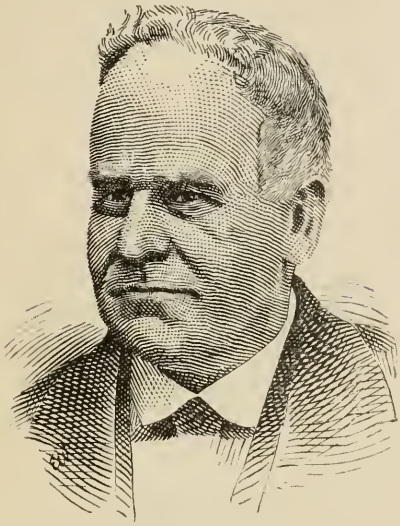
been reared in the South, and his many social and political ties bound him to her people." His death occurred at Little Rock, Arkansas, December 6, 1862, loved and admired by all Missourians.

HAMILTON R. GAMBLE was born in Virginia in 1791 and educated at the Hampden-Sidney College; emigrated to Missouri in 1818, settling in Howard county, receiving the appointment of Prosecuting



HAMILTON R. GAMBLE.

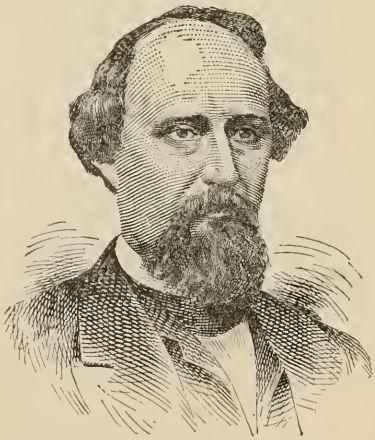
Attorney of a territory embracing at that time nearly one-third of Missouri. Soon after the death of Gov. Bates he located at St. Louis where he gained a well deserved reputation as a lawyer. In 1846 he was a member of the Legislature, and in 1852 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, serving for three years, at that time being a Whig. After the breaking out of the war Governor Jackson was deposed from the Governorship and Gamble was chosen provisional Governor



WILLARD P. HALL.

by a convention in August, 1861, for one year, but at the convention in 1862, he was retained until after the election in November, 1864. Governor Gamble was a gentleman of great power, high-minded and exceedingly popular. His death occurred in St. Louis, January 31, 1874, and his funeral was attended by the largest number of people ever seen at an occasion of that character in St. Louis.

WILLARD P. HALL. Upon the death of Governor Gamble, Lieutenant-Governor Willard P. Hall, of Buchanan county, became Governor. In order of succession the honors rightly fell to Lieutenant-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds, who at that time was accompanying the Confederate Armies of Missouri, and the convention elevated Hall to the Governorship. Governor Hall was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1820; graduated at Yale at the age of nineteen, and admitted to the bar at Huntsville, Missouri, in 1841; a year later he located at St. Joseph and became eminent in his profession; was a representative from Missouri to the Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses. Died at St. Joseph November 1, 1882.



THOMAS C. FLETCHER.

THOMAS C. FLETCHER, Governor of Missouri from January 2, 1865, to 1869; was the first Republican, the first native born and up to that time the youngest Governor of the state. Of 101,937 votes, Fletcher received 71,531 votes to 30,406 cast for his democratic opponent, Thomas L. Price. Governor Fletcher was born in

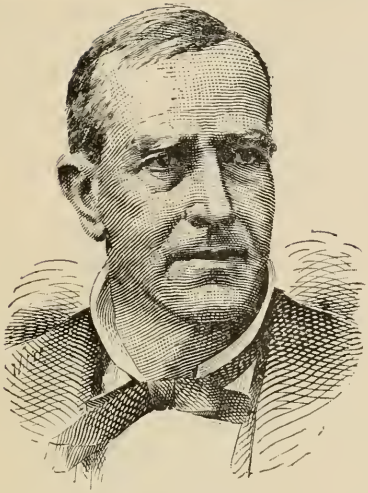
JOSEPH W. MCCLURG.

Jefferson county, January 22, 1827. In 1860 he advocated the election of Mr. Lincoln and afterwards endorsed the course of Lyon and Blair.

JOSEPH W. MCCLURG was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, February 22, 1818; taught school in Louisiana and Mississippi at the age of 17, and was a deputy sheriff in St Louis before he was twenty-one. In 1841 he located in Texas and was admitted to the bar; in 1844 engaged in the mercantile business in Missouri; was Colonel of the Osage Regiment of Infantry, and also of a cavalry regiment; a member of the State Convention in 1862; was a Representative from Missouri to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. Elected Governor of Missouri in 1868 and was a candidate for re-election in 1870 but was defeated. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison, Register of the United States Land Office at Springfield, Mo.

B. GRATZ BROWN was born in Lexington, Kentucky, May 28, 1826; graduated at Yale in 1847; studied law in Louisville, and located at St. Louis, Missouri; was a member of the State Legislature from 1852 to 1858; assisted in the establishment of the *Missouri Democrat*, and was its editor from 1854 to 1859. In 1861 he volunteered and raised a Union Regiment, and became Colonel. Elected to the United States Senate in 1863, by the radical emancipationist, serving on many important committees. In 1872 he recived a compli-

B. GRATZ BROWN.

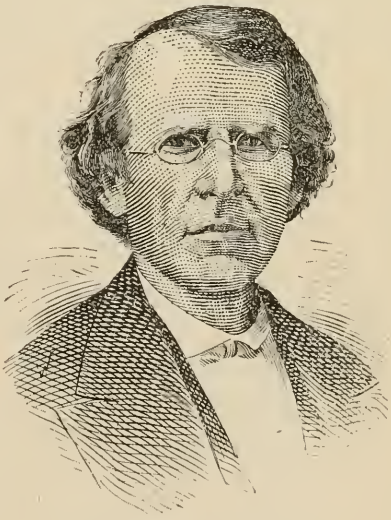


SILAS WOODSON.

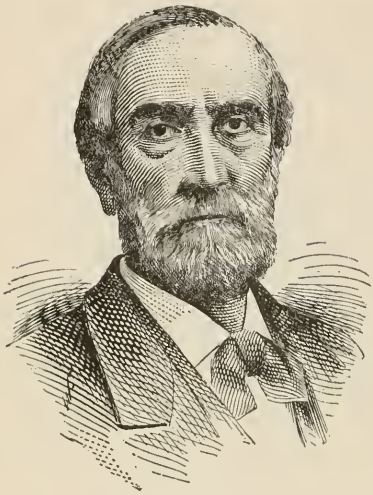
mentary vote for President. Died in St. Louis December 13, 1885, honored and respected as an honest, intelligent gentleman.

SILAS WOODSON, Governor of Missouri from 1873 to 1875, was born in Kentucky in 1819, and received his early training in the "log-school-house" of the neighborhood, which was supplemented by a thorough course of study and reading in after years; when twenty-one he was licensed to practice law, and three years later was elected to the Legislature, being re-elected several times in the next twelve years. In 1854 he removed to Missouri, locating at St. Joseph, where he soon rose to considerable prominence as a lawyer; was elected Circuit Judge in '60; chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1872 and nominated by the democrats as a compromise candidate. He was inaugurated January 8, 1873 and served two years.

CHARLES H. HARDIN was born in the State of Kentucky in 1819, but removed to Missouri at a very early day; reared at Columbia he enjoyed the advantages of good schools, and afterwards graduated from Miami University, of Ohio; entered upon the practice of law at Fulton, Callaway county, and in 1848 was elected prosecuting attorney of the third judicial circuit; from 1852 to 1860 was a Whig member of the Legislature; represented Boone and Callaway counties in the State Senate, and in 1873 was elected Governor, making an admirable, conserva-



CHARLES H. HARDIN.

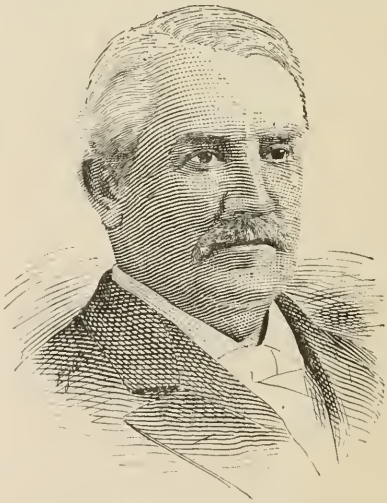


JOHN S. PHELPS.

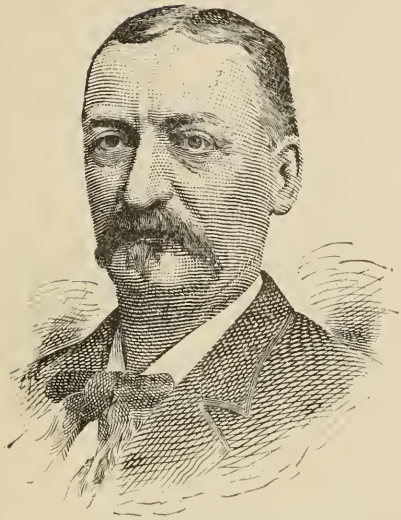
tive executive. Among other noteworthy acts of Governor Hardin's life was the endowment of Hardin College, at Mexico, Mo., an educational institution for girls, named in his honor.

JOHN S. PHELPS was born December 22, 1814, in Hartford Co., Connecticut; was educated in Hartford at Washington (now Trinity) College, and studied law in the office of his father, Elisha Phelps; emigrated to Missouri in 1837, locating at Springfield; elected to the Legislature in 1840, and four years later was sent as a Representative to the Twenty-ninth Congress, which position he retained until the close of the Thirty-sixth Congress; was a member of the Select Committee of Thirty-three on the Rebellious States, and was also re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress; a Colonel of Volunteers in 1861; Military Governor of Arkansas, by appointment of President Lincoln in 1862; Commissioner to settle war claims of Indiana in 1867, and elected Governor of Missouri in 1876.

THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN, Governor of Missouri for four years from January 1881, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, January 2, 1834; received his primary education in the log-cabin-schoolhouse of Cloverport, on the Ohio river, and in 1855 graduated at Centre College; studied law at Frankfort with his uncle, J. J. Crittenden and removed to Missouri locating at Lexington; enrolled in the State Militia in 1862 and was made Lieutenant-Colonel;



THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN.



JOHN S. MARMADUKE.

was appointed Attorney-General in 1864 to fill an unexpired term; was elected to Congress from Missouri in 1872 and again in 1876, serving on the committee on Invalid Pensions and elected Governor of Missouri in 1880. Among other important acts of his administration, for which he will be kindly remembered, was the breaking up of the James Boys band of outlaws, one of the most daring rings of murderers, bank and train robbers that ever cursed civilization.

JOHN S. MARMADUKE, a native of Saline county, Missouri, was born in March, 1833; until seventeen years of age remained actively engaged upon his father's farm; attended Yale College for two years and then entered Harvard College; received the appointment of a United States cadet to the Military Academy at West Point, New York, in 1853; graduated in 1857 and received the appointment of Second-Lieutenant in the United States army; resigned and returned to Missouri in 1860; entered the Confederate army as a Colonel in 1861, and the following year was made Brigadier-General for gallant service performed at the Battle of Shiloh. In 1864 he was promoted to Major-General, but was soon afterwards taken prisoner and held until after the close of the war; engaged in various business pursuits and for several years that of journalism; was Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture in 1873 and 1874; from

ALBERT P. MOREHOUSE.

THOMAS C. REYNOLDS.

1875 to 1884 was State Railway Commissioner, and Governor of Missouri for three years, death claiming him December 28, 1887. Immediately after the death of Governor Marmaduke, Lieutenant-Governor Albert P. Morehouse assumed charged of the Governorship, which he held for one year. Governor Morehouse was a native of Ohio, and removed to Missouri in 1856, first teaching school and afterwards engaging in the practice of law.

DAVID R. FRANCIS, was born in Kentucky in 1850, and with his parents moved to St. Louis when sixteen years of age; attended Washington University for four years, graduating in 1870. During the war, from 1861 to 1864, he was a newsboy in Richmond, Kentucky, and it was from his savings in the sale of papers that a portion of his collegiate expenses were paid. After leaving school Mr. Francis successfully engaged in various commercial pursuits and soon rose to a position of prominence. In 1884 he became President of the Merchant's Exchange, of St. Louis, and in March of the following year was elected Mayor of that city; was elected Governor of Missouri in 1888 and inaugurated January 14, 1889. His administration as chief magistrate was attended by the happiest results, earning for him the respect not only of the people of his own state but of others abroad. August 25, 1896, he was appointed by President Cleveland Secretary of the Interior to fill vacancy created by the resigna-

DAVID R. FRANCIS.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM J. STONE.

tion of Secretary Hoke Smith, assuming the duties of that office September 1, 1896.

WILLIAM J. STONE, present Governor of Missouri, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, May 7, 1848; educated at Missouri University; studied law and became Prosecuting Attorney of Vernon county from 1873 to 1874; was elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876; elected to the 49th, 50th and 51st Congresses, and was elected Governor of Missouri, upon the democratic ticket in November, 1892, defeating Major William Warner, of Kansas City, the republican nominee.

Men of Earlier Days.

Daniel Boone, the great pioneer settler of Missouri, and a famous backwoodsman and trapper, to whose courage, endurance and skill, America, and especially Missouri and Kentucky, owe much, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1732. In early life he emigrated to North Carolina; but his love of the wilderness not being sufficiently gratified there, he planned an expedition into Kentucky, then a wilderness almost unknown, reaching the Red River in June, 1769. Here he was captured by the Indians, but escaped, and accidently falling in with his brother who had pursued his track, they lived together in a cabin during the entire winter. In May of the following year Boone's brother started home and Daniel was left alone in the perilous forest. In July the brother returned, and after exploring a considerable portion of country, they returned in 1771 to Carolina. Soon afterwards Boone was engaged by a Carolina company to purchase the lands on the south side of the Kentucky river, where, in 1775, he built a fort about 18 miles southeast of the present Lexington, on the site now occupied by the town of Boonesborough, which, though now of trivial size, was the seat of the first Legislature west of the Alleganies. In 1777 and '78 the place was frequently besieged by the Indians, but successfully resisted each attack until at length the Indians retired. In 1794, having lost his lands in Kentucky by means of a defective title, and through some hunters hearing of the wonderous fertility of the soil west of the Mississippi River and the great abundance of game; he resolved to emigrate west, locating in what is now known as Warren county, Missouri, where the Spanish authorities gave him a grant of 2,000 acres of land. He had a great love for the wilderness, and spent much of his time at his favorite occupation of hunting and trapping bears, being the chief hero among the many rude and picturesque figures of the frontier. Countless stories are related of his many adventures and hair-breath escapes. His death occurred September 26, 1820, in his house which was a stone structure, in St. Charles county, the first of its kind erected in the state. His body was buried in a cherry coffin prepared by himself,

DANIEL BOONE AND HIS FAITHFUL DOG.

but was removed and with that of his wife, afterwards interred with becoming honors at Frankfort, Ky., In 1845.

The accompanying illustration is a faithful copy of his only original portrait in existence, which was painted from life by Chester Harding, and now hangs in the Kentucky state house at Frankfort.

GEN MERRIWETHER LEWIS.

LEWIS & CLARK'S EXPEDITION, Through the instrumentality of President Jefferson, in 1803, an expedition headed by Merriwether Lewis, Private Secretary to the President, and William Clark, of the American army, set out to explore the country west of the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. The first winter was spent encamped on the banks of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri. May 16, 1804, the company, composed of nine young men of Kentucky, 14 soldiers. two Canadian boatmen, an interpreter and a hunter, with one keel boat fifty odd feet long, and two open boats, began their ascent of the Missouri. Passing the little French village of St. Charles, the first large tributary of the Missouri reached was that of the Osage. Proceeding on their journey, passing the Kansas, in due time the Platte was reached. Here they found a number of tribes of Indians, among others the Pawnees, Ottoes and Kites. Having covered a distance of sixteen hundred miles, the winter of 1804–5 was spent near the center of Dakota. April 7, 1805, the party again resumed their journey, 32 strong, and continued to ascend the "Big Muddy" until the mouth of the Yellowstone was reached, at the confluence of three nearly equal streams, which were named Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin, then President, Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Jefferson, the northernmost of the three, was ascended to its source. In August, horses and a guide were procured from the Shoshone Indians and the journey continued through the mountains, reaching the plains of the western slope

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CLARK.

RUFUS EASTON.

September 22. October 7, they went down the Kooskoosy, a branch of the Columbia, reaching the mouth of that river, November 15, having traveled more than four thousand miles from the mouth of the Missouri river. Spending the third winter on the banks of the Columbia river, the homeward journey was begun March 23, 1806, reaching St. Louis, September 23, 1806, after an absence of two years and four months. For the service of the men composing this expedition, Congress made valuable grants of land.

RUFUS EASTON. Prominent among the noted men of Missouri in Territorial days, and for a number of years after her admission to statehood, was Rufus Easton, the first postmaster of St. Louis. Mr. Easton was born in Connecticut in 1774, and emigrated to Missouri in 1804, having previously distinguished himself in New York as an attorney, he received the appointment of a Territorial Judge of the United States Court, becoming the attorney of the court two years later; was postmaster of St. Louis in 1808, and was sent to Congress in 1813. At the organization of Missouri under state government, he became Attorney-General, which office he held until 1826; died in St. Charles in 1834, honored and respected throughout the State for his thorough devotion to the upbuilding and advancement of the social, moral and commercial interests of his people.

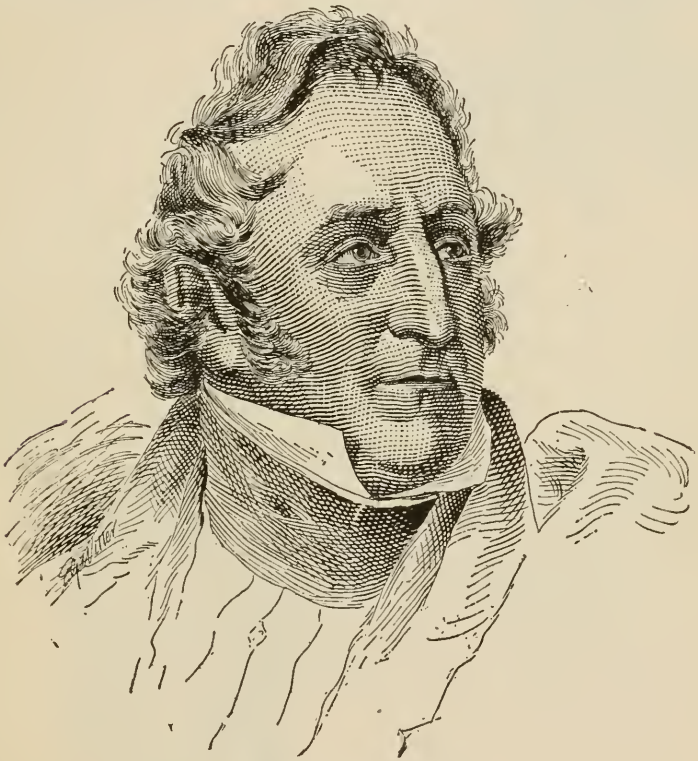
JOHN B. CLARK.

JOHN B. CLARK; a native of Madison county, Kentucky, was

born April 17, 1802; moved to Missouri and in 1824 was appointed Clerk of Howard county; engaged in the practice of law; in 1832 commanded a regiment of mounted militia during the Black Hawk War; was made Major-General of militia in 1848; a member of the Legislature during the sessions of 1850 and 1851; was commanding officer in the expulsion of the Mormons from Missouri; was elected to the Thirty- fifth Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses; and took part in the War of '61, as a Colonel, having been expelled from the House in July, 1861. General Clark was noted as one of the most powerful stump speakers of Missouri, and an attorney of great ability, being engaged in every important criminal cases in Central Missouri.

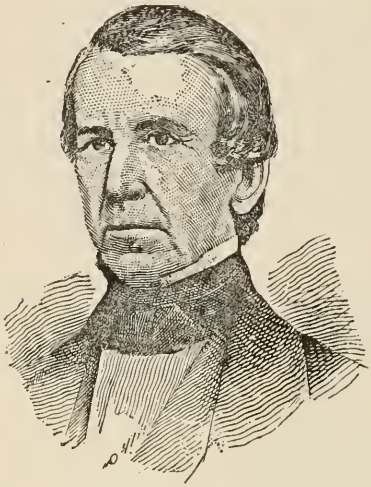
Thomas H. Benton, a man of iron will, sublime courage and wonderful mental ability, who was for thirty years United Stater Senator from Missouri, and probably the greatest statesman in our history, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, March 14, 1772; was educated at Chapel Hill College and studied law at William and Mary College; was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel in the U. S. army in 1801, but resigned his commission the following year, and commenced the practice of law at Nashville, Tennessee, having for his friend and patron Andrew Jackson, at that time Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. During the War of 1812, with England, Mr. Benton was one of Gen. Jackson's *aides de-camp.* His residence in Missouri dates from 1815, when he located at St. Louis, where he engaged in journalism. Through his paper he made a strong fight for the admission of Missouri as a state, and on that event occurring, in 1820, with David Barton, he was made one of the new Senators, a position he acceptably filled, uninterruptedly, for thirty years. Immediately after his appearance in the Senate he took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body, and soon became recognized as one of the foremost statesmen in the country, and an able leader in the councils of his nation. In the early years of his service as Senator he gave much of his time and influence to the advocacy of such land laws as should faciliate the great pioneer movement which was then going in the west and southwest. During the two administrations of General Jackson, Colonel Benton was one of his staunchest supporters, and his influence was felt by the democratic party in its relation to every important question. His conservatism, or love for hard money, silver and gold, earned for him the euphonious title of "Old Bullion." In

1849, when the famous Jackson resolutions were passed by the Missouri Legislature, instructing the Missouri representatives in Congress to vote for the non-interference with slavery, Mr. Benton refused. At the next session of the General Assembly the opposing Democrats voted with the Whigs, defeating Col. Benton, and electing Henry S. Geyer, of St. Louis, as his successor. In the fall of 1849, Chariton county was honored by the presence of Col. Benton. According to previous announcement he expected to speak at Brunswick, but on ac-



THOMAS H. BENTON.

count of the cholera at that place, he visited Keytesville for two days and addressed the people upon the political issues that were then before the public. From 1853 to 1855 he represented St. Louis in Congress, but was defeated as a candidate for Governor in 1850, after which he retired to private life. The Thirty-eighth General Assembly voted to place his statue with that of Frank P. Blair, Jr., in Washington as a representative Missouri statesmen. His death occured in



HENRY S. GEYER.

Washington, on the 10th of April, 1858, of cancer of the stomach.

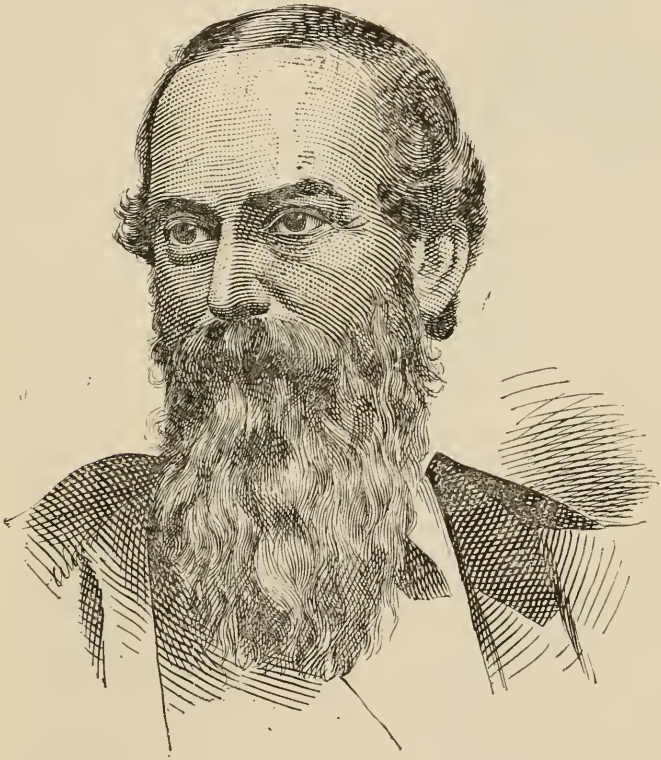
HENRY S. GEYER, who succeeded Mr. Benton in the Senate, was born in Fredrick county, Maryland, in 1798, removed to Missouri about 1815, and adopted the profession of law, in which he became eminent as a practitioner; took an active part in politics and was a member of the convention in 1820 which framed the state constitution; was an active member of the Legislature, and served as Speaker of the house for the first five years after the admission of Missouri to statehood; was elected Senator in 1851 and served until 1857, being the only Whig ever elected to the Senate from Missouri. While in Washington, Mr. Geyer made an argument in the famous Dred Scott case which attracted attention throughout the world. As a lawyer, he stood at the head of his profession; a man of excellent ability, pleasing manners and of high character. His death occurred at St. Louis, March 5, 1859.

JOHN RICE JONES, of Pike county; located in Missouri in 1808, and was the first English lawyer in the state, and a member of Missouri's first Supreme Court. He had been President of the Territorial Council and a member of the first Constitutional Convention. His death occurred in 1824. He was a man of great popularity, high character and excellent ability.

JOHN RICE JONES.

JAMES S. ROLLINS was born April 19, 1812, in Madison county Kentucky; graduated at the State University of Indiana, in

1830; studied law, graduating three years later at the Transylvania Law School, in Kentucky, and soon afterwards settled in Boone county, Missouri, engaging in the practice of law with distinction; elected a member of the Legislature in 1838, and was again elected in 1840-46-54-66-68, serving at least half the time as a member of the Senate. In his school history of Missouri, Hon. P. S. Rader, of Brunswick, speaks of Mr. Rollins as follows: "To him is largely due the educational system of Missouri. He is properly called the Father of the



JAMES S. ROLLINS.

State University, and his efforts aided the public school system and secured the normal schools, the school of mines, and two of the lunatic asylums. He did much towards building up the great railroad systems of the state." His first bill presented to the Legislature was one providing for the establishment of the University and his first speech was made in support of that bill. In 1857 he was defeated as the Whig candidate for Governor by Austin A. King. In 1860 was elected

JAMES S. GREEN.

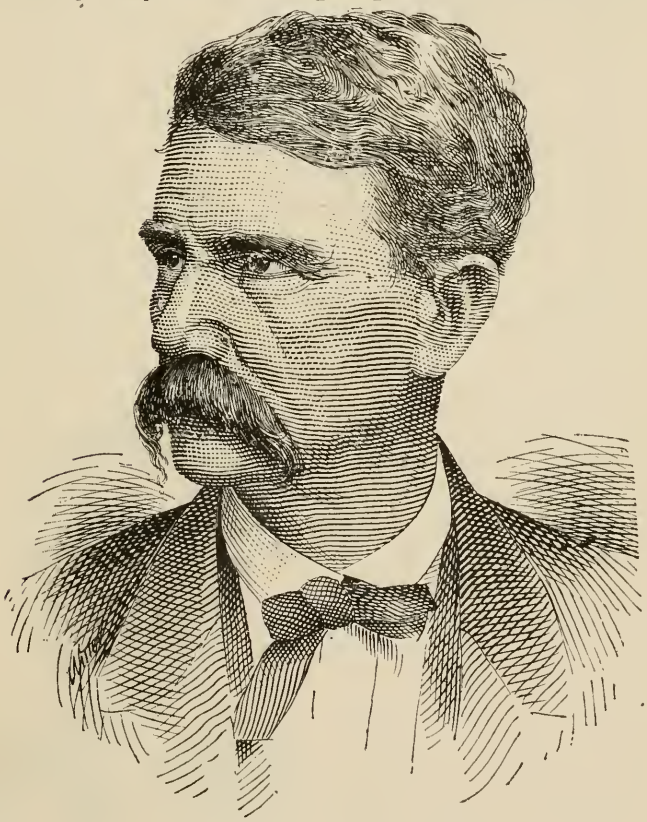
a Representative from Missouri to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving on the committee on commerce and expenditures in the War Department; was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the committee on Naval Affairs. He was an able and polished speaker, and a loyal, patriotic citizen. He died in 1889.

JAMES S. GREEN, a Virginian, born in Faquier county, February 28, 1817, with limited means and a common English education, located in Lewis county, Missouri, in 1837; after many struggles with the world was admitted to the bar, in 1840, and soon acquired a lucrative practice; was a Presidential elector in 1844, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1845; was elected a member of Congress in 1846, serving two terms; in 1849 took the stump and made an aggressive and successful warfare against Hon. Thomas Benton; in 1853 President Pierce appointed him *Charge d'Affairs*, and subsequently Minister Resident, at Bogota, New Granada; was again elected a member of Congress, in 1856, but before taking his seat was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until 1861, when he was expelled for secession utterances. He died at St. Louis, January 19, 1870.

WILLIAM B. NAPTON.

JUDGE WILLIAM B. NAPTON, for twenty-five years a member of the Supreme Court, and perhaps the finest scholar and most learned juror ever actively connected with Missouri affairs, was a native of New Jersey, graduated at Princeton College, and came to Missouri at the age of twenty-four years, locating at Fayette, then the po-

litical center of the state, becoming editor of the *Booneslick Democrat*; was Attorney-General in 1836; in 1839 become a member of the Supreme Court, serving until 1852, when he was ousted by the provisional convention. He immediately began the practice of law at St. Louis, where he gained great distinction. In 1873, Governor Woodson, upon the death of Judge Ewing, and without the knowledge of Judge Napton, made out his appointment and sent him his commission as a member of the Court; an honor he accepted, and in 1874 was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Ewing, serving until 1881. The Supreme Court of the State would do honor to any nation in history, and Judge Napton was among its greatest members. Died in 1882.



FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR.

Francis P. Blair, Jr., a decendant of the Blairs and Prestons of Virginia, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, February 19, 1821;

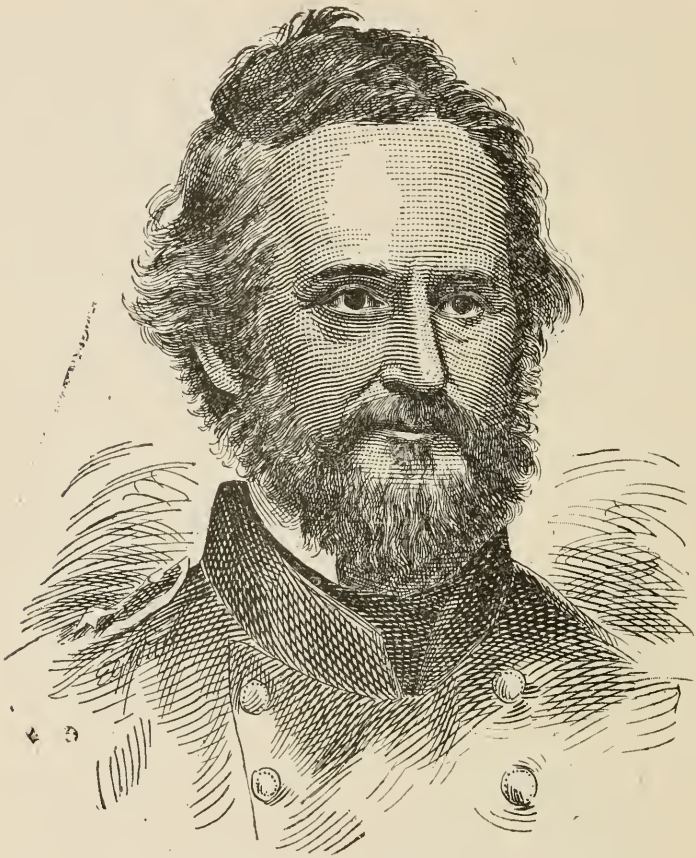
graduated at Princeton College, and studied law at Washington; was admitted to the bar in Kentucky and began practice in Missouri. For the benefit of his health, in 1845, he accompanied some trappers to the Rocky Mountains and soon afterwards enlisted and served as a private in the war with Mexico. In 1848, he became a Free-Soil democrat, was editor for some time of the *Missouri Democrat*, and from 1852 served four years as a member of the Missouri Legislature. In 1856 he identified himself with the republican party and was three times its Representative in Congress, and espoused the cause of Emancipation with great energy and courage, and to him more than any other man is due the fact that Missouri remained in the Union in 1861. At the beginning of the war against secession he entered the army as Colonel, became Brigadier-General in 1861, and Major-General in November of the following year. He commanded at Vicksburg, and in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and accompanied Sherman in his famous "March to the Sea." In 1866, was appointed, by President Johnson, Collector of Customs for the Port of St. Louis, but was rejected by the Senate. In 1868 he was the democratic candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Horatio Seymour, but was defeated; was a Senator in Congress for the unexpired term of C. D. Drake, from 1871 to 1873. In 1848 he published the "Life and Public Service of Gen. William Butler." Mr. Blair was a man of undaunted personal courage and great ability. He died July 9, 1875.

Charles D. Drake, President of the Constitutional Convention of 1865, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1811; received an academic education; studied law, and, in 1834, located at St. Louis, engaging in the practice of his profession. In 1861-62 took an active part against the secession movement, and in '63 was elected to the Missouri State Convention; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865, which adopted the most stringent code ever known in this country. Its most obnoxious provision was the

CHARLES D. DRAKE.

test oath, which prevented at least one-third of the people from voting until 1872, and almost as many more would have been disfranchised had they sworn strictly to the truth when they came to take that oath. This test oath declared that no person should vote or hold any kind of office, who had "ever" engaged in hostilities, or given aid, comfort, countenance or support to persons engaged in hostilities against the government of the United States, or had given money, goods, letters or information to its enemies, or by act or word manifested his adherance to the cause of such enemies, or his sympathy with those engaged in carrying on rebellion; or had ever been in anywise connected with any society unfriendly to such government; or had ever knowingly harbored, aided or countenanced any person engaged in guerrilla warfare; or who had ever done any act to prevent being enrolled into the militia service of the Union or the State. Any person who had done any of these things, or other things similar, could not vote, teach in any public or private school, practice law, preach the gospel, "or be competent as a minister of any religious denomination, to preach, teach, or solemnize marriage, unless such person shall have first taken said oath." It not only required allegiance and loyalty to the Union from that time on, which would have been a just and wise provision, but it applied to all men who had ever borne arms against the United States, or had sympathized at any time with those who did take up arms, or had done them acts of common kindness, or had refused to bear arms for the national government. All disloyal citizens attempting to teach or preach without taking this oath were to be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or committed to prison not less than six months, or both; and if they falsely took it, they were to be tried for perjury and punished with imprisonment in the penitentiary. In January of 1867 Mr. Drake was elected to the United States senate, serving until 1871, when he resigned to become Judge of the Court of Claims at Washington. Some of the most stringent features of the constitution were overruled by the Supreme Court, and, with the assistance of the liberal republicans, the democrats repealed all the obnoxious laws.

Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon was born at Ashford, Connecticut, and educated at West Point, and was an officer of the regular army; served with distinction at Contreas, Churubusco, and the City of Mexico during the Mexican War; served in Kansas during the political struggles and supported the cause of the Free-Soil party. In 1861

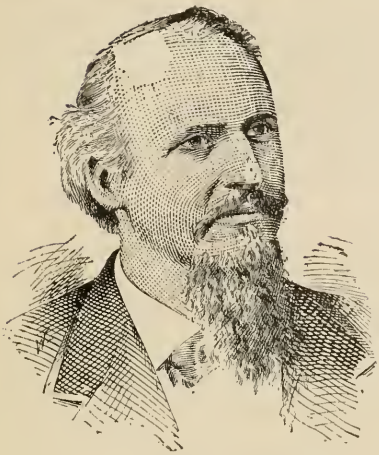


BRIG.-GEN. NATHANIEL LYONS.

was placed in command of the United States arsenal at St. Louis, and soon afterwards succeeded General Harney in command of the department. He defeated the Confederates at Booneville, and at Dug Spring under McColloch. He was defeated at Wilson's Creek by a superior force, and during the battle was killed.

MISSOURI'S SENATORS.

Francis Marion Cockrell, a faithful and conscientious representative of Missouri in the United States Senate since '75, was born near Warrensburg, Missouri, October 1, 1834, and with the exception of Lewis V. Bogy, was the first and only native-born Senator ever elected from Missouri; was reared on a farm, and received a common school



FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.

education, which was finished at Chapel Hill College, in Lafayette county, Missouri, an institution belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterian church; studied law and on being admitted to the bar devoted himself to the practice of his profession, not entering upon a political life until his fortieth year; was a soldier in the Confederate Army, commanding Cockrell's Brigade, composed of Missourians. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Warrensburg. In 1874 he was a democratic candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Charles H. Harden by a small majority. In January of 1875 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Missouri, a position he has since filled with credit and distinction.

George Graham Vest, one of the most brilliant debaters in the Senate, and a gentleman of unquestioned strength and ability, who has made a most admirable Senator, was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1830; graduated at Centre College, Kentucky, in 1848 and at the Law Department of the Transylvania University, in 1853; removed to Missouri the same year, locating at Georgetown, and afterwards moved to Booneville, engaging in the practice of law; was a Representative from Cooper county in the Legislature in 1860-61; a Representative in the Confederate Congress two years, and a member of the Confederate Senate one year. In 1867 he returned to Missouri and resumed the practice of law, living in Sedalia. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1879, which office he still holds. As an orator, Senator Vest has long been regarded

GEORGE G. VEST.

as among the ablest the State has ever had, and is a leader of the democratic side of the Senate. His present home is at Kansas City where he is always welcomed by his many friends who have an opportunity of meeting him when he returns from his long and tiresome labors at Washington every year.

From the Beginning.

DE SOTO DISCOVERS THE MISSISSIPPI.

The first white man to press foot to Missouri soil accompanied Fernando de Soto upon his wonderful expedition of 1541-42 in search of the boundless wealth of gold and silver reputed to lie hidden in the mines north of the Gulf of Mexico. Undaunted by the result of previous explorations, he equipped a band of twenty officers, twenty-four priests and about six hundred men, at his own expense, and sailed from San Lucar in April 1538, with a fleet of nine vessels, which in addition to his men, carried two or three hundred horses, a herd of swine, and a number of bloodhounds, landing at the present Tampa Bay, on the west coast of Florida, May 25, 1839. In July he sent all his ships to Havana, and then for nearly four years, in spite of hostile Indians, he pursued his way to the northwest, through a country already made hostile by the violence of the Spanish invader, Narvaez, through tangled forests and over deep swamps, in a vain search for the New Eldorado, which was believed to be richer in precious metals than any country then known. Though finding neither gold or precious stones, on April 25, 1541, he reached the "Father of Waters," at a point a few miles below Memphis, and thus immortalized his name as the discoverer of the Mississippi. Constructing boats and crossing the river, De Soto continued his journey to the north, into the present county of New Madrid, when the first white person set foot on Missouri soil. From there the expedition traveled successively in a southwest and northwest direction until they reached the highlands of White River, then south to Little Rock and Hot Springs, spending the third winter in Arkansas. Early in the spring of 1542, he marched to the Mississippi, where, overcome by disease, privation and discouragement, he died. His followers, having secretly sunk his body in the Mississippi, lest the Indians discovered his death, floated down the river to the Gulf of Mexico, and returned to their homes leaving behind no trace of civilization.

MARQUETTE DISCOVERS THE MOUTH OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.

More than one hundred years had elapsed from the time of the discovery of the Mississippi River by De Soto, when another noted explorer entered upon the scene, in the person of Jacques Marquette, one of the most noted pioneers, of France, in the New World. He emigrated to Canada in 1666, and a few years later, in 1673, in company with Sieur Joliet, this young Frenchman from the picturesque old cathedral city of Laon; in the beautiful fertile regions lying just north of Paris, made a long journey in canoes down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to the mouth of the grand old Missouri river which still flows with its onward course to the seas the same as it did over two hundred years ago. We have no record of any white man ever treading upon the soil embracing our own great state during that lapse of over one hundred years from De Soto's time down to the time of Marquette and Joliet.

ROBERT DE LA SALLE.

About the time of Marquette's return, Robert de La Salle, a native of Normandy, entered upon an exploration with the hope of finding a northwest passage to China and Japan, the scientific men of that day believing that such a passage existed in the direction of the Great Lakes. La Salle was accompanied from France by an Italian named Tonti, and was joined by Louis Hennepin, a bold and ambitious Franciscan friar. After overcoming various obstacles they arrived at the present site of Peoria, on the Illinois river. There they separated, Hennepin turning northward to discover the source of the Mississippi; La Salle descending that river in search of its mouth, leaving Tonti in command of men and supplies. La Salle reached the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi, in February, 1682, and on the 5th of April following, successfully reached the Gulf of Mexico. On the 8th of April, with imposing ceremonies, La Salle took formal possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV, the reigning king of France, in whose honor he named it Louisiana. The country thus acquired by the French embraced territory on both sides of the Mississippi, including the present states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri.

This vast region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the "Province of Louisiana." At the close of the "Old French War" in 1763, France gave up her share in the continent and Spain became possessor of the territory west of the Mississippi, who

retained posession for thirty seven years, of the territory now embraced within the limits of Missouri.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

In 1801 Napoleon Bonaparte made a treaty with Spain, the conditions of which were that Spain should surrender to France all the territory, known as Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, in consideration of certain assistance which she expected to receive from the great warrior in her European affairs. It was two years after this treaty was made that Mr. Laussat, a French officer, was placed in authority at New Orleans. While Napoleon justly appreciated the value of his new acquisition, its posession was a source of much perplexity. The American government was by no means pleased at this attempt of the French to re-establish themselves in Louisiana; and the English, who dominated on the seas, made it extremely hazardous for the conveyance of men and equipments into the country, and rather than have it wrested from him by this powerful foe, he determined to tantalize the mother country by adding it to the posessions of the young nation, which had succeeded in maintaining its independence in the face of her authority. Accordingly, he accepted an offer made by the United States, through the instrumentality of President Jefferson, of $15,000,000, including various claims, the payment of which was assumed by the American government. On March 9, 1804, Capt. Stoddard, the representative of France, received posession of the territory, at the hands of the Spanish Governor, Delassus, at St. Louis, and on the following day transferred his authority to the United States.

THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

March 26, 1804, two weeks after the transfer of authority to the United States, over the territory embraced by the Louisiana Purchase, Congress passed an act dividing Louisiana into two parts—the "Territory of Orleans" (since 1812 the State of Louisiana) and the "District of Louisiana," better known as upper Louisiana. The latter included all the province north of "Hope Encampment," a place near Chickasaw Bluffs, embracing within its boundaries the present states of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and a large part of Minnesota, and all the vast region extending west to the Pacific Ocean, south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, not claimed by Spain. By the act of Congress of March 26, 1804, the executive power of the government in the Territory of Indiana was extended over the district of Louisiana, or "Upper Louisiana" as popularly called. Under the provis-

ions of this act, General William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderburg and Davis, instituted the authority of the United States in the Territory. The first courts of justice, called Courts of Common Pleas, were held during the ensuing winter in the old fort near Fifth and Walnut streets, St. Louis.

THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA

By another act of Congress, passed March 3, 1805, the District was regularly organized into the Territory of Louisiana and General James Wilkinson was immediately appointed Governor by President Jefferson and Fredrick Bates, Secretary. Governor Wilkinson, together with Judges R. J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas, of the Superior Court, constituted the Legislature of this almost boundless territory. In 1807 Capt. Merriwether Lewis, of the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition, was appointed Governor, but he committing suicide in Tennessee in September, 1809, Gen. Benjamin Howard, of Lexington, Kentucky, was designated by President Madison, as Governor in his stead. Governor Howard only served a short time, resigning October 31, of the same year to accept a Brigadier-Generalship of Rangers in the War of 1812. Upon the resignation of Governor Howard, Capt. William Clark, of the well-known Lewis and Clark Expedition, was appointed his successor, who served until the admission of the state into the Union in 1821.

MISSOURI A TERRITORY.

On the 4th day of June, 1812, the Territory of Missouri was organized by Congress, with a Governor and General Assembly—the latter to meet annually in the town of St. Louis. The real boundaries of the territory were the same as those of the Territory of Louisiana, but practically it consisted of only the settled parts of Missouri, comprising four districts, as follows: Cape Girardeau, St. Genevieve, St. Louis and St. Charles. The legislative power of the Territory was vested in a Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives. The Legislative Council consisted of nine members, and held their office five years. The first House of Representatives were thirteen in number, held their office two years and were elected by the people; under the act of Congress, the number could never exceed twenty-five, the basis of representation being one member for every five hundred white males. The judical power of the Territory was vested in the Superior and Inferior Courts and in Justices of the Peace. The Superior Courts had three Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. Their term of office

was for four years. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, was appointed by the President the first Governor of the Territory and began his duties in 1813. Under the act, the Territory could send one delegate to Congress. Edward Hempstead, Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond and Matthew Lyon announced themselves in November as candidates for the position. Edward Hempstead was the successful one, being the first Territorial delegate to Congress from Missouri.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

Perhaps the most interesting and instructive period in the history of Missouri is that which succeeded the application of the Territorial Legislature of 1818-19 to admission to the sisterhood of states. This request was the cause of a fierce, and one of the most exciting contests in Congress, that ever engaged the attention of that body, lasting for two consecutive sessions and exciting the people to an alarming degree.

In 1818, John Scott, the Missouri Representative in Congress, filed the petition for statehood. The House of Representatives passed a bill to admit the state, without slavery, but as the Senate refused to concur in the anti-slavery clause, the bill failed. Subsequently the measure was amended so as to provide for the gradual restriction of involuntary servitude, but the Senate refusing to endorse any anti-slavery proviso whatever, and the House insisting on that provision, the bill again failed. In 1820, while the matter was still under discussion, an amendment was presented, which settled for the time all differences between the two Houses, and allowed Missiouri to enter the Union with slavery. That amendment, famous in history as the "Missouri Compromise," is as follows:

An act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and state Government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories. Adopted March 6, 1820.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all that Territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of Thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, *shall be and is hereby forever prohibited. Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Such was the "Missouri Compromise," one of the most important

acts of American Legislation. The pro-slavery senators consented to this measure because they saw by the determination of the House, that they would be unable otherwise to secure the admission of Missouri.

STATE CONVENTION.

Under the act of Congress, the people of the Territory of Missouri, then organized into fifteen counties, were authorized to hold an election in May of 1820, for the purpose of choosing representatives to a State convention whose object should be the framing of a constitution. Accordingly, forty-one representatives thus chosen, met at St. Louis, June 12, and framed a constitution which took effect from authority of the body itself, no provision having been made to submit it to a vote of the people. The Constitution then adopted withstood the test of parties and all efforts at material amendment from the time of its adoption till the Convention of 1865.

THE CLAY COMPROMISE.

On November 16, Mr. Scott presented the House of Representatives at Washington with a copy of the Constitution of the new state, which created a fresh debate, over the fact that the new Constitution sanctioned slavery, and because one of its articles especially enjoined that such laws should be passed as might be necessary to prevent free mulattoes and negroes from coming to or settling in the new state, under any pretex whatsoever.

The political situation growing perilous, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, moved that a Representative from each state be appointed to act jointly with the Senate committee, in an effort to adjust the difficulty. This committee was chosen, and Mr. Clay made chairman, the Senate also appointing seven of its members to act with the joint committee. This committee, on February 26, 1821, reported to each house the following:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution, submitted on the part of said state to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States. *Provided*, That the Legislature of said state, by *a solemn public act*, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall

announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into the Union shall be considered as complete.

The resolution was promptly adopted by both Houses, and on the 26th of the following June the Missouri Legislature passed an act declaring the assent of the state to the conditions of admission, and transmitted to the President a copy of the same. On August 10, 1821, by the proclamation of President Monroe, after a struggle of two and a half years, Missouri was formally admitted to statehood, taking rank as the twenty-fourth of the American Republic.

THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

According to the provisions of the constitution adopted by the convention, July 19, 1820, and in anticipation of the admission of the state into the Union, an election was held on the fourth Monday in August of that year, for the purpose of electing a Governor and other state officers, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners and United States Senators and Repsentatives. The candidates for Governor were Alexander NcNair and William Clark, previously Governor of the Territory. Of a total vote of 9,132 votes, McNair received a majority of 4,020 over his opponent. The Senators and Representatives elected to the General Assembly met in St. Louis in September and elected Thomas H. Benton and David Barton to the United States Senate, but as the state was not formally admitted to the Union until August of the following year, they did not take their seats till December, 1821.

At this session the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard, (afterwards Lafayette) Perry, Ralls, Ray and Saline were organized The seat of government was located at St. Charles, but in 1826 was removed to Jefferson City.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

STE. GENEVIEVE.

The first settlement of which we have any record in the state of Missouri, or rather what is now known as Missouri, was made about 1735 on the bank of the Mississippi river in the territory now known as Ste. Genevieve county and was so called for a French woman by the name Ste. Genevieve. The settlement was founded by Renault, the son of a celebrated iron founder of France, for the purpose of engaging in gold and silver mining. He transported with him two hundred miners, provided with the necessary tools and whatever else they needed to accomplish his object. During his passage he landed

on the island of St. Domingo, where he purchased five hundred slaves, when he came up the river he established himself at Fort Chartres, about fifteen miles above where Ste. Genevieve now stands. Failing to find either gold or silver he discovered lead ore in large quaitities, and at once prepared rude furnaces for smelting it, transported it to Fort Chartres on pack horses, thence to France via New Orleans by boats. Notwithstanding Renault's old mines have long since overgrown with trees and covered with moss they have since been discovered by latter day prospectors.

ST. LOUIS.

In the year 1764 the second settlement was founded where the City of St. Louis now stands. In the year 1672 M. D'Abadie, who was Director General and Civil and Military Commandant of Louisiana at that time, granted to a certain company of traders the exclusive right to trade with the Indians of Missouri, and in fact with the entire northwest, for a term of eight years. This company was headed by M. Pierre Laclede Liguest, generally known as Laclede, a man of great foresight, experience and ability, who left New Orleans in the summer of 1763, and arrived in Missouri the following fall. It will no doubt be remembered by the reader that all the French settlements were on the east side of the river except that of Ste. Genevieve and as a consequence included in the territory belonging to England. At the little village on the west side of the Mississippi river there was not a building with the capacity of holding one quarter of M. Laclede's merchandise. The commandant at Fort Chartres, M. DeNeyon, upon hearing of Laclede's dilemma, offered him a place for his goods until the occupatancy of the Fort by the English. Laclede readily took advantage of this generous offer and repaired at once to Fort Chartres where he deposited his effects, and at once started out to look for a sight not far from the Missouri river suitable for his business. He rejected Ste. Genevieve, both on account of its distance from that river and its unhealthy situation. He was accompanied by his stepson, a lad of fourteen, named Augusta Chouteau, and explored the region thoroughly and was soon fixed upon the place of his settlement. After returning to the fort he assured DeNeyon and his officers that he had discovered a location where he would form a settlement, which might in years to come become one of "America's greatest and finest cities." His sagacious mind thus readily appreciated the advantages of this location. Navigation was open, and early in February, 1764, Laclede sent thirty men under the charge of Chouteau to the location desig

nated, with orders to have the land cleared and to build a large shed for shelter, provisions and tools, also to put up some log huts for the men. On St. Valentine's Day (Feb. 14, 1764) work was begun clearing away the trees and brush where the beautiful, and one of the largest cities in America now stands—St. Louis. Early in the month of April, Laclede arrived upon the scene, chose a location for his own residence, and laid the plans for his village which he called St. Louis in honor of Louis XV, King of France, not knowing the territory had already been transferred to Spain, and then hastily returned to Fort Chartres to remove his goods, as the English garrison was expected at any day. When Capt. Sterling, 1765, in command of the English troops, a company of highlanders, actually took the fort, St. Ange, French Commandant at the time, removed with his men to St. Louis, then recognized as the capital of North Louisiana. M. Aubry was acting Governor at New Orleans, vice M. D'Abadie, who died. Receiving, probably, the sanction of the former gentleman, St. Ange, assumed the reins of the government at St. Louis at once, and he so liberally conducted the affairs that a stream of immigration set in from Lower Louisiana and Canada, and notwithstanding the many hardships to be overcome during those olden times, the city of St. Louis, has steadily increased in population until to-day it has not a peer in the New World as a business center.

ST. CHARLES AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

In 1769, about five years after the founding of St. Louis, the first settlement made in North Missouri was made near where St. Charles is located in St. Charles county. The name given the settlement, and which it retained until 1781, was *Les Petites Cotes*, signifying Little Hills. The town site was located by Blanchette, a Frenchman, who built the first fort and established a military post at that point. Soon after the military post at St. Charles had been established, another old French village—*Portage des Sioux*—was located on the Mississippi just below the mouth of the Illinois river. The next settlement of any note was made on the Missouri river by a colony of Kentuckians, numbering about one hundred and fifty, who settled in what was known as Cooper's Bottom in Franklin county, and as time went on new settlements were opened up along the Missouri river until at the present time that stream is lined with large and small towns all through the state from St. Louis to Kansas City. The latter was laid out in '30, but its growth only dates from 1860, when it became noted as a western trading point of easy access.

For convenience of reference a short table is appended to the early settlements of Missouri as follows, with the date and establishment of each in cases where it has been determined:

NAMES OF SETTLEMENTS.	DATES.
Ste. Genevieve,	1735 (?)
St. Louis,	1764
Near St. Charles,	1765
Portage des Sioux,	1769
New Madrid,	1780
New Bourbon,	1789
Potosi,	
Big River Mills, St. Francois Co.,	1796
Near Farmington, St. Francois Co.,	1797
Perry County,	1796
Bird's Point,	1800
Norfork,	1800
Charleston,	1801
Warren County,	1801
Parkersville (Cote Sans Dessien,)	1801
Loutre Island,	1807
Boone's Lick,	1807
Cooper's Bottom, Franklin Co.,	1801

EARLY MILITARY RECORD.

WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN 1812.

Notwithstanding the few inhabitants of Missouri were at a long distance from the scenes of the famous war between Great Britain and the United States which was declared by this country June 18, 1812, under the administration of President James Madison, they participated in many engagements with the Indians and were obliged to exercise ceaseless vigilance against this insidious foe. For a number of years the British traders had incited the red men against the white settlers of the state, which was at that time only a territory, and had supplied them with arms and ammunition. In July, 1810, W. I. Cole and two other men at Loutre Island were killed while trying to recover property stolen by the Pottawattomies. In 1815 the Sac and Fox Indians who had stolen horses from the same settlement were followed by a party of "rangers" led by Capt. James Callaway, for whom the grand old county of Callaway, was named, a grandson of the noted Daniel Boone in command. The captain and three of his comrades were killed.

In 1813, Fort Madison, Iowa, was abandoned and burned to prevent Indian occupation. During the same year the scattered settlements, where the counties of Montgomery, Lincoln, and Pike now are, were often plundered by the red men under the noted Black Hawk and other chiefs. In St. Charles county many bloody massacres occurred. But at length they were protected from further danger by the erection of a number of forts and strongholds against their enemies.

BLACK HAWK WAR, 1832.

In 1804 a treaty was made between the United States and the Sac and Fox nations of Indians, but however one old warrior of the Sacs, Black Hawk, who had fought with great bravery in the service of the British in the war of 1812, had always taken great exception to this treaty and pronounced it void. He established himself in 1831 with a chosen band of braves upon the disputed territory in Illinois and ordered the whites to leave the country at once, but instead of obeying the chief of the red men, fifteen hundred volunteers from that state, aided by General Gaines with a company of regulars, surprised the Indians and forced them into another treaty by which they gave up their lands and agreed to remain west of the Mississippi river. It was not long however until a band of these same Indians attacked a party of friendly Menominies camped at Prairie du Chien, murdering twenty-five and wounding many others, Brig.-Gen. Atkinson with a large company of regular troops from Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, was sent to chastise the blood thirsty murderers who had ruthlessly violated their treaty. After this Black Hawk, with his adherents re-crossed the Mississippi and established himself at Rock River, Keokuk. The rightful chief of the Sacs remained true to the treaty with the United States but Black Hawk's followers were bent upon revenge and plunder. May 14, 1832, a bloody encounter occurred near Dixon's Ferry. On account of the proximity of these hostilities to the Missouri border and fearing an invasion from the Indians, Gov. Miller ordered Maj.-Gen. Richard Gentry, of Columbia, Missouri, to raise one thousand volunteers to start for the frontier at once if wanted. Orders were accordingly issued by General Gentry to Brig.-Gens. Benjamin Means commanding the Seventh; Jonathan Riggs, the Eighth, and Jesse T. Wood, the ninth brigarde, Third division, on May 29th, 1832, to raise the first named 400, and each of the last 300 men. Each man was "to keep in readiness a horse with the necessary equipments, and and a rifle in good order, with a full supply of ammunition." Boone county at once raised five companies, and others were raised in Calla-

way, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe. Two of them, Capt. John Jamison's of Callaway, and Capt. David M. Hickman's of Boone were mustered in for thirty days' service in July, 1832, and placed under the command of Maj. Thomas Congers. This detachment, accompanied by Gen. Gentry in person, arrived at Palmyra July 10, and five days later at Fort Pike which is situated on the Des Moines river at the present site of St. Francisville, in Clark county, and on his arrival found that no hostile Indians had invaded that part of Missouri Gen. Gentry ordered the work on Fort Matson to be discontinued. On August 5th this detachment was relieved by two other companies under the command of Capt. Sinclair Kirtley of Boone, and Patrick Ewing of Callaway. Maj. Congers remained in command of the fort. In September, the Indian troubles having apparently subsided, the troops were mustered out of service on the northern frontier of Missouri. Black Hawk died in Iowa in 1838, at the age of about seventy years.

MORMONISM IN MISSOURI.

Without doubt one of the most striking features in the annals of Missouri was the progress of Mormonism from 1831 until the Mormons were driven out of the state by General Alexander W. Doniphan in 1838. Their Prophet, Priest and King, Joe Smith, seemed to act by appointment from on high, claiming that his mission was both of a trancient and spiritual nature. In 1831 he came to Missouri, where it was claimed the foundations of a kingdom were laid in Jackson county, at Independence, which he named "The New Jerusalem." Smith and his followers entered several thousand acres of land in Jackson county, where he intended to more securely establish a church and to instruct his followers in its peculiar tenets and practices in a more effective manner. They published the *Evening Star* (the first newspaper in Jackson county) and made themselves so generally obnoxious that the Gentiles, who were in the minority, became enraged to such an extent that they took the type and press from the office and threw them into the Missouri River; tarred and feathered the Bishop and two of his comrades, and otherwise gave the Mormons and their leaders to understand that they must conduct themselves in a more discreet manner if they wished to rest in peace. The distruction of their newspaper and threats of otherwise maltreating the Mormons did not seem to avail much as on October 31, 1833, a deadly combat took place near Westport, which resulted in the killing of two citizens and one Mormon. On November 2, the Mormons arrived

at a point two miles west of Independence, bent on destroying that place as a retaliation for the manner in which they had formerly been treated, but were repulsed by Gentiles who began pouring in from all quarters, and met them at that point and compelled them to lay down their arms and agree to leave the county with their families by January 1, 1834. When they left Jackson county, they crossed the Missouri river into Clay, Carroll, Caldwell and other counties where they selected a location in Caldwell county for their town, to be known as "Far West," at which place they entered more land for their future homes, where they remained unmolested until 1838, when twoof their leaders purchased some land at De Witt, Carroll county, and settled there. It was a good point from which to forward goods and immigrants to their town of Far West. As soon as the settlers around De Witt were aware of the fact that these parties were Mormon leaders, a public meeting was called which was addressed by some of the prominent citizens of the county. They did not do anything at this meeting, but at a subsequent meeting a few days later when a committee was appointed to wait upon Col. Hinkle, one of the leaders of the Mormons, and informed him of what they intended to do. Upon being notified by this committee, Col. Hinkle became very indignant and threatened to exterminate all who should attempt to molest him or his saints, and at once recruits flocked to the town in countless numbers from their different settlements to be in readiness in case of trouble with the Gentiles. The attack by the Gentiles was planned to take place on the 21st day of September, 1838, and one hundred and fifty men were stationed near the town on that day. An encounter ensued, but without serious effect when the Mormons fled to some log huts, where they could more securely resist the Gentiles who had returned to their camp to await recruits from Saline, Ray and other counties near by. After some days of discipline, the brigade prepared for an assault headed by Brig.-Gen. Congreve Jackson, Col. Ebenezer Price, Lieut.-Col. Singleton Vaughan and Major Sarshel Woods, but before the attack was made, two influential citizens of Howard county, Judge James Earickson and Wm. F. Dunnica, with the permission of General Jackson, met the Mormon leaders for the purpose of bringing about a reconcilliation without bloodshed, and induce them to leave the country in peace, which was finally agreed upon, and the Mormons without delay loaded up their effects and left for their town of Far West, in Caldwell county. The Mormons had no doubt suffered considerable, but the end was yet to come. Gover-

nor Boggs, in 1838, issued a proclamation ordering Maj.-Gen. David R. Atchison to call out the militia of his division and enforce the laws. He called out part of the first brigade of Missouri State Militia, under command of General Doniphan and ordered him at once to the seat of war. Gen. Clark was placed in command of militia. The first engagement took place at Crooked River, but the principal fight took place at Haughn's Mills. Eighteen Mormons were killed and the balance captured, while only one militiaman was wounded. The town of Far West was surrendered to General Doniphan in October, 1838. The leaders of the Mormons were taken in custody for trial while the remainder of their people were allowed to leave the state in a peaceable manner with their families. While en route to Boone county for trial Joe Smith made his escape but was afterwards, in 1844, killed in Carthage, Ill., with his brother, Hiram.

MEXICAN WAR, 1846 TO 1848.

The war between Mexico and the United States from April, 1846, to September, 1847, was caused by the revolt of Texas from Mexico prior to its admittance to the United States in 1845. Texas had not only revolted, but, claimed and carried into the United States a great deal more territory than had been conceded to her in the original Mexican arrangements. President Polk in November, 1845, dispatched Slidell, a Southern Congressman; to Mexico to confer with President Herrera, concerning some indemnity for Texas, also to negotiate for the territory, now California. The congressman was not received, owing to the fact that the soldier, Paredes, had succeeded the president of Mexico. General Zachary Taylor, then commanding the army, was at once ordered by President Polk to advance through the disputed territory and take a position on the banks of the Rio Grande river, which he did near Metamoras, where he was attacked by the Mexicans under Arista and a part of his forces was captured April 23, 1846. While Gen. Taylor was engaged in Mexico Gen. Kearney marched onto and conquered the whole country now embracing New Mexico and raised the emblematic Stars and Stripes, and sent Doniphan to join Wool at Chihauhau. Near the middle of May, 1846, General Edwards of Missouri made a call for volunteers to join the "Army of the West" who were sent to Santa Fe with Gen. Stephen W. Kearney in command. About June 18, complete companies had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, from Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard, and Callaway counties. Upon their arrival an election was held which made Alexander W. Doniphan, colonel; C. F. Ruff, lieu-

tenant-colonel, and William Gilpin, major. These companies marched from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, (of which march we have no record at hand) and the "Army of the West" from Missouri will ever be remembered in history for the fearlessness which they displayed in the Mexican war. In the early part of the summer of 1846, Hon. Sterling Price, then a Missouri Congressman, resigned his office and was placed in command of another regiment of volunteers from Missouri, by President Polk to give reinforcement to the "Army of West." The requisite number of men was soon raised, with companies from Boone, Benton, Carroll, Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis counties, and about the first of August were quartered at Fort Leavenworth. On their arrival an election was held and Sterling Price was made colonel. Governor Reynolds made another requisition for one thousand men to consist of infantry, in August, 1847, to be in readiness for a close march behind Colonel Price's army. Major John Dougherty was chosen for colonel, but the president countermanded the order under which the force was mustered before the receipt of marching orders. Capt. Wm. T. Laflann was mustered into the service of the United States at Independence, Missouri, in May, 1847, and served until the close of the war. He operated as far into Mexico as Santa Cruz De Rosales, where a hard battle was fought with great loss and defeat to the Mexicans. In July 1848, these forces were ordered to Independence, Missouri, and were mustered out in October of the same year.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE CIVIL WAR.

The presidential campaign of 1860 will ever be regarded as one of the most important in the history of the Republic of the United States, as the canvass of that year was one of the most exciting the country had ever experienced. There were four candidates in the field. Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the republican party on a platform in opposition of the further extension of slavery, which was declared to be the actual issue. The democratic convention met at Charleston, but was divided on the slavery question in the Territories, and, after a long and stormy session, the party was disrupted, and the delegates in favor of "Southern Rights" withdrew from the convention. They met twice, first at Richmond, and afterwards at Baltimore, where they succeeded in nominating John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, for president. Stephen A. Douglas, the apostle of popular sovereignty, was nominated by the Squatter Sovereignty democrats, while the fourth, John

Bell of Tennessee, was chosen by the "American" party, or Constitutional Unionists, as their candidate.

As a result of this contest Mr. Lincoln was elected president. The leaders of the South declared that his election would be considered a good cause for a separation of the Union. It was now evident that under the new administration, all the departments of the government must pass into the power of the republican party. President Buchanan did not favor a disunion, and did not consider that he had the right, constitutionally, to coerce a sovereign state. The time, therefore, which passed between the election in November and the inauguration the following March, was fully improved by the southern leaders.

SECESSION.

It was on December 17, 1860, that a convention assembled at Charleston, S. C., and passed a resolution declaring that the relations hitherto existing between that state and others, under the name of the United States of America, was at an end. This measure had almost the unanimous support of all the cotton-growing states, and by February 1, 1861, six other states—Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas—had withdrawn from the Union. Nearly all the congressmen from these states, resigned their seats in congress and joined the disunionists.

On the 4th day of Februry, 1861, six delegates from each of the seceded states met in Montgomery and proceeded to form a new government to be called the Confederate States of America. The government was organized by the election of Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, on the 8th day of the same month, as provisional president, with Alexander H. Stevens as his Vice-President. When the representative slaveholders declared in Congress in 1850, that unless California should be admitted as a slave state, they would dissolve the Union, albeit, they would do it "calmly and peaceably," Daniel Webster arose in his majesty and in a few words uttering a remarkable and prophetic warning, said: "I hear with pain, anguish and distress the words secession; peaceable secession. Sir, your eyes and mine are never distined to see that miracle—the dismemberment of this vast country—without convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the deep without ruffling the surface! Who is so foolish as to expect to see such a thing? Sir, he who sees these states now revolving in harmony around the common center, and expects to see them quit their places and fly off without convulsion, may look the next hour to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres and jostle against each other in realms

of space, without producing the crash of the universe. There can be no such thing as peaceable secession! Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility. Is the great constitution under which we live here, covering the whole country, is it to be thawed and melted by secession, as the snows of the mountains melt under the influence of the vernal sun, disappear almost unobserved and die off? No sir! No sir! I see it as plainly as I see the sun in the heaven. *I see disruption must produce such a war as I will not describe in its two-fold character.*"

BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES.

This great American Nation seemed almost on the verge of ruin, and for the time being the government was paralyzed. President Buchanan was distracted with hesitancy and the contradictory councils of friends. With the exception of Forts Moultrie and Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, Fort Pickens, near Pensacola, and Fortress Monroe, in the Chesapeake, all the important posts in the seceded states had been seized and occupied by the Confederates, even before the organization of their government.

Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated in March, as President of the United States, with Wm. H. Seward, of New York, Secretary of State; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War, and Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, as members of his Cabinet, but it was not until April 15, 1861, that he issued a proclamation declaring the South to be in a state of rebellion and calling for 75,000 militia to "repossess the forts, places and property seized from the Union." Both Houses of Congress were summoned to assemble in extraordinary session on July 4, 1861. Jefferson Davis also issued a proclamation two days later than the one of Lincoln, calling upon "The good people of the Confederacy," to rally and drive out "the invaders." On the same day Virginia seceded from the Union and was followed by Arkansas May 6, and North Carolina on the 20th of the same month. East Tennessee was strongly opposed to disunion and it was not until June 8th that a secession ordinance could be passed. Maryland's people were divided in their opinions, but the disunion sentiment prevailed largely. As will be seen presently, in Missouri the movement resulted in civil war, while in Kentucky a proclamation of neutrality was issued by the authorities.

The first bloodshed in the civil war was at Harper's Ferry, when on April 19, some Massachusetts regiments were passing through Baltimore on their way to Washington, were attacked by the citizens with

stones and fire arms, at which time three men were killed. The next battle was on the 20th of the month when a company of Virginians attacked the great navy yard at Norfolk. The federal officers in command fired the buildings, sank the vessels, spiked the guns and withdrew their forces. Most of the vessels and cannons were afterwards recovered by the confederates. The property thus captured amounted to about $10,000,000. So stood the opposing powers in the beginning of the summer of 1861.

THE ATTITUDE OF MISSOURI.

Missouri had been deeply involved in the agitation caused by the territorial questions connected with the subject of slavery, and as the state was largely populated by emigrants from Kentucky, Virginia and other southern states, or by their descendants, there was naturally a strong and widespread sympathy with the secessionists. But notwithstanding this sympathy, there was considerable conservatism among her people, and they were not, in the language of Governor Stewart's message, to be frightened from their property by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, or be compelled to submit to secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South.

Claiborne F. Jackson, author of the "Jackson Resolution," was inaugurated governor January 4, 1861, having been elected by the Douglas democrats. While Governor Stewart's farewell message concluded with an eloquont appeal for the maintenance of the Union, he depicted the ruin and bloodshed that must attend secession. While on the other hand Governor Jackson in his inaugural address insisted that "the interest of all slave-holding states were identical; that in case the Union were really divided, it would be the duty and privilege of Missouri to stand by the South; that the state was in favor of remaining in the Union so long as there was any hope of maintaining the guarantees of the constitution, but, that in any event, he was utterly opposed to coercion."

Believing that Missouri had the right to a voice in the settlement of this question then pending in the country, he recommended the calling of a state convention immediately, that the will of the people might be ascertained. The convention was called by Governor Jackson, in accordance with the act of the legislature, and met at Jefferson City February 28, 1861. Ninety-nine members were present and the convention elected the following officers and was permanently organized: Sterling Price of Chariton county, president, (he was regarded as a decided Union man); Robert Wilson of Andrew county, vice-pres-

ident; Samuel A. Lowe of Pettis county, secretary; Robert A. Campbell of St. Louis, assistant secretary; C. P. Anderson of Moniteau county, doorkeeper, and W. B. Grover, sergeant-at-arms.

Upon President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, Missouri's quoto was fixed at four regiments which Governor Jackson was to furnish, but in replying to Secretary of War Cameron, he said: "There can be, I apprehend, no doubt, but these men are intended to form a part of the president's army to make war upon the people of the seceded states. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary in its objects; inhuman and diabolical and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the state of Missouri furnish to carry on such a crusade." Signed, C. F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri.

Pursuant to a proclamation of Governor Jackson the state legislature met in extra session May 2, 1861, and in his message to that body, the Governor reiterated the declaration that the interests of Missouri were identical with those of the slave-holding states and recommended that it would be policy to arm the people and place the state in an attitude of defence. The legislature responded and passed several important measures among which were the following: "To authorize counties to loan money not exceeding $30,000 each, to the state; to authorize the banks of Missouri to issue one, two and three dollar notes to the amount of $1,500,000 instead of the same amount in larger notes. To authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballentine's foundry at Boonville for the manufacture of arms and ammunition for the war; to authorize the Governor to appoint one major-general, who in time of insurrection, invasion or war, should command the entire military force in the field, and to authorize the governor to borrow $1,000,000, to arm and equip the militia of the state in such a manner as to enable the protection of the lives and property of the people." And in the midst of this body of busy legislators dropped the news that Camp Jackson had been taken at St. Louis.

By order of Governor Jackson the United States arsenal at Liberty had been seized April 20, 1861. Upon the capture of Camp Jackson and the consequent disasterous collision between some of the United States troops and the people, the wildest excitement prevailed throughout the state. The most essential reports flew abroad of the brutal murder of men, women and children by infuriated soldiery. People in various localities rose to avenge the reported terrible slaughter and the whole state was in a frenzy of indignation.

A conference was held in St. Louis between Gen. Lyon, Col. Blair, jr., and Maj. Conant on one side, and Governor Jackson, Gen. Sterling Price and Col. Thos. L. Sneed, on the other. The interview lasted six hours but resulted in nothing except to make a terrible truth evident, that their differences could not be adjusted peaceably. Gov. Jackson died at a farm house on the Arkansas river opposite Little Rock, Dec. 6, 1862. Hamilton R. Gamble was elected governor in July, 1861.

In January, 1862, President Lincoln issued one of the most important documents of the modern times—the emancipation proclamation. As the state of Missouri was loyal to the Union, and was at the time of the proclamation represented in congress by her chosen representatives, the provisions of that document had no effect upon slavery within her borders.

Thus after an existance of more than two hundred and fifty years, the intitution of African slavery was swept away. Although it was the purpose of the general government to do away, to discriminate carefully between Union and non-Union slave-holders, and to sufficiently indemnify against all losses occasioned by the freeing of their slaves, yet in many cases loyal men were ruined financially in this great overthrow of southern institutions and all classes suffered together.

CAMPAIGN OF 1861.

Battle of Boonville, better known as the "Boonville races;" won by Federals, who took possession of Camp Vest and Boonville.

Battle of Carthage, between forces of Gen. Sigel and Gov. Jackson, fought July 5, 1861; victory for Confederates with loss of 250 or 300 men, several horses, guns, etc.

Gen. John Fremont assumed command of the Western Department with headquarters at St. Louis, July 26, 1861.

Battle of Wilson Creek, between the forces under General Lyon and General McCulloch Aug. 10, 1861. This was one of the fiercest battles that took place in Missouri. Gen. Lyon was killed and was succeeded by General Sturgis.

Governor Gamble issued a proclamation August 24, 1861, calling for 32,000 men for six months to protect the property and lives of the citizens of the state.

On August 30, 1861, General Fremont declared martial law and declared that the slaves of all persons who should thereafter take an active part with the enemies of the Government should be free.

At daybreak on September 12, 1861, General Price began an at-

tack at Lexington on Col. Mulligan's forces, who worked night and day to strengthen their fortifications, but Price's forces were too strong for him and on the 20th Col. Mulligan with 2640 men surrendered to Price, the white flag was raised, and the seige of Lexington was at an end with big gains for the Confederate forces.

On October 16, 1861, Maj. White, with his "prairie scouts" consisting of 185 cavelry, captured seventy-five Confederates and released all the Union prisoners at Lexington, confined by Price a short time before.

The Battle of Springfield took place Oct. 25, 1861, with a loss to Union side.

Martial law was declared in St. Louis, Dec. 23-25,1861, and the adjacent country, and covering all the railroad lines.

CAMPAIGN OF 1862.

The first engagement of any note in 1862 was the Battle of Pea Ridge which commenced March 6, at early morning, and after two days hard fighting the Federals came out victorious. The Confederate Generals McCulloch and McIntosh were both killed in this battle.

Battle of Cherry Grove took place in June, 1862.

Battle of Pierce's Mill was fought in June, 1862.

Florida Battle took place July 22, 1862.

On July 28, 1862, a hard fought battle took place at Moore's Mill, where Porter was defeated.

The Battle of Kirksville was fought Aug. 6, 1862, with a heavy loss to the Confederate forces.

Battle of Lone Jack was won by Federal forces, August 16, 1862.

Battle of Newtonia took place Sept. 13, 1862, and was won by the Confederates.

On Sept. 25, 1862, ten Confederate prisoners were executed at Macon City by order of General McNeill.

CAMPAIGN OF 1863.

The first battle of 1863 was fought at Springfield on Jan. 8th.

Battle of Cape Girardeau, April 26, 1863, resulted in the defeat of the Confederates.

On Aug. 26, 1863, General Thomas Ewing issued his celebrated order No. 11, at Kansas City, Missouri.

CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

October 13, Battle of Marshall.

January, 1864, Gen. Rosecrans takes charge of the department.

On October 8, 1864, Battle of Glasgow took place.

CENTRALIA MASSACRE.

The next and one of the most atrocious slaughters ever perpetrated in the history of the state was the noted Centralia Massacre. On Monday night, Sept. 26, 1864, Anderson's Guerrillas, numbering from two to four hundred, encamped about three miles southeast of Centralia, which was situated on the North Missouri railroad (now known as the Wabash) in Boone county. On Tuesday morning at about ten o'clock seventy-five or one hundred of this band went into town and at once commenced plundering the stores and depot. At 11:30 a passenger train from St. Louis came in sight and immediately the Guerrillas commenced throwing obstructions on the track and firing at the engineer, James Clark, who was running the train at the time, and, who is at present running an engine on the Centralia Branch of the Wabash. After the train stopped the robbers entered the coaches where they relieved men, women and children of money and other valuables. There were twenty-three Federal soldiers aboard the train who were marched into town and shot down like dogs. The Guerrillas burned the depot and six box cars that were standing near. After robbing every one that crossed their path, they set fire to the train and started it on its way to Sturgeon. It only ran a short distance before it was stopped and entirely consumed. In the afternoon of the same day Maj. Johnson and Col. Kutzner's rigiments of Missouri volunteers arrived upon the scene with one hundred and fifty mounted infantry. An incounter took place in an open field southeast of town, Maj. Johnson's men being armed with long guns, were ordered to dismount. They only fired one volley before the Guerrillas dashed in among them splendidly mounted, each carrying three or four revolvers. Part of Joshson's men were still on horseback and started to run, but were followed and shot down. Maj. Johnson was killed. There were only four or five of the infantry left and they were wounded. The Guerrillas had but three killed and seven wounded. The remains of companies A. G. and H. of Thirty-ninth regiment were buried at Centralia on the 27th of Sept, 1864. Since the close of the war their remains have been taken up and buried at Jefferson City in the National Cemetery.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Pere Marquette, La Salle and others of Catholic persuasion, were the first representatives of religious thought to penetrate the Missouri and Mississippi valleys, where they at once began performing missionary labors among the Indians. The Protestants came about a century

afterwards and in the course of time the Protestantial seeds were scattered along the courses of the two greatest rivers in the world, which form the eastern and western borders of Missouri and still a little later they had penetrated the inland country, until the present time, when church spires can be seen pointing heavenward from every city, town and hamlet in the state.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first Baptist church organized in what is now known as the state of Missouri was founded in Cape Girardeau county, near the Mississippi river, in 1806, under the labors of Rev. D. Green. The growth of this denomination has been marked, and it has gone on increasing until, now it marshals a great host, and it is still rapidly enlarging in members, and advancing in intelligence and general thrift. This denomination has been a great blessing to the state in the way of organizing educational institutions, among which are William Jewell college of Liberty, that has a world wide reputation as an institution of higher education; Stephens college of Columbia and the Baptist Female college of Lexington, which are also gaining much prominence.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This is one of the largest denominations in Missouri, and was first organized in the state some time previous to 1829, and has established many literary institutions, among which are Christian college of Columbia; Woodland college of Independence, and many other prominent colleges that are all in a thrifty condition. This denomination now has many publications throughout the state, and in many other ways is doing much to christianize the people of Missouri.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first Trinitarian Congregational church was organized in St. Louis in 1852, with Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., as pastor. In 1864-65, fifteen churches were organized in towns along the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad. In 1875, the denomination had five district associations, seventy churches and forty-one ministers. Among their educational instituions are Drury college of Springfield and Thayer college of Kidedr, which have made rapid progress since they were first opened.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first services of the Protestant Episcopal church held in Missouri was on Oct. 24, 1819, and Christ church was organized in St. Louis Nov. 1, of the same year. Rev. John Ward, previously of Lexington, Kentucky, was the first rector. This denomination controls

several secular schools that are doing much in an educational way.

THE ISRAELITE CHURCH.

There is scarcely a county in the state where at least one dozen or more Jewish families are not settled. Jefferson City, Sedalia, Springfield, Rolla, Washington, Macon City, Louisiana, Hannibal and many other small cities throughout the state that have wealthy and influential citizens, but too few in number to form independent religious communities. In St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph they have established congregations, Sunday schools, and houses of worship. They also have several institutions of charity in these cities. The oldest Hebrew congregation in Missouri was organized at St. Louis in 1838. Their churches have grown rapidly since their organization in the state.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first Lutheran church organized in Missouri was founded in St. Louis in 1839. This church has made rapid strides towards the top round in the ladder, and now has a house of worship in nearly every town of any note within the borders of the state. They now have hospitals and charitable institutions in St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and many of the smaller cities of the state. They also have many fine institutions of learning of which they may well feel proud, among which are Concordia College and a high school, both located at St. Louis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Missouri dates from an early period in the history of the state. Indeed, several societies were formed before it became a state, and those were part of the old Illinois Conference. When the separation of 1844-45 took place and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South was formed, the societies in Missouri were broken up with few exceptions and the members either joined that organization or remained unable to effect a reorganization of their own until 1848, when the Missouri Conference resumed its sessions. During the Civil War the preachers and members were driven from nearly all the stations and districts. There were probably less than three thousand persons in actual fellowship in 1861-62. In May, 1862, the General Conference added Arkansas to the Missouri Conference and it bore the name of "The Missouri and Arkansas Conference" until 1868, when it was divided, the societies north of the Missouri river retaining the old name, Missouri Conference; and the societies south of the river, and those in Arkansas being formed into

the St. Louis Conference. In 1872 the societies, in Missouri, south of the river became the St. Louis Conference. Those in Arkansas the Arkansas Conference. They have many educational institutions throughout the state.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

John Clark was the name of the first Protestant minister who preached the Gospel in this state and was a Methodist local preacher. He resided where Alton now stands and occasionally crossed the river to a settlement of Americans near Florisant. The first regularly appointed Methodist preacher was Rev. John Travis, who received an appointment from Bishop Asbury in 1806. He formed two circuits and at the end of one year returned one hundred members. These circuits were called "Missouri" and "Meramec;" and at the Conference of 1807, Jesse Walker was sent to supply the former and Edmond Wilcox the latter. As time has gone on this denomination has flourished, and have built and have under their control many magnificent schools all over the State.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

This church was first organized in Missouri in the spring of 1820, in Pike county. The Presbytery comprised all of Missouri and Arkansas and Western Illinois, with four ministers, two of whom resided in Missouri at one time. There are now in the State fourteen Presbyteries and one Synod. They have under their control many first-class high schools that are in a prosperous condition.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

The organization of this denomination dates back to 1816 at Bellvue settlement, eight miles from St. Louis, but its missionary efforts date back to 1814, two years before the church was organized. The church was divided throughout the United States in 1838, and was known as the Old and New Synods. The Old School Synod was divided on political questions springing out of the war in 1861. The Old and New School Presbyterians united in 1870, and since that time have steadily increased in membership.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

This church was first organized in the city of St. Louis in 1819, at which time the missionary enterprises of this denomination began in Missouri. In 1836, organizations of this church were made in Fayette, Boonville, St. Charles, Hannibal and other points and has had a wonderful increase in the State, and have control of a number of charitable institutions.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

This denomination was first organized in Missouri, in Johnson county, at Warrensburg, in 1867, and has had a rapid increase in membership since its organization.

UNITARIAN.

The first congregation of the Unitarian church in Missouri was organized in St. Louis in 1834, by Rev. W. G. Eliot. Up to the present time it has a small following.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The first written record we have of the organization of this church in the State, dates back to 1760, and shows that Father Watrin, who performed ministerial services in Ste. Genevieve, where the organization took place. In 1766 a church was organized in St. Louis, and a small log church was erected in that city in 1770 by Father Menrin In 1818 there were four chapels, and for upper Louisiana seven priests. They opened up their first Seminary west of the Mississippi river, in Perry county, about this period, for the education of the young. In 1826 Father Rosatti was appointed Bishop of St. Louis. and through his efforts the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph, and of the Visitation, were founded, besides many other benevolent and charitable institutions. In 1834 he completed the present cathedral. After this, churches were built in all parts of the State. In 1847 an Arch-diocese, with Bishop Kenrick, Archbishop (deceased in 1896). This church has prospered and increased in membership very rapidly since its organization over one hundred years ago.

EDUCATIONAL.

In educational opportunities, Missouri occupies second position to no state in the Union. The first constitution of the State provided that, "one school or more shall be established in each township, as soon as practical and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

Thus it will be seen that the framers of the Constitution, in 1820, made provision whereby the poorest and humblest of the State could receive at least the benefits of a primary education. Prior to the establishment of the free school system, education throughout the State was obtained wholly from private institutions.

It was not until 1839, during the administration of Governor Boggs, that the public school system, in its essential features, was perfected. At that time the clause limiting its benefits to the poor was eliminated, and provision made for a State Superintendent of

public instruction, for a county board of education, and for a township board.

Prior to '39, the idea of a free school, for all classes, was not popular, and met with considerable opposition, especially among those who were in a condition to send their children to private institutions of learning, believing, at that time, that the public school system could not be otherwise than defective. Since then, however, the school laws of Missouri have undergone many changes, and the system has steadily grown in usefulness and power. While the greatest growth of our public school system succeeded the civil war, it was not until 1875, when the new constitution was adopted, that the present admirable system of public instruction went into effect, which not only made provision for the education of the white, but for children of African descent. In addition to an annual income derived from a public school fund set apart by law, not less than twenty-five per cent of the state revenue, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, is annually applied to the support of the public schools of the state. The officers in charge of Missouri's public school interests are a State Board of Education, State Superintendent, County Commissioners, County Clerk and Treasurer, Board of Directors, and Teacher. The State Board of Education consists of the State Superintendent, Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General, the Superintendent, who is chosen by the people every four years, being the executive officer. In addition to keeping a record of the county school funds and annually distribute the same to the counties, he is supervisor of the work of county school officers; grants certificates of higher qualifications; makes an annual report of the condition of the schools to the General Assembly, and has various other duties connected with the educational interests of the state. County Commissioners are also elected by the people, for a term of two years, it being their duty to conduct institutes, examine teachers, distribute blanks and make reports.

Among the many institutions of learning in the state, the State University, at Columbia, ranks along with the first. This institution was provided for in the state constitution in the year 1820. When the State was admitted to the Union, Congress granted to it one entire township of land for the support of a "Seminary of Learning." This land was put into the market in 1832 and brought $75,000, which was invested in such a manner as to increase by accumulation to the sum of $100,000. In 1839, by an act of the General Assembly, five commis-

sioners were appointed to select a site for the location of the University, which was to contain fifty acres of land in a compact form, within two miles of the county seat of Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline counties. Bids were let among these counties, and Boone having subscribed $117,921, which was about $18,000 more than any other county, the University was located there, and on the 4th of July, 1840, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Since the opening of this institution it has prospered and has been a monument of power in the educational interests of the state, and one that the people of Missouri should point too with the finger of pride.

EVENTS OF LOCAL HISTORY.

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN MISSOURI.

The first newspaper established west of the Mississippi was fairly inaugurated at St. Louis, July 12, 1808, by Mr. Joseph Charles, and was called the *Missouri Gazette*. This journal was the germ of the present *St. Louis Republic*, one of largest and most influential journals now published. The establishment of the *Gazette*, though a sheet not larger than a royal octavo page, marked the beginning of a new age in the growth of St. Louis. In 1811, St. Louis is reported to have had 12 stores, 2 schools, 1 printing office and 1,400 inhabitants. A large portion of the currency consisted of peltries, lead and whisky. The first paper established west of St. Louis, was the *Missouri Intelligencer*, published at Franklin, by Nathaniel Patton, in 1819; was moved to Fayette in 1823, and in 1835 to Columbia, where he began the publication of *The Patriot*, afterwards changed, in 1843 to the *Missouri Statesman*, and published by Col. Wm. F. Switzler, now editor of the *Boonville Democrat*.

NEW MADRID EARTHQUAKE.

On the morning of the 16th of December, 1811, occurred an earthquake, with its center of disturbance in point of violence and position near New Madrid, Mo., and extending over half a hemisphere, that proved one of the most extensive and destructive in the history of the world. The first shock was felt about two o'clock and was repeated with decreasing violence, for several weeks. While perhaps there have been published many exaggerated reports relative to this catastrophe, its awfulness, and the indescribable horrors that filled every living creature, beggars description. The earth reeled and rocked under men's feet, and fissures were formed, five and six hundred feet in length and from twenty to thirty feet in breadth. The undulations

of the earth upheaved the waters of the Mississippi and much of the country adjacent; Sabrina, one of the Azores Islands, was elevated 360 above the level of the sea; and Caracas, a Venezuelan city of 12,000 inhabitants was totally destroyed and sunk sixty feet under water. One of the marked features of this catastrophe were the great depressions and elevations of the surface, for in many instances lakes became dry land and elevations became lakes. Considerable land in the southeastern part of the state was ruined for agricultural purposes, and some of it for time to come.

PIONEER STEAMBOAT OF THE "BIG MUDDY."

The first steamboat to enter the Missouri river and ascend that stream was the *Independence*, Captain John Nelson, from Louisville, Kentucky. According to contract with a number of St. Louis parties to go up the river as far as Chariton, a town near Glasgow, long extinct, and return, she left St. Louis, May 15, 1819, and arrived at Franklin, Howard county, May 28, occasioning considerable excitement and joy among the people. At Franklin a big public reception and dinner was tendered the officers and passengers of the boat. The voyage was continued up to Chariton, per contract, and then returned to St. Louis on the 5th of June. The successful navigation of the Missouri thus far, evoked no little amount of joy and enthusiasm throughout the country and marked an era in the history and progress of Missouri civilization.

HARDEMAN'S GARDEN.

The following is taken from Colonel William F. Switzler's History of Missouri:

"Just above the mouth of the Lamine river, in Howard County, and five miles above Old Franklin, there was from about 1820 to 1835 a lovely and famous retreat known as 'Hardeman's Garden'—a vine-clad and rose-covered bower, very similar to the renowned 'Tower Grove' of that public benefactor, Henry Shaw, deceased, of St. Louis.

The founder of this celebrated garden, John Hardeman, was a North Carolinian by birth; born in 1776, removed in 1817 to Carondelet, Missouri, from Williamson County, Tennessee, and two years afterward to Howard county. He was a gentleman of wealth and culture, and studied and practiced law in his native State. But, being passionately fond of agricultural and horticultural pursuits, he abondoned his profession and determined to establish in the wilds of Missouri and on the rich alluvial lands in 'Cooper's Bottom' the most splendidly-equipped farm and garden west of the Alleghanies. Am-

bitious to excel in this attractive industry, he purchased several hundred acres of land, and on a chosen spot immediately on the Missouri river laid off ten acres in an exact square for a botanic garden, sparing neither expense nor labor in adorning it with fruits, flowers and shrubs, indigenous and exotic. Serpentine walks, paved with shells, conducted the admiring visitor through this charming court of Flora, where, amid zephyrs of the richest perfume, flowers of the most beautiful hue greeted the eye and fruits of the most delicious flavor tempted the hand.

No doubt Byron was endeavoring to convey some idea of such a spot when his rich fancy gushed forth in this beautiful rhapsody:

'Know ye the land of the cedar and vine,
Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine;
Where the light wings of Zephyr, oppressed with perfume,
Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gul in her bloom;
Where the citron and olive are the fairest of fruit,
And the voice of the nightingale never is mute;
Where the tints of the earth and the hues of the sky,
In color though varied, in beauty may vie.'

But 'Hardeman's Garden' is gone! And he, to whose genius and cultivation it was indebted for the adornment and brilliancy which made the forest bloom and blossom as the rose, is gone also—having, in 1829, on his way home from Old Mexico, died of yellow fever in New Orleans. And the gay and cheerful groups who once threaded its labyrinthian paths, enchanted by the songs of birds and made happy in the midst of cultivated magnificence, are to be seen no more. Not a tree, or shrub, or vine, or flower of the Garden remains. All are gone—even the very spot on which this Elysium was located! It, as well as the once flourishing town of Franklin, has fallen a victim to the treacherous currents of the river, whose banks they once adorned."

MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE VISITS ST. LOUIS.

In 1825, Marquis de La Fayette, accompanied by his son, George Washington La Fayette, while the guest of the United States, upon the invitation of the President, visited St. Louis. This grand man after an absence of nearly fifty years, came to visit the country for whose independence he had not only risked his own life, but expended of his own means 700,000 francs ($140,000) during our Revolutionary struggle, by sending a regiment, armed and equipped, to fight for American Independence, and freighting a vessel loaded with arms and munitions of war. He visited each of the twenty-four states, and was everywhere received with true patriotic cordiality and gratitude.

Upon invitation of its citizens, he visited St. Louis, April 28, 1825, where he was tendered a most enthusiastic reception. During his stay in St. Louis, other than private hospitalities accorded him, he was tendered a splendid banquet at the leading hotel. He also visited the Missouri No. 1, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, an order of which he has long been a member, and with his son, were elected honorary members of that lodge. While the guest of the nation, La Fayette visited the Capitol, and was received in both houses of Congress, where he was welcomed with great favor and gratitude, and when as a token of the nation's appreciation for past services and sacrifices, an appropriation of $200,000 in money, and twenty-four thousand acres of land in Florida was made for his benefit. His death occurred May 20, 1834.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

During the entire history of the city of St. Louis, nothing has transpired that created so much consternation as the raging Asiatic Cholera which made its appearance there during the summer months of 1832. The first attack of that dreaded disease was on a soldier at the Jefferson Barracks, but it did not come without warning. Everything was done in St. Louis to prevent the spreading of the disease, but to no avail. It first visited the outskirts of the city and invaded most of the principal streets, carrying death and desolation to the homes of every one it visited. The disease lasted five weeks and destroyed about four per cent of the city's population. The disease returned again in the years of 1836 and 1849.

ST. LOUIS FIRE.

Among the most notable events of Missouri's history, which has transpired within the past fifty years is the great St. Louis fire which occurred on the 19th day of May, 1849. In the evening of that day fire broke out on the steamer "White Cloud" while lying on the wharf between Vine and Cherry streets, and every effort to arrest its progress was futile. The flames very soon reached four other boats that were in close proximity. The fastenings of the White Cloud were soon burned loose and she floated out into the stream among other steamers in port, and in a very short time twenty-three other boats were on fire. This immense conflagration was a mile in length and the levee being covered with barrels, bales, boxes and combustible articles the fire reached the city where whole blocks were wiped out of existence. Twenty-three steamers, three barges and one canal boat were destroyed whose total values, with their cargoes, was esti-

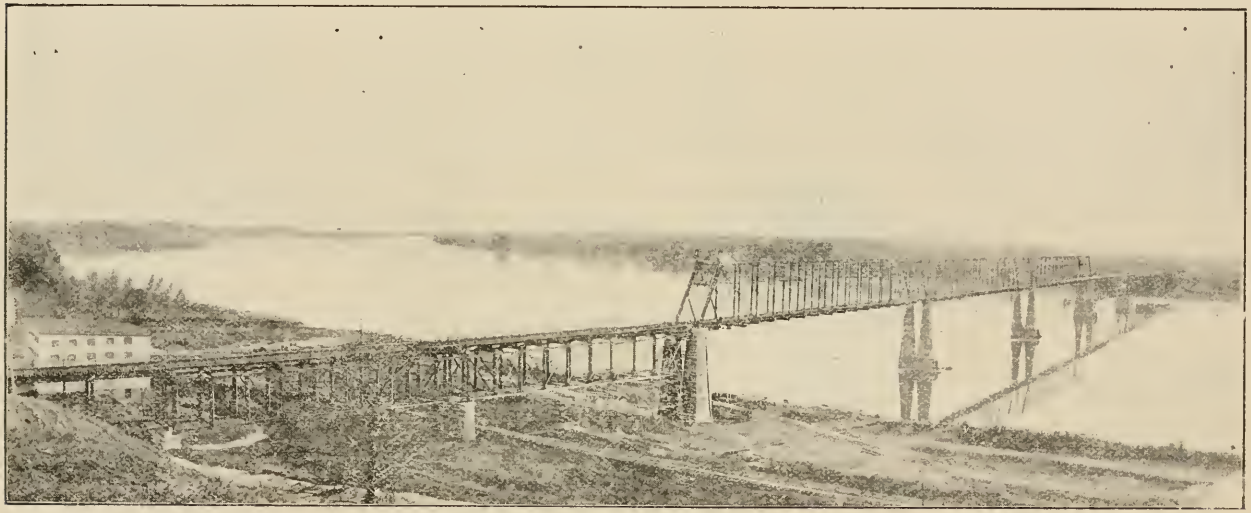
mated at $439,000. The value of the whole amount of property destroyed was estimated at $3,000,000. This was the most disastrous spectacle that ever came under the observation of St. Louisians.

THE FIRST RAILROAD.

In 1851 the contract was let for the building of the St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, from St. Louis to Washington, a distance of forty-five miles, and about one thousand laborers were employed to do the work. By November 1, 1855, the road had been extended to the length of 125 miles, from St. Louis to the state capital at Jefferson City, when a celebration of this great event was proposed by an excursion over the road and a grand dinner at the state house. The train left the depot at nine o'clock and in about three hours reached the bridge across the Gasconade, which was not fully completed but was thought to be in a condition to transport the train, which was about 600 feet long. When the engine reached the first pier the span gave way and the engine, baggage car and several passenger cars went down to a watery abyss below and several of the pleasure seekers were killed. This was no doubt the first railroad wreck that ever occurred in the state.

DEATH OF JESSE JAMES.

On July 15, 1881, the fact of the killing of the noted Missouri outlaw, Jesse James, by Robert Ford, brought a sigh of relief to many of the inhabitants of the state. Jesse and his noted band of highwaymen for a number of years after the war, terrorized the people of Missouri by their lawlessness in the way of robbing banks and trains in all parts of the state. It was not until the date above mentioned, that Governor Thos. T. Crittenden offered a heavy reward for him dead or alive that one of James' confederates was induced to shoot him from behind his back. Ford was arrested by the authorities of St. Joseph, where he committed the deed, but was soon given his liberty by Governor Crittenden, who paid him the reward. Ford became very reckless, and led a fearful life after he had killed a man who would have risked his life in his (Ford's) behalf, and was finally killed in Creed, Colorado, in a manner similar to that in which he killed Jesse James. His brother, Charles ford, who was also in on the deal, finally shot himself in a house, one mile east of Richmond, Missouri, within a short distance of where he was born and raised. A short time after Jesse was killed his brother, Frank, surrendered to Govenor Crittenden and has since lived an honest life. So ended the career of a noted gang of bandits.



CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI RIVER AT GLASGOW, MO.

NOTE:—The above bridge was the first steel bridge ever erected in the world.

DEATH OF BILL ANDERSON.

Shortly after the bloody massacre at Centralia, September 27, 1864, the leader of that nefarious gang of robbers, outlaws and murderers went to Ray county, where on the 26th of October, he got into a skirmish with a company of Missouri Militia and was killed. Upon his body was found $300 in gold, $150 in treasury notes, six revolvers and several orders from General Price. There has been several disputes as to the point where he was killed, whether or not it was in Carroll or Ray county. At any rate his death occurred somewhere near the line of these counties.

THE GREAT CYCLONE AT ST. LOUIS.

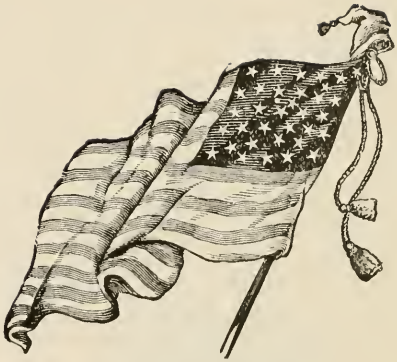
May 27, '96, will long be remembered as the date of one of the most destructive and disastrous cyclones in the history of the United States, devasting a large portion of St. Louis and a still greater portion of East St. Louis, Illinois, carrying death, destruction and desolation in its wake, rendering thousands homeless and in many instances scattering the savings of a life-time to the four winds of heaven. Perhaps the full extent of the damage and suffering caused by the tornado may never be known, yet it is known that nearly 400 people were killed and more than a thousand injured, to say nothing of the individual suffering, or the deprivation endured in silence by the thousands who were only too glad to escape with their lives. The path of the storm through the city measured seven miles, and damaged property to the estimated value of nearly fifty million dollars.

THE STATE CAPITOL DESTROYED.

On the 17th of November, 1837, the state house, situated upon the site now occupied by the Governor's mansion, at Jefferson City, caught fire and was entirely consumed, with all the records of the office of the Secretary of State, the whole of the office furniture and a great portion of the State Library, involving a loss that could not be replaced. The building, a brick structure build at an original cost of $25,000 was erected for the occupancy of the Governor, when the capitol, then in course of erection, was completed. The present capitol was commenced in 1838 and was occupied by the Legislature of 1840-41, and cost $350,000. At the ensuing November election (1896) the tax payers of Missouri will be called upon to vote on a proposition removing the state capitol to Sedalia, the citizens of that town having given satisfactory bond to erect suitable buildings and to defray all expenses incurred by the removal, free of cost to the state.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, $5,000 and mansion; Lieutenant-Governor, $1000 and $7 per diem during session of the Legislature; Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Schools, Attorney-General, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, Superintendent of Insurance, State Geologist and Clerk of Supreme Court, each $3,000; Labor Commissioner and Adjutant-General, each $2,000; Mine Inspectors, $1,500; and Librarian, $900.



History of Chariton County.

PART II.

History of Chariton County.

CHARITON, the best county, in the best state of the Union, embracing an area of 740 square miles and containing 466,891 acres of land valued according to the last assessment as $3,846,093, was organized November 16, 1820, being a part of the territory then embraced by the boundary of Howard county. Thus almost four score years have come and gone since this, one of the oldest and fairest daughters of the mother county came into existence; and the events and changes, discoveries and inventions that have taken place within this period have indeed been many. At the time of the organization of Chariton county, all that territory now embraced in the counties of Linn, Sullivan, Putnam, and a part of Adair and Schuyler were embraced by its boundaries. The county seat was established at the town of Chariton, situated in the southern part of the county near the mouth of the two rivers of the same name, which streams were called after some early French traders who had a fur agency at this point. These men are supposed to have been the first white persons to press the soil of Chariton county. Just when they made this settlement is unknown, but it is certain they were here as early as 1804.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The earliest permanent settler of the county of whom we have any account was one George Jackson, who located in the southern part of the county, near the Missouri river, in 1812, and who afterwards represented the county in the General Assembly. The next settlement was made on Yellow Creek, north of Brunswick, by John Hutchinson, his sons and their families, about 1816, though the exact date of this settlement is controverted.

In 1818 the Missouri river bottom, west of the Grand Chariton river, was settled by James Earickson, afterwards Senator and State Treasurer, his son-in-law, Galton Turner, Archibald Hix, Samuel Williams, Col. John M. Bell, John Morse, Henry Lewis, Richard Woodson, John Doxey and others who settled the county as far north as Bowling Green prairie.

About the same time settlements were made in the Forks of the Chariton by Joseph Vance, Colonel Hiram Craig, Abraham Lock, Nathaniel Butler, Thomas Watson, Peterson Parks, Robert Hays, Samuel Burch, Samuel Dinsmore, James Heryford, James Ryan and Abner Finnell. During the same year Major Daniel Ashby, Abram Sportsman, Alexander Trent, John Harris, John Sportsman and Edward B. Cabell made a settlement on the Bluffs, and John Tooley, Samuel Forest, Joseph Madox and Thomas Anderson settled in Chariton Township.

Thomas Stanley, a noted hunter and trapper, who dwelt in a hugh sycamore log, and spent much of his time in the woods and along the streams, was the original pioneer settler on the banks of the Grand river. With wild food as his subsistence and a sycamore splinter dipped in raccoon oil for light, Stanley spent his long winter evenings perusing the current literature of the day as happy and contented, perhaps, as a prince.

While the list given above does not include all the pioneer settlers and the places they settled in the then Chariton county, yet, these were among the pioneers who penetrated the "Western Wilds" and settled amid the savage Indians and dangerous beasts, and suffered the hardships of frontier life while carving out comfortable homes for themselves, their wives and children. Many were the hardships they endured. Besides the encounters with the Indians, the dangers, fear and dread of that race, which they had constantly to endure, they were without roads, bridges, mills, blacksmith shops and many other thing so essentially necessary to the welfare and convenience of a community. Yet, withal, they lived happily, save the fear and dread of the Indians. Every settler owned one gun and one dog, at least. These were considered indispensible, for without them the wild beasts would have invaded the yards and houses of these pioneers. Each raised a patch of flax, a patch of cotton and a little corn, as these were deemed necessaries. They manufactured all their own clothes out of the skins of wild animals and out of flax and cotton. The old-fashioned loom and the big and little spinning wheels were common furniture in most of the houses. These machines were manufactured by the men and the women knew how to use them. In winter the men wore fox-skin caps and straw hats in summer. Shoes were made of buckskin tops and rawhide soles and were called shoe packs or moccasins. The women wore home-made cotton goods and much rivalry existed in those days between the ladies in regard to getting up new

and beautiful patterns of checked and striped cotton dress goods. Sugar, in those days, was made at home out of the sap of sugar or maple trees, while coffee, being a foreign article, was so costly that it was a luxury these pioneer settlers could not afford. Venison, bear meat, wild turkeys and wild honey abounded in great abundance and those who had cows to produce milk really lived in "a land flowing with milk and honey." Bee trees filled with honey could be fonnd everywhere, and the honey cost only the labor to get it. Wild game was so abundant that the early settlers kept their families well supplied with it. With these meats, wild honey, wild fruits and plenty of "hoe-cakes" the pioneer housewife could set a table "good enough for a king."

In 1820 the tide of immigration was directed toward Chariton county and immigrants from the tobacco regions of Kentucky and Virginia came pouring in and other settlements rapidly followed. Farms were opened, mills and manufacturing establishments erected and the settlement of the county commenced in reality. Finding the soil and climate both well adapted to the growth of tobacco, it soon became the staple product and in fact still holds an important position in agriculture. At that date transportation facilities were very crude and simple, being carried on by wagons, keel or flat boats. In navigating the Missouri river on their return trips these rudely constructed boats would have to be cordelled up stream. Due to the swiftness of the current and innumerable snags, it was then thought that the river could never be navigated. The fallacy of this argument was soon after proven by the successful trip of a steamboat to this point.

"OLD CHARITON."

Chariton was laid out in the spring of 1817 by Duff Green, one of the most prominent and distinguished citizens of the State, who afterwards acquired a national reputation as a politician, and as editor of the *United States Telegraph*, at Washington; Government printer, and later as editor of a journal published at New York, called the *Republic*. He was born in Georgia about 1794 and died at Dalton, of that state, June 9, 1875.

VISITED BY JOHN M. PECK, D. D.

In January, of 1819, John M. Peck, D. D., visited Chariton, the guest of General Duff Green, and in speaking of his visit in his memoirs, said the town at that time contained about thirty families, a number of whom were very respectable and intelligent, and several

unquestionably pious. On January 3rd, he preached at 12 o'clock and again at night. At the latter service he suggested the formation of a Female Mite Society, to assist in spreading the Gospel. The following week an organization was effected with 22 members, who subscribed $36. The first Sunday School west of St. Louis was commenced at this place in the following spring.

OUTRIVALED ST. LOUIS.

In 1820, Chariton was a very promising city. A historian of the county in speaking of the town says: "Everybody had high hopes of Chariton being a great city, it sprang up as all western towns, by magic; the people being intelligent and enterprising, it soon was looked on as one of the to be 'future great' cities of the state. Persons owning lots in St. Louis exchanged them for lots in the city of the forest. Alas, however, for human expectations, St. Louis is the 'future great' and the city of Chariton is one of the things of the past." At one time the town had a population of 1,200 people.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN.

Among the early business men of Chariton were the firms of John Ross & Co., (composed of John Ross, William Glasgow and John Cull); General Duff Green and Stephen Donahoe. Captain White opened the first saloon. Joseph Brewer was a manufacturer of hats and Fredrick Beanbrick, at that time the only German settler of the county, was the tailor. Lewis Green a slave, who at this time was the property of John Moore, was the blacksmith. The first hotels were kept by Isaac Campbell and Robertson Moore. James Sample, afterwards a United States Senator from Illinois, and a brother-in-law of Duff Green, and Green himself were the pioneer lawyers. James Keytes, afterwards the founder of Keytesville, administered to the spiritual wants of the people as a Methodist preacher. Doctors John Holman, John Bull, (afterwards a member of Congress from Missouri) and Willis Green, (a brother of Duff Green) were the pioneer physicians. In 1820 a "Loan Office Bank," with Colonel Henry F. Williams as manager and cashier, was established at Chariton, but collapsed in 1822, occasioning some little excitement among those pecuniary interested in it.

A WOMAN PREACHER.

At a very early day Chariton had two schools, one taught by a Baptist minister by the name of Ebenezer Rodgers, and the other by a gentleman by the name of John Brownjohn. In 1824 a woman came to Chariton and wanted to preach to the people, but the idea of a

woman preaching at that day and place was so far in advance of public favor, that the people thought her mind was unbalanced and advised her to leave.

FIRST STEAM MILL.

The first steam mill put up in the county was erected near Old Chariton in 1820 by a man named Findly; but was destroyed by fire during the winter of 1823-24, entailing a great misfortune to the people of that locality.

A THING OF THE PAST.

In 1825, the fortunes of the little town so auspiciously begun in the wilderness, began to wane, due to the Chariton river overflowing its banks and the unhealthy climatic conditions that followed. By 1840 the town was entirely abandoned, since when the once thriving and ambitious little city has existed only in the imagination.

EARLY MAIL FACILITIES.

Prior to 1833 there were no mails north of the Missouri river, west of "Old Chariton." In that year, however, arrangements were made for carrying the mail from Chariton to Liberty, in Clay county, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles by the route traveled, it requiring six days to make the round trip. A son of James Wilson was the first person to carry the mail, but was soon succeeded by Charles Mann. In Octobes of 1833, the late Judge John M. Davis, of Brunswick, who was then a youth of 15 years, took charge of the mail and performed its duties for three months, his compensation being $9 per month and his board and expenses, he furnishing his own horse.

TOBACCO GROWING.

Tobacco growing in Chariton county virtually dates from 1833, when Judge John M. Feazle, of Virginia, came to Chariton and posted written notices throughout the town promising to purchase all the tobacco the farmers could raise for three years at $2.50 per hundred. Very little tobacco had previously been grown in the county, but since that date Chariton has been one of the banner tobacco growing counties of the State.

FIRST COURTS.

The first circuit court ever held in the county met in the town of Chariton, February 26, 1821, and was presided over by Circuit Judge David Todd. Edward B. Cabell received the appointment of clerk and John Moore that of sheriff. The first trial by jury was a case entitled "John Gaither et al vs. Uriah F. Heuffman," a civil action

A GROUP OF CHARITON COUNTY'S OLDEST SETTLERS NOW LIVING.

Photographed by F. P. Cummins, Salisbury, Mo.

appealed from a Justice of the Peace court. The jury failed to agree and were discharged. The grand jury empanelled at this term of court were composed of the following gentlemen: Henry Lewis, James Heryford, Samuel Dinsmore, Able Lee, Absalom McDaniel, Samuel Forest, William Crawford, Isham Douglass, James McKown, Lewis White, John Gaither, Joseph Brewer, Leonard Brassfield, Abram Lock, Samuel Watson, William Jones, Nathaniel Butler, Archibald Hix, Benjamin Cross, Abner Chapel, Banks Thornton, Robertson Daniel and Charles Harrington. Court met again June 25, 1821. All of the gentlemen mentioned above have long since departed to the great unknown, Nathaniel Butler being the last survivor, who died in 1868 at the age of 74 years. Major Daniel Ashby, James Earickson and J. M. Bell composed the first county court organized. Major Ashby was a prominent personage in the settlement of the county and was honored with a number of positions of distinction and trust. He lived to a ripe old age and his memory is kindly cherished by many now living.

The second term of court met June 25, 1821, and a grand jury impanelled with Daniel Ashley as foreman. The first state case was "The State of Missouri against Seth Boths and John Moore." After the finding of two other indictments the grand jury was discharged.

The third term of court met in October, 1821, and continued for two days, where two or three criminal cases and a number of civil cases were disposed of. At this term of court license to practice law were granted Henry T. Williams, Peyton R. Hayden and Abiel Leonard.

After a space of about eleven years the county seat was moved to Keytesville, (see page 155) where the first court house in the county was erected.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Below we give the names and dates of some of the earliest marriages that occurred in the county. Among those given no doubt some of our readers will recognize the names of their ancestors.

January 13, 1820, occurred the marriage of John Montgomery and Elenor Moore, J. M Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, officiating. Mr. Fowler also officiated at the marriage of Absalom McDaniel and Polly Wolfscale, October 12, 1820.

Samuel Gibbs and Mary Barnes were made one on the 23rd day of July, 1821, by Will W. Monroe, also a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Chariton.

James Slaytor and Mary McDaniel were married August 2, 1821, by Martin Morgan, another Justice of the Peace.

On the 13th day of August, 1821, the rites of matrimony between William Felltwood and Patsey Ashby were duly celebrated by James Earickson, J. P.

Josiah Shockley and Nancy Clark were married October 11, 1821, the ceremony being performed by Henry Lewis.

George Burckhartt performed the ceremony on the 3rd day of March, 1822, that joined in the holy bonds of wedlock John Cooley and Polly Kitchens.

Martin Leary and Matilda Kirby were married December 16, 1821, the ceremony being solemnized by Charles Harryman, a minister of the Gospel.

REMINISCENCES OF HON CHARLES J. CABELL, DECEASED.

At a reunion of the old settlers of Chariton county, held during the progress of the Keytesville Fair in 1877, Hon. Charles J. Cabell, deceased, read an interesting and instructive paper upon the early settlement of the county, from which we glean the following information:

In October, 1818, Edward B. Cabell, father of Hon. Charles J. Cabell, W. W. Monroe and Daniel Duvall, accompanied by their families, settled at the town of Chariton and united their destinies with the people of Chariton county. At that time the town of Chariton was the rival of St. Louis, and the home of good society and men of excellent literary attainments. James Semple, who afterwards represented a district of Illinois in Congress for six years, conducted a large tannery on a small creek near by, while a Mr. Clements operated a a pottery in the same locality. Half a mile or more above the pottery was a distillery owned by the Camerons, while another was operated about a mile below the town. In 1819, Col. Joseph J. Monroe, grandfather of Hon Charles J. Cabell and a brother of the then President, located at Chariton. Among some of the most distinguished gentlemen who attended the early courts of Chariton county were Archibald and Hamilton R. Gamble, Judges McGirk, Wash, Tompkins, Ryland, Leonard, Gen. John B. Clark, John Wilson and others.

In speaking of the people of that day, Mr. Cabell says, no one was ever turned from their doors hungry; their doors were always open and they kept no locks. There was no law-breaking, no violence or rush for money-making beyond their wants judiciously indulged. They were a band of brothers having a common interest and home.

To relate here the various incidents in the lives of these pioneer settlers, the hardships and privations they endured and the grand achievements they accomplished under adverse circumstances, in transforming a howling wilderness, abounding with buffalos, bears, deer, panthers, wolves and wild turkeys, into a civilized, intellectual community, would make a work far more voluminous than our purpose to issue, nor would it accomplish the desired end of the publishers in presenting to the world the grand opportunities and possibilities afforded here to-day.

LOCATION.

Chariton county is centrally located on the north side of the Missouri river, 80 miles east of Kansas City and 160 miles west of St. Louis; is bounded on the north by Linn and Macon counties, on the east by Macon and Randolph, on the south by Howard county and the Missouri river, and on the west by Carroll and Livingston counties. According to the census of 1890, has a population of 26,254, which has been materially increased during the past six years.

WATER.

Truly this is a well watered county, the streams of which flow generally south and are well distributed through the county. With the Grand river on the western border, the Chariton flowing peacefully through the center and the East Fork on the eastern boundary, and the country between them intersected by the Middle and Muscle Forks, the country has not a lack for streams. In fact the farmers of Chariton county give themselves little concern for water, after having dug a well to a depth of 15 to 30 feet. Many large farms are supplied with but a single well of this kind and never lack for water, always finding an abundance which is both healthy and palatable. With streams above mentioned and their many tributaries, the wells and artificial ponds, together with innumerable springs that gush as cooling fountains, we say Chariton is truly a well watered county.

SURFACE.

The general surface of the county is an undulating plane, though by no means flat, having a perfect system of natural drainage. The uplands of the county are mainly prairies, from three to ten miles wide, and from eight to twelve miles long, slightly rolling though not enough to wash, yet sufficient to afford good drainage. The soil is a dark, friable, alluvial, from one to four feet deep, very fertile and easily handled and especially adapted to the raising of corn, wheat,

tobacco, oats and timothy. The bottom banks along the rivers are composed of a black, rich imperishable alluvial soil, from one to eight feet in depth, and capable of producing anything the farmer could wish. Less than thirty years ago these lands were a wet and swampy district, considered unfit for habitation or cultivation. But, a great change has since taken place and these marshy swamps have become dry, tilable land. As the hills have been cultivated, the low places of the bottoms have been filled up by the alluvial deposits brought down to them from the roads and cultivated fields and the land rendered more compact, by the tramping of stock, and being covered with a thick sward of blue grass as fast as they become dry enough. In speaking of the soils of Chariton county, a recent historian says: "The entire superficial soils of the county are underlaid by strong, consistent, silicious clays and marls, so rich in lime, magnesia, alumna, organic matter and other valuable constituents, that centuries of deep cultivation will prove them like the kindred LOESS of the Rhine and Nile valleys, absolutely indestructible. Everywhere, about the railway cuts, ponds, cisterns, cellars and other excavations, where these clays and marls have had one or two years' exposure to the frost and air, they have slacked to the consistency of an ash heap, and bear such a rank growth of weeds, grass, grain, vegetables and young trees, that in the older and less fertile states, they might readily be taken for deposits of the richest compost."

The timber of the county is found along the streams and consists of a number of varieties, of excellent growth, principally among which will be found oaks of all kinds, ash, sycamore, cottonwood, willow, locust, hickory, walnut and maple.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Chariton county has many resources, and though not the greatest of all, yet of vast importance, are her coal mines. Still in its infancy, with development just beginning and even the work of exploration hardly more than well begun, her coal mining industry alone is a sufficient guarantee of the county's continued growth and development throughout the coming century. The entire country, with the exception of the alluvial districts, is underlaid with good veins of bituminous coal and the day is not far distant when the mining industry will constitute an important element of the county's wealth. While imperfectly prospected the conclusion of its vast abundance is just, due to numerous outcropping strata surface veins throughout the county. Investigations in various localities have been highly satisfactory, always

finding sub-strata veins of sufficient thickness to be profitably worked. Veins ranging from three to five feet thick have been found at a depth of about 60 feet and are now being successfully worked 2 miles east of Salisbury. Sandstone formations are found at a number of points in the county, which furnishes an admirable quality of stone for building purposes. In the southeastern part of the county, near Forrest Green, is an inexhaustible mine of fire-clay, which has never been fully developed, far superior to the ordinary fire-clays found elsewhere for the manufacture of pottery.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE, KEYTESVILLE, MO.

GOVERNMENT.

Chariton county is under township organization, being divided into sixteen minor civil divisions, with a population according to the census of 1890, as follows: Bee Branch, 1290; Bowling Green, 1413; Brunswick, 3989; Chariton, 1122; Clark, 1225; Cockrell, 1011; Cunningham, 1341; Keytesville, 3394; Mendon, 735; Missouri, 887; Mussel Fork, 1158; Salisbury, 4310; Salt Creek, 992; Triplett, 1256; Wayland, 1068; Yellow Creek, 1065. Each township has its own board of directors, who have jurisdiction over their own roads, and bridges costing less than one hundred dollars. Each township also has its own assessor and collector. The government of the county is under the supervision of county officials, who are recognized as gentlemen of ability, highminded, intelligent painstaking officials. While the county officials are all democrats, the citizens of Chariton differ in politics as in religion, and though the majority favor the principles of the democratic party, there are many able and intelligent thinkers who count themselves in the Republican, or Third Party ranks. The present officials of the county are as follows: Circuit Judge, W. W. Rucker; Presiding Judge County court, Loyd H. Herring; Judge Eastern district, Henry Hayes; Judge Western district, Charles E. Allen; Judge of Probate, Henry C. Minter; Clerk of Circuit court, Henry B. Richardson; Recorder of deeds, Benjamin H. Smith; Clerk of County court, Raymond D. Edwards; Prosecuting attorney, James C. Wallace; Sheriff, James E. Dempsey; Treasurer and ex-officio collector, Alonzo L. Welch; Coroner, Geo. M. Dewey; Public Administrator, Benj. F. Moore; Surveyor, Samuel J. Carter; School Commissioner, Orville L. Dines.

AGRICULTURE.

Inasmuch as the material growth and prosperity of any locality depends upon the production of the soil, let us look at that of this county, for after all, the only true monarchs that walk the earth are the tillers of the soil, and the farmer is the hand and stay of human society the world over. And this is no less true in Chariton county. If they should fail, the race would soon become extinct. Had we no advantages to offer to these, the most important factors in building up a country, we would despair for the future of this county and seek our fortune in a more favored clime. As we have already stated, we have two classes of land. First, the prairie, with all the advantages that this kind of land offers. A prairie that in its topography nothing could be added which would make it more desirable. Lying in gentle undu-

lating swells, with exposures to suit every demand, and with the best of natural drainage, it needs only to be seen to be appreciated as a land of beauty and its products need only to be examined that the verdict of valuable may be added that of beautiful. Our products on these prairie lands are as diversified as could be wished for by the most exacting. In mid-summer, when nature seems to try to outdo all former efforts, we look out on the broad expanse and view with pleasure the scene spread out before us, of fields studded with their shocks of golden grain, bordered with that dark green that shows forth the coming beautiful harvest of corn. And so, ever and anon, the scene changes, first one product and then another following until it seems as though the bountiful Giver would lay upon us more than we could bear away. We say golden grains, for is not any country more enriched by its golden grains than by its grains of gold. Grains of gold will not sustain life, but golden grains will. When the indomitable Walker commanded the city of Londonderry, during the seige, he was walking around "The Maiden Walls" one morning to see if a breach had been made during the preceding night's bombardment, hunger, like a famished wolf, gnawing at his empty stomach. He plunged his hand into his pocket, and, pulling out a handful of golden guineas, he flung them from him with the exclamation. "What's good of gold? A piece of leather has more sustenance in it!" But what do we produce in lieu of gold? We answer, wheat; a staple the world over. How much per acre is the yield on the fertile plains, you ask. The answer is that though some years find us counting, in glad surprise, the bushels at an average of thirty, ordinarily we have an average of about twenty bushel per acre that will grade No. 2 in the St. Louis markets. Again, we raise corn. Our lands are adapted to the growing of corn, as is shown at each annual harvest, as the garners are filled to overflowing with this important grain, and at each succeeding harvest the farmer's face brightens as he tells of the bountiful crop of from fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre. Of other grains we will say: Oats are a safe and profitable crop, while rye, though not much grown, produces well. Barley is not grown here because other grains are more remunerative. Grasses of all kinds are sure, blue grass, as a pasture, being the favorite, there being no trouble in getting a stand. Where wild prairie land if pastured for a short time, this kind of grass fast takes the place of the wild grass. Tobacco is one of the chief crops, and has long since been proven to be a very valuable one. Of fruits we may say that all kinds flourish here, and it is no uncom-

mon sight in the fall and early spring to see car after car of fine apples shipped from this county to the various markets of the world. Yearly the limits of the orchards are being extended by the farmers, who are quick to see the profits accruing to those who have invested in this important branch of husbandry. Plums of the several different varieties are produced here in great abundance, and the profit accruing to those having plum orchards has been very encouraging. Cherries grow nearly everywhere, and have here a permanent place in the catalogue of fruits. Gooseberries, currants and strawberries are fruits of certain bearing and good profit. Blackberries are not cultivated much, but grow in abundance wild. Raspberries are grown for home consumption, but might profitably be grown for the Kansas City and St. Louis markets. The splendid growth of grapes has encouraged the farmers in some cases to set small vineyards, which will, no doubt, prove to be the starting point of large and successful vineyards.

STOCK RAISING.

Stock raising, an industry always to be commended, where there is suitable grass lands, is by no means neglected here, but, on the contrary, is profitably prosecuted by a large majority of our best farmers. Rich returns from this business are showing throughout this section, and effects are constantly being made to improve the stock of various kinds, and, no doubt, in a few years any of the stock-raising districts would be benefitted by having stock which is bred here. Already some of the best registered stock has been brought to this county, and our farmers all seem bound to handle only the best. With this spirit of improvement and the natural advantages offered, it is no boasting to say that the famous blue grass regions of Kentucky will, in time, here find a rival for the honors now so generally conceded her. Why we thus prophesy is obvious to all who have seen both countries. First, blue grass is here what might be termed a natural grass, and but two to three years are now required to get a good stand that can be profitably pastured. And, again, lands for this purpose have not yet become so high as to bar those who have not a pasture with which to start in this business. When we speak of stock-raising we do not mean to confine it to any single branch of the business, as all the various branches are profitably followed here, and there is ample room for others, yes, many others, whose taste is for stock farming. Not, as on the ranches of the far West, but after the more profitable modes followed by the stock raisers who have given their attention to the better grades. Aside from the grass-producing prairies already

spoken of, as an inducement to those desiring to engage in this important industry, there is the bottom land lying along the various branches, as well as along the main Chariton river. These bottoms furnish an abundance of wild grasses that are a succulent food for stock at all seasons of the year, and with a little care and work could be made the most valuable of pasture lands.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS.

Chariton county has kept pace in the march of prosperity in North Central Missouri. Here is her shipping record of surplus products for 1894: Cattle, 17,874; Horses and Mules, 1,102; Hogs, 47,440; Sheep, 2,790; Mixed live stock, 26 cars; Wheat, 282,600 bushels; Corn, 243,750 bushels; Oats, 43,200 bushels; Hay, 6,300 bales; Shipstuff, 150,000 pounds; Mixed grain, 1,800 bushels; Flour, 6,150 barrels; Seed, 1,546 barrels; Tobacco, 1,592,595 pounds; Onions, 55,260 bushels; Potatoes, 19,134 bushels; Apples 42,253 bushels; Dried fruit, 50,720 pounds; Small fruits 65 crates and boxes; Molasses, 1,517 gallons, Game, 10,928 pounds; Butter, 4,537 pounds; Poultry, 333,530 pounds; Hides, 26,218 pounds; Wool, 9,588 pounds; Lumber, 1,583,000 feet; Logs, 36,000 feet; Junk, 120,000 pounds; Brick, 56 cars; Tile, 11 cars.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Chariton county can justly boast of one of the most improved and best school systems to be found in the state. The public schools have been thoroughly organized and under able superintendency they have made a most wonderful and rapid progress. Just as certain as they who would build a great temple, must lay a firm foundation first, so must the county that aspires to become a famous seat of learning, first secure a firm foundation in its system of elementary schools. Chariton county had this ambition; and while her citizens gave freely of their energies and lands and money to build up academies and colleges they have wisely given far more attention to make the public schools of this county the best in the state and keep them so. For evidence that they have succeeded they point not to the words of praise written by travelers; not to the men and women who have come hundreds of miles to make their homes where their children could enjoy the best of educational advantages; not to the ribbons, medals and awards captured in open competition with other districts, but they point to the schools themselves and urge every stranger to go to any one of them he chooses at any time he will and judge for himself.

Nowhere is it so important to blend conservatism with the spirit

of progress as in the public schools. The "fad" and the "old fogy notions" are equally dangerous to the pupils who can be children but once, and therefore "go through the schools" but one time. That the directors of Chariton county's public schools have succeeded in steering between the two extremes and chosen the wisest median course is acknowledged by all who are familiar with the work. Neither energy nor time is wasted on useless and foolish experiments; nor is there any hesitation to adopt any improved idea or method simply because it is new. The same wise judgment has been exhibited in the selection of teachers. While no needless changes are made, the standard of excellence is advancing, and all are required, by hard work and constant study to keep fully abreast of the times. There is no difficulty in securing the best of talent. Hundreds of applications are received each year coming from all portions of the land. As to the courses of study in the public schools of the county, they closely resemble those adopted by the better class of schools in the eastern states.

There is but one serious criticism that can be offered in regard to Chariton county's corps of teachers. They will persist in marrying. It is hard to blame the young men of Chariton county for wishing to tempt these young, intelligent, refined and often—too often—beautiful women to leave their chosen field of educational work and substitute cook books for geographies, and love as a law for "The Law of Love." And yet it is extremely annoying, not to say exasperating, for busy school directors to be called on at the busiest season of the year to select a substitute for some popular teacher who has suddenly tendered her resignation on the ground that she is "otherwise engaged."

CHARITON COUNTY AS A HOME.

While we are considering the many commercial advantages possessed by Chariton county, its magnificent and almost unlimited agricultural opportunities, in the development of its vast grain fields and innumerable orchards; the untold millions of wealth to be taken from its rich coal fields and the great possibilities in store as a manufacturing center; while we are picturing all these immense resources from which to draw for the building up of a wealthy county, let us not forget there are other points of view from which this county must be considered, other standards by which it must be judged and in all respects we trust Chariton county can be weighed in the balance and found not wanting. Even in this material age, facilities for money getting are not to everyone everything, and while, of course, to most persons the opportunities to be found in any county for gaining wealth

or a comfortable livelihood are first to be considered, yet to most, if not all, there are other things of almost equal importance, especially to those just starting in life or who have families to bring up. And so some of the first questions asked by people from other parts of the country are: What kind of a place is Chariton county to live in? What social and educational advantages have you? What kind of people do you come in contact with? Are they educated, refined and cultured? Chariton county presents great opportunities for business investments; what is it like as a home?

One of the essential requisites to a pleasant home in any country is a healthy climate. Certainly no one could complain with that of Chariton county. An early spring followed by a long bright summer when, to be sure we have hot weather, but it lacks the sultriness which in many countries renders a temperature many degrees lower, oppressive; a pleasant autumn which often lasts until Christmas before winter sets in and then a remarkable mild winter considering the latitude. The homes of Chariton county are many and of great variety, from the beautiful residence furnished with every luxury that wealth and taste could command, to the humble two or three room cottage to which the honest laborer goes at the end of a day of toil. Rents are reasonable, and property is cheaper now than it ever will be again. Much more attention is now given than in earlier years to beautifying the home surroundings; houses are built with more thought of permanency, and while equipped with every convenience the external appearance is not neglected. In Chariton county the stranger will observe tasteful houses surrounded by velvetly lawns, made bright by flowers of every hue, and cannot but feel that these must be the homes of a people of taste and refinement.

The value placed upon education by the people of Chariton comes up to a very high standard, for few counties, if any, can boast better eductional facilities. In addition to our magnificent system of public schools, of which we have already spoken, Chariton county has a number of other institutions of learning, colleges, academies, conservatories of music, with a long list of teachers in music, language, elocution and oratory, art and many other special branches.

Whether one has a personal interest in religion or not, no one denies the influence of the churches upon the moral tone of a community. The old Puritan settlers of New England built churches and school houses side by side, and their descendants who settled in Missouri exerted the same influence here. Churches of almost every denom-

ination are represented in Chariton county, many of them by quite a number of organizations and under the charge of pastors far above the average in talents and abilities.

Chariton is pre-eminently a county of fraternal organizations. That is the one great fad of her people and they have it worse than they ever had the whooping cough or the Trilby mania. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, A.O.U.W. and a long list of other orders, more or less prominent, are all represented by flourishing lodges, new ones in every order being continually formed until it would seem as if every man must belong to at least two or three. There is however an excellent reason for this state of affairs. Anyone who has ever watched twigs and leaves and bits of bark floating on the surface of a river will have noticed how the whirling fragments, drawn together by some unknown influence gather here and there in little groups or bunches. So here people of all nationalities, representing all quarters of the globe are thrown together, cut loose from old ties and associations, floating upon the stream of life, gather together in groups, drawn by some invisible bond of sympathy. Then there are the social and literary organizations, almost innumerable, and formed for every purpose imaginable, from the study of ethical culture to the newest steps in dancing. Whatever one's taste, whether literary, artistic, scientific or musical; whether one seek recreation in athletics, as a sportsman; at whist or dancing, there is some organization to make him welcome.

In some respects there is a different social atmosphere here from that of older counties of eastern states. Old traditions have been thrown aside, former predjudices uprooted and new standards adopted by which men are judged. There is more of a disposition to judge people by their own merits and value them accordingly. A family name which gives the owner a certain local prestige in a far eastern county is of no particular value one thousand miles away, where one's associates, not having had the honor of his grandfather's acquaintance, estimate one according to his own value and not for what that respected ancestor may have done. Warmhearted, generous, hospitable are the dwellers in Chariton county; pursuing pleasure with the same keen avidity with which they grasp business opportunities, active and ambitious and thoroughly in earnest in whatever they undertake. Chariton county is the ideal home for young people, who though they may have little capital, but brains and ambition, and a determination to win success if perseverance and application will do it, will always

find a warm welcome from the many who have traveled the same road that is before them.

In Chariton county the stranger will find the same social and moral standards found in other localities, only in some respects ideas have been broadened with wider opportunities. There is the same subtle influence in the atmosphere, that keeps the nervous energy to a little higher tension and sharpens the mental faculties so that the people think they are a little keener in the conduct of business, appreciate the good things of life more thoroughly and take the cares more lightly than they formerly did. In Chariton county the stranger will fine people from bleak New England, from the Sunny South, and from the Queen's Dominion, who have come with diverse manners and customs and varying traditions, different in aims and purposes; engaged in building up a county, second to none in the union in all that makes a community strong wealthy and happy.

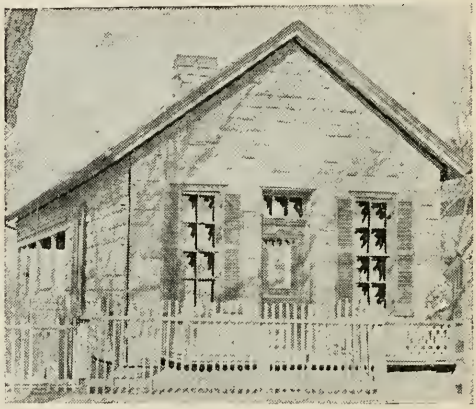
MRS. LETHA COLVIN, *nee* OWNBY. MISS MARIE BUFFINGTON. MISS VIRLEA WAYLAND.

Salisbury.

SALISBURY, the acknowledged metropolis of Chariton county and one of the most peaceful, happy and prosperous cities of two thousand five hundred inhabitants, handsomely located upon an elevated prairie and surrounded by one of the most beautiful and productive agricultural regions to be found upon the face of the globe, was organized into a city of the fourth class, under the laws of the state classifying and governing cities of the various classes, in 1882. Prior Bibo, a soldier in the war of 1812, was the original owner of the land upon which the main part of the city now stands. Bibo drew 320 acres which he transferred to one John Bull, he in turn selling the land to one James Bennett. In 1856 Judge Lucius Salisbury, father of the city that now bears his name, paid Bennett $400 in gold for the two quarters. Two years later Judge Salisbury moved to his farm, erecting a box house as a temporary place of abode, until he could complete a more substantial structure, which was a frame house of two rooms, and stood upon what has since been known as the "Salisbury Square." The city of Salisbury was laid out April 1, 1867, by Judge L. Salisbury, G. W. Williams and O. W. Lusher. The first business establishment operated in the city was a blacksmith shop run by one John Culver. John H. Thomas opened the first general store. The post-office was located here in 1863 and was kept at the residence of Judge Salisbury, who conducted an entertainment house, known as "Stop-a-while, where travelers and the stage coach stopped. In 1870 the city had grown until it had a population of 626. According to the census of 1880, the population was only 908, while the next ten years increased the number to 1,700.

To-day Salisbury has upwards of 2,500 loyal, enterprising, progressive citizens, who are proud of their city and the steady growth and prosperity it has enjoyed. Why shouldn't they be? Located on the main line of the Wabash railroad, in direct connection with the great markets of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, surrounded by a soil unequaled in fertility and with a climate that is both healthy and de-

lightful, Salisbury stands with head erect, "Queen of the Prairie," enveloped in a nineteenth-century atmosphere, ready to challenge the world in the race of progress. Nowhere in the whole country can you find a city with a larger proportion of beautiful homes or with more churches and educational institutions or with better facilities for advancement than here. An unquestioning faith in her future kindles the spirit of enterprise among her citizens causing them to unite, eager to work for her upbuilding. Men love to work where there is a promise of reward and a sure foundation to rear the structures of their hopes, and in Salisbury they work without question or doubt, and watch with pleased eyes and grateful hearts the fruits of their labor in the upbuilding of the city. Salisbury, of to-day, possesses many attractive features of which her citizens have just reasons for feeling proud. They are proud of the location of the city and its excellent natural drainage; proud of their business houses and the enterprising spirit of the merchants; proud of the broad, shady streets, bordered on either side by beautiful homes, answering all the demands of wealth, refinement and ease, adding beauty to utility and blending the practical with the ideal. Salisburians take pride, too, in the social advantages to be found here, for a more social people are not to be found. In the way of church organizations, various shades of religious belief and creeds here find congenial environment, and are represented by twelve different organizations, in charge of pastors of more than ordinary ability, who labor unceasingly, not only in looking after the intellectual welfare of their congregations, but are active in promoting the social culture in all things conducive to the highest ideal of Christian manhood and womanhood. Another source for great pride are the educational advantages offered here to-day, unequaled by any city of double population in North Missouri. Salisbury is pre-eminently a city of schools, as well as of churches, but as they are more extensively spoken of elsewhere we refrain from comments here. Art has its



SALISBURY'S FIRST BUSINESS HOUSE.

home in Salisbury and there are those among its devotees whose names may become household words throughout the land. Music has her gifted representatives and literature her followers whose names may yet become familiar fireside words throughout America.

A CITY OF CHURCHES.

As has been previously stated, Salisbury is pre-eminently a city of churches, as well as of schools, there being eleven substantial and elegant structures to testify to the religious convictions of her citizens. Perhaps no other city of equal size in North Missouri has, in proportion to its wealth, expended so much for the cause of Christianity. Salisburians are justly proud of their churches, the influence of which is felt and appreciated throughout the community.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized on the ninetheenth day of January, 1867, at the old Union church, two miles southwest of Salisbury, by Elders Louis Elledge and W. L. T. Evans, but one year later was moved to this city where services were held at the city hall until the erection of their present commodious structure, the largest in the city, which was built in 1869, costing $3,422.42. This building however has undergone many modern improvements and changes, until now it presents a marked contrast to the original structure. The interior is nicely carpeted and handsomely furnished and presents a very cozy, inviting appearance. The original organization was composed of twenty-five members, while the present membership numbers over three hundred. Rev. Louis Elledge served as the first pastor. The first trustees of the church were M. L. Hurt, Eli Wayland, and W. C. Wright. This organization has always been very strong, numerically and financially; and very active in work. Services are held every Sunday morning and evening, Rev. S. P. Brite, being in charge as pastor. Prayer meetings are held every Wednesday evening. The ladies of the church have benevolent and missionary societies, home and foreign and do a good and noble work.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1873 with W. R. Slaughter, Mary E. Slaughter, F. T. Dysart, Lou. E. Dysart, Susan E. Dysart, Ellen Williams, Mary J. Ellington, L. D. Brummall and C. A. Brummall as the original members. As stated elsewhere the church property was built by the first presbyterians, and sold under a deed of trust, when it was bought in by W. R. Slaughter and sold it jointly to the Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterians, the latter in 1885 acquiring

entire control. Since, the building has undergone a complete transformation, especially upon the interior now is one of the best furnished churches in the city. Rev. H. D. Maness is now in charge as pastor, his flock numbering something like 125. In addition to services being held every Sunday, well attended prayer meetings convene each Wednesday evening and a number of societies from time to time.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

This organization was made in 1869, with seven members; namely: John Redding, Rebecca Redding, Jno. T. Marr, Mrs. J. K. Marr, J. M. McMurry, S. E. McMurry and Charles W. Hogan. Until 1885, the Methodist people shared property with the Cumberland Presbyterians when they disposed of their interest and erected the property they now occupy, observed by the accompanying illustration. This organization has enjoyed a very prosperous growth, until now the membership is about two hundred. The building is nicely furnished and seated with opera chairs. Services are conducted each Sunday, by Rev. James Ramsey, pastor, who this fall will close his second four years

labor in this field, having served this people four years in the eighty's.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first church building erected in Salisbury was built in 1868 by the above organization and is now the property of the Cumberland Presbyterian people. This organization was small, a Mr. Webber being the ruling elder. Due to the removal and death of members the organizations was forced to sell their property and disband. However the church was again reorganized in 1878, when a neat structure was erected on 4th street, which they have since occupied. The present membership numbers about fifty.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Among the various churches of Salisbury which have enjoyed a highly satisfactory growth, we note with pleasure that of the Chsistian church, organized in 1873 with the following membership: J. N. Moore, L. C. Moore, L. Silvey, Charlotte Silvey, Mrs. C. J. Via, Mrs. Mary Baily, Mrs. M. Dulany, Mrs. C. Dempster, J. H. Hickerson and wife, F. B. Philpott and wife, Calvin Sweeney and wife, and R. L. Osborne. The building now occupied by this denomination is a nice frame structure, well furnished, and erected in 1883 at a cost of $1,800. Rev. G. D. Edwards is at this time in charge as pastor, services being held twice each month. As with the other churches mentioned, there is connected with the church a flourishing Sunday school and one or two society organizations for missionary work, which meet regularly and accomplish much good work for the cause of Christianity. The present membreship numbers about one hundred and seventy-five.

GERMAN EVE. LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in Salisbury with only twelve members in 1887, but the church property they now occupy, in the north part of the city, was not erected until during the fall and winter of '89 and '90. It is a frame structure, nicely finished off, and erected at a cost of $900, which stands as a credit to the enterprise and loyalty of the members of this denomination. The present membership is about forty. At present, Rev. Wockenfuss is in charge as pastor.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

This organization is an offspring of the Bowling Green church, and was established in Salisbury with about twenty-five members in 1889. The property they now occupy was erected the same year, at a cost of about $1,000 Rev. Rompel is the pastor in charge.

ST. JOSEPH CATHOLIC CHURCH

With sixteen members was organized in Salisbury in 1874, their house of worship being erected the same year at a cost of $800.00 and was dedicated by Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis. The present membership now numbers about fifty families, and Rev. Father Jno. L. Gadel is in charge as pastor. Through his instrumentality the church property was removed to a different location in the city in '92, when $1,600 was expended in its improvement, and enlargement.

COLORED CHURCHES.

Salisbury has three colored church organizations, who have property that certainly reflects much credit upon the thrift and management of the members. As a rule, Salisbury's colored people are peaceable, law-abiding citizens, among whom are found many of more than ordinary intelligence, hence it is not surprising that they support three regular organizations in an approved manner.

The above illustration shows an interior view of L. T. Jackson's Palace Barber Shop, North Second street, Salisbury, Mo. The room is large, well lighted and ventilated and newly furnished throughout. Elegant bath rooms are handsomely furnished at rear end where hot and cold baths can be given any time of day.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

In a previous article we have stated that Chariton county was pre-eminently a county of fraternal organizations, and what is true of the county in that respect is especially true of Salisbury. In this city there are at the present time nine secret organizations, all of which have a most creditable membership and are enjoying a healthy, substantial growth. Salisbury Lodge No. 208, A. F. & A. M., the first lodge organized in the city, was instituted May 18, 1867, and has since been an active and influential organization. The lodge numbers about 95 members, S. F. Trammel being Worshipful Master. Regular meetings are held on the Tuesday evening on or before the full moon of each month. White Stone Royal Arch Chapter, No. 57. was organized November 10, 1867, with twelve members and has enjoyed a satisfactory increase.

The second lodge organized in the city was Salisbury Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F. instituted June 20, 1870, with six charter members, only two of whom are now living and reside in Salisbury; namely, M. R. Williams and R. M. Jones. The growth of this lodge numerically and financially has been all that could have been desired or expected. It has performed a good and noble work in this community the influence of which has been felt and appreciated. The present enrollment contains the names of 90 members. Edward C. Westenkeuhler is the present Noble Grand. Regular sessions are held each Friday night. In connection with the I. O. O. F. is the Daughters of Rebekah, who have a very prosperous organization and occupy the same hall.

The third secret organization instituted in the city was Salisbury Lodge No. 252, A. O. U. W., organized July 15, 1883, with twenty charter members. In the thirteen years of its existence this lodge has also made a very commendable advancement in the point of numbers and usefullness. The present membership is about 60 with John LeGendre as Master Workman.

Cloudine Lodge No. 179, Knights of Pythias, was instituted September 29, 1890, with about 36 charter members, and the rapid growth with which it has met has indeed been remarkable. The present membership is about 95 with John B. Hayes as Chancellor Commander. The Rathbone Sisters is a comparatively new organization in connection with the K. P. lodge, but has a good membership and is in a healthy active condition.

The lodges above mentioned all have nice, well furnished halls,

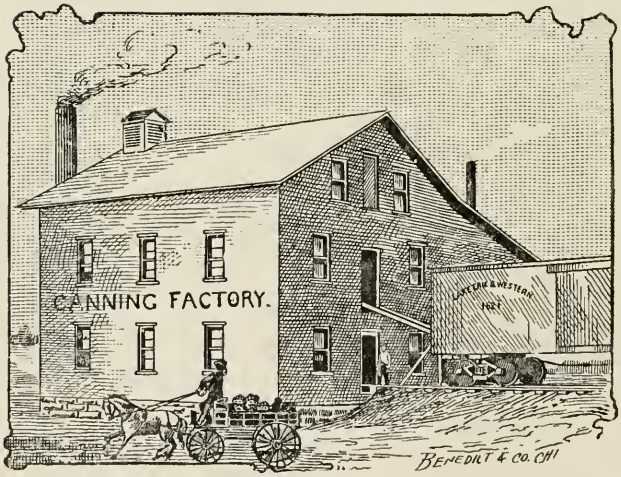
properly ventilated and conveniently located which never fails to impress upon visiting brethren the pride and interest taken in fraternal work in this city.

Considering its age and the financial condition of the country at the time of its organization the most phenomenal growth made by any organization in the city has been that of the Knights of Equity, the first lodge of which was instituted in this city, November 1894. The present membership is about one hundred strong. Charles C. Hammond is the present Commander of Salisbury Council No. 1.

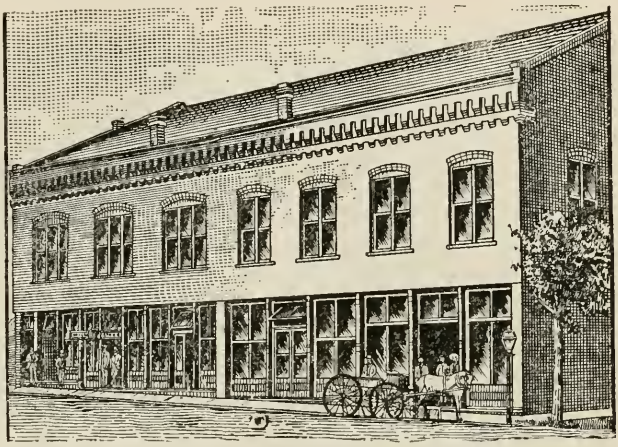
The Tripple Alliance and Maccabees also have very creditable lodges in this city, composed of some of Salisbury community's most enterprising and influential citizens.

Salisbury is justly proud of her fraternal associations, for by them the stranger finds a reliable standard from which to judge the character of men who compose the element of any city or community. United by strong, solemn, irrevocable ties, based on the great principles of brotherhood and having for their object the helping of one another, wherever found in large numbers, will be found a harmonious and united community free from strife and contentions.

SOME THINGS SALISBURY HAS.



A canning factory, which during a season of three or four months of each year furnishes employment to from 40 to 60 men and women, boys and girls at remunerative wages, to say nothing of the market afforded the farmers and gardeners near the city as an inducement for them to raise tomatoes, corn and apples for canning purposes, the revenue derived from the sale of which at the end of the season amounts to quite a little sum.



A first-class opera house 70x100 feet, with a seating capacity of 1,200, furnished with substantial opera chairs and supplied with all the necessary conveniences and equipments for the successful performance of the many attractions that visit the city. The interior view of this temple of amusement and entertainment is indeed a creditable one. With large roomy stage and beautiful scenery, well ventilated and lighted by electricity, Salisburians have just cause for taking pride in this structure.

One of the best public schools to be found in North Missouri, taught by educated, cultured and refined ladies and gentlemen.

Three colleges that will favorably compare with the best similar institutions of the west, under the charge of christian gentlemen, thoroughly qualified for the duties in charge.

Eleven churches, representing as many different creeds or belief, all of which are liberally supported and well attended and under the charge of pastors of more than ordinary ability and intelligence.

More shade and ornamental trees, clean and broader streets, and more home-like dwellings than any other city of equal population in the state.

Eight or ten fraternal organizations with an aggregate membership of six or seven hundred loyal, enthusiastic members, whose influence for the uplifting of humanity and the betterment of society is duly felt and appreciated.

More public-spirited, liberal-minded, go-ahead citizens, with fewer "old fogy" grumblers and "chronic kickers" than any city of equal population in the state.

More pretty, refined and cultured young ladies, and more polite, courteous young gentlemen than can be found among the same number of people in any state of the union.

One of the best mandolin clubs in North Missouri, whose reputa-

RAYMOND C. ELLIOTT.

The handsome little boy whose picture appears above is the son of S. B. and Mary S. Elliott, of Salisbury, Mo., and was born July 4, 1892. In a voting contest to determine the prettiest baby in Chariton county, held by the Salisbury Press-Spectator in 1895, Raymond received a plurality of 4,112 votes.

tion, as musicians, is commensurate with that of the city. The announcement that the Salisbury Mandolin Club will furnish music for an entertainment, never fails to bring a good attendance.

One of the best electric plants in the state, owned by the city, and under the management of a gentleman, thoroughly qualified for the position.

Three first-class hotels, with plenty of room, well lighted and properly ventilated, where guests sleep in clean beds and eat wholesome food.

Two safe, solid and substantial banks, with large capital and a creditable reserve fund, officered by gentlemen of honor and integrity, who are courteous and obliging to their patrons and labor unceasingly for the best interests of the institutions they represent.

Two as good newspapers as are to be found anywhere, and to whose unrelenting energy and zealous labor is due much credit for the growth and prosperity Salisbury and community has and is now enjoying.

A building and loan association that has enjoyed a remarkably successful career and which has proven no small factor in the building of so many homes in the city, which otherwise would never have been erected.

One of the prettiest parks and artificial lakes to be found, which is no small attraction as a pleasure resort to "drive dull care away" on a July or August day.

An amusement park where in season the visitor or citizen can secure a comfortable, shady seat for ten cents and witness as good a game of ball as is ever put up by amateur teams. Foot races, foot ball and various other attractions are often witnessed.

Six physicians who prescribe pills and cure our ills and otherwise administer to the wants of suffering humanity. Salisburians are justly proud of their physicians and the excellent reputation they have established.

Seven disciples of Blackstone, who are recognized as able representatives of a worthy profession. They are also representative citizens who never miss an opportunity to say a good word or do a worthy act for the good of their town or county.

Two as good merchant tailoring establishments as any town of the state, conducted by gentlemen who keep thoroughly posted in their line and do first-class work at consistent prices.

One of the finest photograph galleries between St. Louis and Kan-

WILL A. CLARK. FRANK O. DAMERON.
J. E. DAMERON. FRANK O. REDD.

sas City, owned by a gentleman, who is not only supplied with all the latest improved appliances for the execution of first-class work, but who is an artist of rare ability in his line and whose patronage is by no means confined to the city of Salisbury and tributary territory.

A soda-pop factory that turns out a delicious article which never fails to satisfy the most exacting.

Three tonsorial establishments, either of which would be a credit to many larger cities. With plenty of room, keen razors and first-class artists, strangers need have no fear along this line.

A first-class machine shop supplied with the latest and most improved machinery for the repairing of engines, boilers and machinery of all kinds. It is owned and operated by a gentleman who is a thorough mechanic in every respect, thoroughly qualified to do first-class work at reasonable prices.

A cigar manufactory, which sends out nothing but a first-class article. Operated by a gentleman who makes his business a study and has consequently succeeded in not only supplying the home trade but who enjoys a good patronage abroad.

A stock law which prohibits stock from strolling the streets at will and eating the straw stuffing from the farmers' horse collars.

One of the most accommodating, pains-taking postmasters in "Uncle Sam's" employ, who is assisted by a gentleman who always has a pleasant smile and a friendly word for all who come regardless of all conditions or positions in life.

The Salisbury Marble Works is another worthy enterprise of the city, operated by a gentleman of energy and strict integrity.

Two large flouring mills with a capacity of two hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day, and three large elevators are other enterprises of the city.

Two livery stables prepared to furnish as nice a turnout as any establishment anywhere. In fact, Salisbury lays claim to the finest livery building between St. Louis and Kansas City.

The finest lumber yard and hardware establishment to be found in the state of Missouri is located in this city, a visit to which will convince the most skeptical.

Near the city are two fish ponds and two ice houses large enough to supply the town the entire summer season.

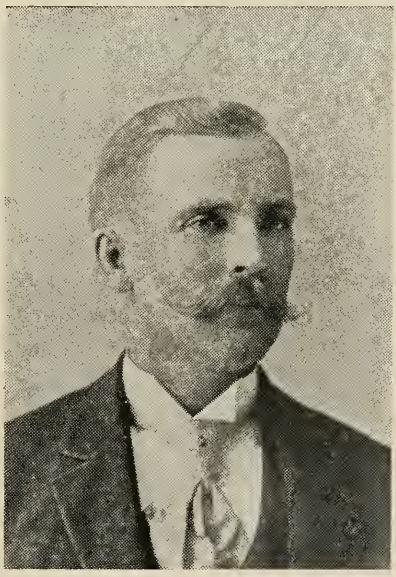
In Salisbury can be found men representing all callings and professions. No matter whether its a lawyer or doctor, a preacher or a school teacher, a dentist or a silversmith, a carpenter or a brick layer, a plasterer or a painter, he is here and you may rest assured he is all right and "onto his job."

In short, Salisbury's industries are many and of great variety, but space forbids our continuing the list futher. No doubt we've failed to mention many we intended, but if such is the case the reader may rest assured, they are alright and up-to-date.

1. J. O. COLEMAN. 2. C. L. BRADLEY. 3. M. L. WALTON. 4. GUY. C. MILLION.
5. H. C. IGLEHART. 6. WILL CLARK. 7. H. L. SYMS.

Biographical.

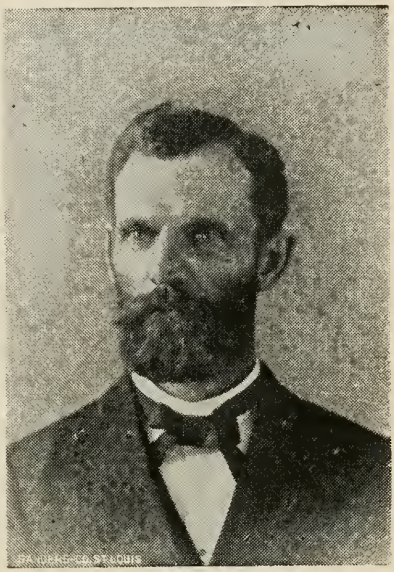
WM. R. SWEENEY. Prominent in the social and business circles of Chariton county, worthy of mention in this Biographical Record, is the subject of this sketch. Chariton county is the home of many vigorous, enterprising men of strict integrity and business activity, but none more justly entitled to the confidence reposed in them or the esteem and respect in which they are held by their fellow citizens than our subject. Mr. Sweeney was born June 5, 1861, in McDonough county, Ill. In 1870 his parents removed to this state, settling upon a beautiful tract of land, two and one-half miles northwest of Salisbury. At an early age he was impressed with the importance of an education and applied himself in a fitting manner. At the age of 17 years, having attended the public schools in Salisbury, he was granted a certificate and was employed to teach a term in his home district, giving excellent satisfaction. At the close of his school he went to Kirksville, taking a tenmonth's course at the State Normal where by close study and application he made rapid advancement as a seeker of knowledge. On returning home he again enlisted in that noblest of professions, that of school teaching, successfully conducting six sucessive terms. Being favorably impressed with the drug business, our subject dismissed aspirations in other directions and in 1886 came to Salisbury for the purpose of compounding drugs. When we say that he is now the proprietor of



one of the best drug stores in the city, a registered pharmacist, with a generous patronage, the reader can at once appreciate the efforts put forth by our subject while laying the foundation for his present position. Providence has smiled upon Mr. Sweeney in more ways than one during his brief career. On the 22nd day of July 1891, it was his good fortune to be united in marriage to Miss Flora Koenig, of Hunville, Mo., a most estimable lady. Though five years have passed since this union occurred, Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney are still enjoying their honey-moon as happy and contented as when the officiation minister pronounced them man and wife. Politically, Mr. Sweeney is a staunch republican, who's ability and party loyalty have been recognized and appreciated. He is an honored member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias orders, in which societies he has held a number of positions of distinction and honor. Religiously, he affiliates with the Christian church. Being well educated, experienced in his chosen profession, full of energy, enterprise and of popular manners, he gives every promise of becoming a sucessful, and a leading business man of the county and a useful member to society.

DR. J. F. WELCH. Among the worthy and talented members of the Chariton Co. Medical Fraternity who have made an enviable reputation for honor and exceptional ability, and one of Salisbury's most influential, liberal-minded and public-spirited citizens, who by his affable manner personally commends himself to all, is the gentleman whose name heads this article. Our subject by birth is a Missouri product, being born in Monroe county, November 18, 1856. His father, a Virginian by birth and a school teacher by occupation, though in humble circumstances, gave his son the best educational advantages afforded by the school districts, which was supplemented by a thorough English course at the Kirksville State Normal. Deciding to enter a proffessional life, Dr. Welch in 1877 began the study of medicine under Dr. E. A. Gore, of Paris, Mo., as preceptor. In 1878 he entered the Missouri Medical College at St, Louis, to which school he refers as his *alma mater*, graduating with honors in 1880. His "shingle" was first swung in Salisbury in 1880 and with the exception of six years ('84 to '90) during which time he practiced at Stoutsville, Mo., he has been an exceedingly active practitioner at this place. On April 13, 1881 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Lucy V. McNutt, an accomplished and cultured lady of Paris, Mo., by which

union two children were born, a son and a daughter, aged 10 and 13 years.

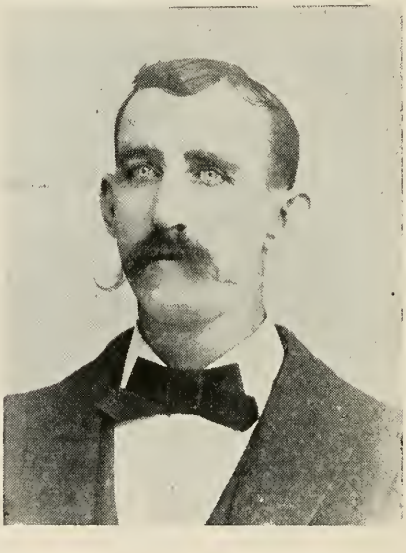


Socially Dr. Welch has filled the chairs of Salisbury Lodge I. O. O. F., No 236, Past High Priest White Stone Royal Arch Chapter, No. 57; Past Master Salisbury Lodge, No. 208, A. F. & A. M. and is a prominent member of a number of other organizations. Realizing the importance of being thoroughly in touch with his profession, our subject has identified himself with a number of medical societies, in a number of which he has held a number of offices of distinction and trust, as follows: Ex-President Monroe and Chariton Co. Medical Associations, Ex-Vice President Moberly District Medical Association; Corresponding Secretary North Missouri Medical Association; Member of Missouri State Medical Association; Member of American Medical Association, and also of Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association. In 1892 he attended the New York Post Graduate school of medicine, from which he now holds a certificate. At the present time (1896) he is spending the summer visiting the best schools and hospitals of Europe, located at London, Berlin, Vienna and Paris.

Few men possess the energy, ambition and ability which has characterized our subject. He is a true and loyal democrat and takes an active interest in the wellfare of his party and in all public movements tending to the improvement and elevation of his fellow-countrymen. A man of intelligent culture and broad sympathies, progressive in his ideas and earnest in his efforts for the betterment of mankind he is recognized as a substantial citizen and friendly neighbor.

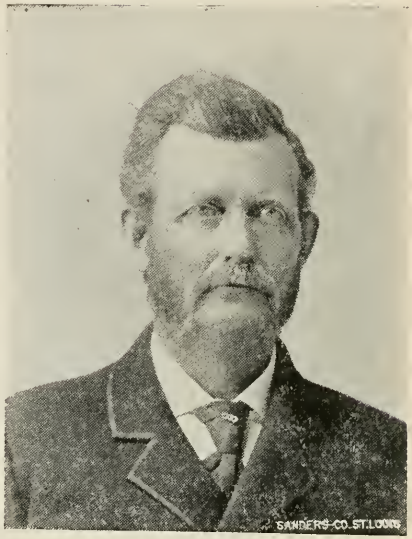
WILLIAM A. HOWARD. Some one has said "wise is the father who has his son taught a trade, for that is a capital of itself." Due to the skill of his own hands does our subject owe his success and position in life. He was born at Alton, Ill., May 8,

1860, and spent the earlier part of his life in the public schools and machine shops of that city. A. F. Howard, father of our subject was born at Elizabeth City, Germany, but came to the United States at age of 17 years. Learning the trade of a mechanic at Baltimore, he located at Alton, Ill., securing employment in the Chicago & Alton R.R. shops, gaining promotion until he secured the position of master mechanic. He is now an extensive agriculturialist of Audrain county, Mo., operating a fine farm of 1,100 acres. Reaching his majority, our subject tried railroading for three years, but an inherent love for the noise and bustle of machinery, caused him to seek another field. Going to Chicago he secured employment with one of the best electric firms of the city, where by close study and application to business, the company soon recognized his talent and placed him on the road as an expert electrician. Soon after Mr. Howard was tendered a more lucrative position by the Sperry Electric Co. From this company he went to the Thompson & Houston Electric Co., with whom he remained until he was employed by the city of Salisbury, Mo., in the construction of an electric light plant in 1892. In speaking of his work at Salisbury the Press-Spectator, of that city, in its issue of Aug. 2, 1895 says, "This work was so satisfactorily completed that the city tendered him the management at a good salary. He started the plant with 27 arc lights and 30 incandescents. To-day the plant is running over 40 arc lights and 503 incandescents, the full capacity of the dynamos, and is a standing monument to the enterprise of our city as well as to the mechanical ability and ingenuity of its electrician." March 31, 1885, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Anna Chinn, of Miama, Mo., by which union three children were the issue, two daughters, aged 9 and 5 years and a son, aged 7 years. Socially, Mr. Howard is a most pleasant and active citizen and a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and I. O. O. F. orders. Religiously, he is a devout Methodist.



RESIDENCE DR. F. M. CLEMENTS, COR. THIRD & HUTCHINSON.

WILLIAM W. RILEY. Among the business men of Salisbury, held in high esteem for their ability and integrity, and who have contributed very materially to the welfare of the city is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born August 14, 1847, at Huntsville, Mo., his parents being John F. and Elizabeth (Patton) Riley, natives of Ind. and Tenn. After attending the district schools, our subject completed his education at the old Mt. Pleasant College, of Huntsville, Mo., at that time one of the most popular institutions of the state. Upon attaining a suitable age he chose the calling of a contractor and builder as his life occupation and on October 1, 1866, he entered an apprenticeship under the well known mechanic, C. G. Anderson, of Huntsville, Mo. Serving a regular apprenticeship he branched out for himself, locating at Jacksoville, Mo. It was at this place that he met and became enamored with Miss Sarah J., daughter of James B. and America Herndon, with whom he was united in marriage, April 4, 1869. Mrs. Riley's parents were natives of Kentucky, but emigrated to Missouri at a very early day. Mr. and Mrs. Riley are the parents of six children, five of whom are



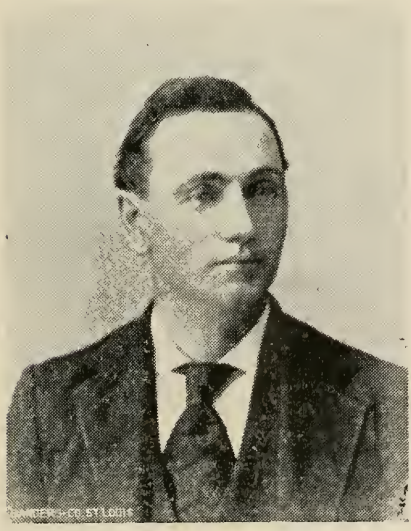
now living, namely, Edgar N., Cella May, Lela A., Hardy M., and Wm. H. Edgar N. was married to Miss Maggie Morehead, of Whiteright, Tex., in which state he now resides, engaged as instructor of band music. Cella May was married to Clarence B., son of Judge J. B. Hyde of Salisbury, Mo. and now engaged in the drug business in Ladonia, Texas. The others are yet single and at home. Desiring a larger field for the prosecution of his occupation our subject removed from Jacksonville to Huntsville where he remained and profitably worked at his profession until March 29, 1880, when he removed to Salisbury, Mo., accepting a position with the well known lumberman, T. G. Dulany, with whom he remained for seven years. During that time Mr. Riley did not fail to keep himself thoroughly posted upon all the changes and improvements in modern architecture and since 1888 has been recognized as the leading contractor and builder of Chariton county, having erected many of the finest buildings put up in the county. Being enterprising, reliable and conscientious in everything he undertakes, he has secured the confidence of the public to a marked degree, a confidence which his proficiency and integrity have made him the just recipient.

August 28, 1868, our subject connected himself with Randolph Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F., of Huntsville, Mo., in which order he has been an influential and prominent worker, a number of times having been Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of Missouri; also, District Deputy. In 1882, he moved his membership to Salisbury Lodge, No. 236, of which he was elected Secretary, a position he yet holds, having been re-elected five times. He is also D. D. G. Master, No. 95 and Representative to State Grand Lodge. He is a member of Huntsville Encampment No. 66, I. O. O. F. located at Huntsville, Mo., in which he is a P. C. P. and Past Representative; also a member of Salisbury Tent, No. 78, K. O. T. M., of which he has been Record

Keeper since its organization. Of this organization Mr. Riley is 1st M. of G. of the State of Missouri.

Politically, Mr Riley is a staunch democrat and a strong advocate of his party's principles. Officially, he is a prominent and influential member of the City Council and an earnest worker for the interest of his city. Socially, Mr. Riley posesses a genial disposition and is an entertaining companion, always true to his convictions in what he considers right, regardless of the opinion of others.

THOMAS R. HAMILTON. Few young men of Chariton county deserve greater credit for what they have accomplished for themselves in the social and business world than the subject of this sketch. Mr. Hamilton is a true example of what can be accomplished when the spirit of determination is exercised in connection with the affairs of every-day life. His reputation for honesty and integrity has been weighed in the balance and found not wanting; his financial ability, when tested has always resulted with credit to himself, while his social qualities are well known and appreciated, possessing a host of friends, whose esteem and confidence he was never known to betray. He was born in Linn county, September 4, 1857, being the fourth of seven children of J. M. and Elizabeth Hamilton, who moved from Linn to Chariton county in 1865, locating upon a fine farm of 200 acres, 4 miles south of Salisbury, where Mr. Hamilton yet resides. In 1872 the mother of our subject died, sometime after which the father was united in marriage to Mrs. Harriet C. Banning, of Chariton county. Being born and reared upon the farm, our subject was trained to agricultural duties and his career has been one of honest and continued toil. Attending the district schools in winter and improving his opportunities of evenings, he was not slow in preparing himself sufficiently well to successfully stem



the current of life's battle. Being a fond reader, Mr. Hamilton took an early interest in politics and made it a business to keep himself thoroughly posted upon the issues of the day, which habit he still maintains, his sympathies unquestionably being cast with the democratic party. In secret organizations, soon after reaching his majority, Mr. Hamilton connected himself with the A. F. & A. M., in which order his quick and retentive memory enabled him to make a suitable proficiency in the preceding degrees until he passed through all the mysterious workings of this grand order to the honored office of High Priest in the Royal Arch Chapter. At present Mr. Hamilton is serving as postmaster of Salisbury, Mo., his appointment in 1894 giving unanimous satisfaction. On November 20, 1894, he was united in marriage to Miss Cora Banning, one of Chariton county's most worthy and cultured ladies, whose many excellent virtues and social qualities are recognized and appreciated by a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county.

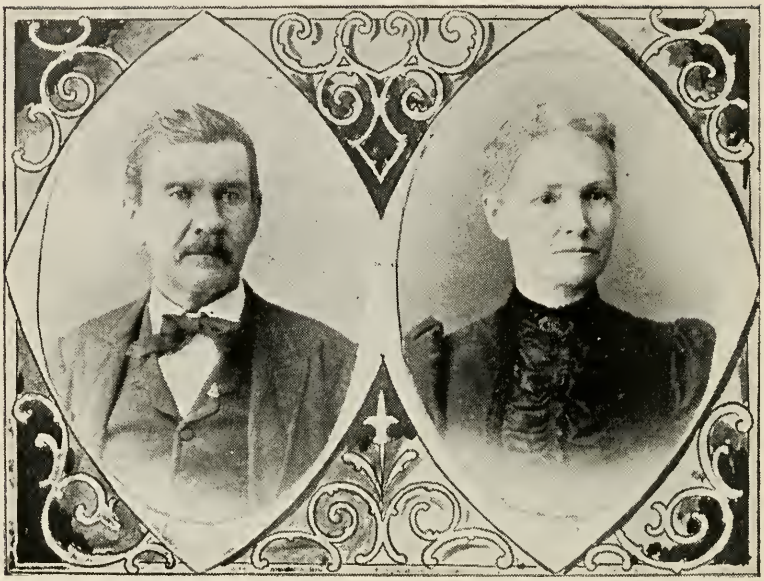
JEFFERSON D. BRUMMALL, M. D. Among the many professions worthy of the appreciative consideration of the public, none occupy a higher or more honored position in the estimation of the American people, than that of the physician. In Chariton county may be found quite a number of worthy representatives of this profession, among whom none occupy a more exalted position or enjoy a more lucrative practice than the subject of this sketch. Dr. Brummall was born in Chariton county, April 5, 1861. Spending his boyhood upon his father's farm, his opportunities for study were primarily in the district school, but later enjoyed the advantage of a high school course at Salisbury under the tutorship of Prof. O. Root, a very able and prominent educator. Having decided to enter the medical profession as a life occupation, in 1880 he entered the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, from which

he graduated in 1882 with the degree of M. D. Returning home he hung out his shingle in Salisbury, Mo., from which time he has enjoyed a large and increased clientage. Always being enthusiastic in his profession and ambitious to master every branch of the healing art, he has taken a number of special courses in surgery and medicine, among others being a post graduate course in the N. Y. City Polytechnic Institute in 1892, and the St. Louis Post Graduate School of Medicine in 1896. While he has never failed to give his undivided attention to his profession, our subject has other interests, being senior partner of the firm of Dr. J. D. Brummall & Bro., proprietors of one of the finest drug establishments of the county, as well as other financial interests. On Dec. 1, 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice, daughter of Judge J. B. Hyde, of Salisbury, an intellectual and cultured lady, who has borne him one child, a bright little son, named Clarence.

Fraternally, Dr. Brummall is a worthy and enthusiastic member of Salisbury Lodge A. F. & A. M.; White Stone Royal Arch Chapter, No. 57, and Knight Templar; also, a member of Salisbury Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F.; Cloudine Lodge, No. 179, Knights of Pythias, and Knights of the Maccabees, in all or most of which orders he has held many offices of honor and trust. Professionally he is a member of the County, North Mo. District, and State Medical Associations; also, of the Mississippi and American Medical Association, and holds a life membership in the State Pharmaceutical Association.

Politically, he supports the principles of the democratic party, ever ready to contribute his aid in the advancement of those measures he believes to be right and just. Socially, he is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, a man of upright character, highly respected and esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances, while religiously he is an earnest and consistent member of the C. P. Church.

WILTON R. WILLIAMS. A descendant from a worthy ancestry, who were among the earliest pioneer settlers of Chariton county, Mo., our subject is a man with many friends, who admire him for his excellent qualities and appreciate his zeal, energy, industry and intelligence. Edward Williams, grandfather of our subject, was of Welch descent and among the earliest settlers of Kentucky; a soldier in the Revolutionary war and messmate of Wm. Washington. As early as 1819, he emigrated to Missouri, set-



tling in Howard county. Thomas Williams, father of our subject was born in Madison county Kentucky, in 1800 and with his parents emigrated to this state, the trip being made by team and wagon. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Susan Wasson and of Irish decent, was also a native of Madison county, Ky., but with her parents emigrated to Missouri as early of 1810, settling in Howard county. The marriage of our subject's parents occurred in this state, and in 1839, they settled in Salisbury township, about 3 miles southeast of Salisbury. Four children were the result of this union, only two of whom are now living, Edward, who resides in Salisbury, and our subject.

M. R. Williams, was born at Bluff Port, Howard county, Mo., Jan. 23, 1837, but since 1839 has resided in this township. Spending his boyhood days on the farm, amid the pioneer civilization his educational advantages were necessarily limited. However, in 1859 he attended Duff's Business College at Pittsburg, Pa., from which he graduated with becoming honors. From that date to this he has been an active and influential citizen, thoroughly identified with the growth and progress of the county and state, and has held various official positions, to the duties of which he has given the prompt considera-

tion and the faithful service demanded. On October 2, 1866, occurred the marriage of our subject to Miss Frances E. Williams, a most amiable and intelligent lady. A record of his life would be incomplete without mention of her who has assisted and encouraged him in days less propitious. Mrs. Williams was the daughter of Samuel and Martha Williams, also natives of Ky., and pioneer settlers of Mo. Mrs. Williams is a consistent and devoted member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and an honored member of the Rebekah Lodge. Samuel, her father, was 16 years of age when he came to this state, locating in Chariton county in 1835, where he owned and operated a fine farm of 600 acres until his death in 1860, at the age of 55 years. Martha (Morris) Williams was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, in 1811, came to Howard county, Missouri, with her parents in 1818 and to Salisbury township in 1835. She was the mother of 15 children, seven of whom are now living. The good old mother now in her 85th year yet survives and receives the care and attention which she well deserves from her sons and daughters. (A more extended notice of whom may be found elsewhere.) Prior to 1877, our subject in addition to other interests, successfully operated a fine farm near town. To him belongs the credit of starting the "Spectator" about 1880, which he sold to J. M. Gallemore, when it was consolidated with the "Press," since known as the "Press-Spectator." In 1892, Mr. Williams was chosen as Representative of Chariton county to the State Legislature, and to whose skill, influence and patriotic loyalty belongs much credit for the establishment of two terms of the circuit court in Salisbury. The greater portion of Mr. Williams' time of recent years has been spent in the real estate business, in which he has made a pronounced success. He is a charter member of encampment No. 84, I. O. O. F., at Moberly; also, a charter member of Salisbury Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F. Politically, he is a staunch democrat whose party loyalty and fidelity to the principles advocated has never been questioned. Socially, he is one of Salisbury's most friendly and agreeable citizens, a pleasant companion and a gifted conversationalist, and from whose appearance it is difficult to remember that he is the father of three sons, namely, Edward M. Jr., aged 28, now engaged as local editor of the "Democrat" of the city of Salisbury, and a writer of recognized talent and ability; C. Clay, aged 24, one of the publishers of this Portrait and Biographical Record, whose ability as practical printer is herein demonstrated and Thomas, aged 12 years.

SCENE ON MIDDLE FORK NEAR SALISBURY, MO.—"THE BIG ROCK."

ALEXANDER W. JOHNSON. The legal profession of Chariton county is one of which we have just cause to feel proud, and among the worthy members of the local bar, none rank higher than our subject. Mr. Johnson was born Sept. 1, 1848, in Audrain county, Missouri, and was a son of Henry Johnson, a native of Virginia, who moved from that state to Ohio in 1842, where he met and married Edmonia J. Anderson, the mother of our subject, and with whom he removed to this state in 1845, engaging in farming in Audrain county, where he resided until his death, May 28, 1858, at the age of 53 years. Six childern were the issue of this union, four sons and two daughters, of whom our subject was the second. Due to the youth of our subject at the time of his father's death, he gained very little knowledge of the life of his grandfather, Wm. L. Johnson, other than he was a native of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent and lived and died there. The mother of our subject was of Welch-Irish descent and daughter of Spencer B. and Nancy (Trailor) Anderson, also natives of Virginia. She lived to reach the age of three-score and ten, and died March 13, 1893.

Being born and reared upon the farm, the elementary education of our subject, was obtained from the common district schools of the state. In 1870, he began school teaching as a means of a livelihood, which he continued for seven years with emminent success. At the age of 24, having determined to become a lawyer, he began devoting his time to that fascinating study, being admitted to the bar three years later by Judge John Redd, in 1875. The first five years of our subject's professional life was spent near Paris, Monroe county, Mo. Desiring a larger field, in 1880 he located in Salisbury, Mo., where he has succeeded in building up a very large and lucrative clientage. As an attorney he is able and talented. He has made his profession his life's study and is one of the best posted men on legal matters in the county.

On January 1, 1871, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Davidson, a most excellent and cultured lady. Mrs. Johnson was born at Florida, Monroe county Mo., Jan. 13, 1854. Upon the statement of Mrs. Quarles, a venerable old lady now living at the age of 90 years and a very near relative of S. L. Clements (Mark Twain.) Mrs. Johnson has the distinguished honor of having been born in the same house as the celebrated humorist. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been blessed with four children, namely, Martha D. and Robert C., who died in infancy and Miss Brunnetta and Allie R., two bright and intellectual young ladies, respectively 22 and 20 years of age, who are single and reside at home. Religiously, Mr. Johnson connected himself with the Christian church when only 21 years of age and to-day is and active, consistent and influential member. Socially, he is a man of sterling qualities and possesses a genial, social nature. He is an honored member of the A.O.U.W., in which order he has been officially honored. Politically, he has always been an enthusiastic democrat, whose ancestors loyally supported the same principles so ably advocated by him. Mr. Johnson, however, has never expressed a desire for official recognition as a reward for his faithful service to his party.

JOHN E. DISMUKES, the subject of this sketch was born in Garrard county, Ky., July 3, 1843. Mr. Dismukes was partly educated in the city of Lexington, of that state. In 1868, at the age of 25 years, he came to Missouri, locating in Howard county, where he occupied his time in farming, and teaching in the public schools during the winter season for seven years. In the fall of 1876 our subject came to Salisbury, and engaged in the printing business, and has followed it ever since. His first position in this city was on the "Salisbury Press," in its infancy, where he remained till 1883, when he purchased a half interest in the publication, which was run under the firm name of Dismukes & Gallemore. Four years later he sold his interest to his partner and purchased a half interest in the "Democrat," which paper he now owns and is successfully running. Our subject is the father of four children, J. W., the elder, was born in Howard county, August 22, 1869, and is a printer by trade, and one of the most artistic workmen in this section, and resides in Salisbury. The next is Claude O., who was born in Salisbury, February, 13, 1882, and is now attending the public school. The next is Jennie May, who was born in Salisbury, July 20, 1886, and the last is the baby, Jessie Lorene, who was born in Salisbury, March 19, 1894.

Mr. Dismukes is a member of the I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W. secret societies, and is a consistent and influential member of the Christian church. It may be well known from the place of his birth that he is a staunch supporter of the democratic party and its principles.

AMONG the public-spirited citizens whose intelligence and enterprize have brought influence and prosperity to Salisbury, not one has been more loyal to the interests of his town, nor more willing to sink personal preference or advantage in her favor, than the gentleman whose placid physiognomy appears in connection with this paragraph.

Mr. Wilhite's usefulness as a citizen, and success as a business

man, indicate that he has inherited, in no small degree, the courage, energy and personal magnetism of his grandfather, Rev. Fielding Wilhite, a Baptist minister of pioneer fame, and the intelligence of his father, Dr. W. D. Wilhite, so long and favorably known in this city as a physician and christian gentleman.

As Mr. Wilhite's matrimonial fortune is already made, he makes no secret of the fact that his eyes first opened on the scenes of Boone county, August 6, 1866.

When one year old, he foreshadowed his present excellent judgment in business matters by taking up his residence in Salisbury.

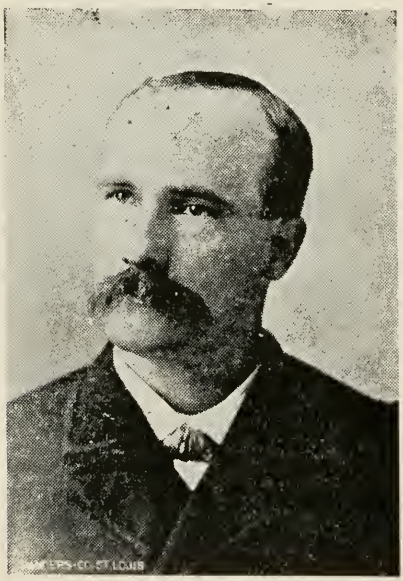
After completing in a very creditable manner the course of the public schools here, he spent two years, 1882-3, in William Jewel College.

After leaving college he was a telegraph operator for two years, and was connected with the post-office for four years. In the latter position he had the opportunity, not only of serving the public, but by his efficiency, perfect faithfulness and uniform courtesy, of winning a degree of public favor and confidence that was invaluable in laying the foundation for his present business.

About nine years ago, Mr. Wilhite began an insurance business here, which has grown constantly from its very beginning. Two years ago he widened the field of his operations, by establishing a general Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agency. The prosperity this business has enjoyed is highly complimentary to the industry and ability with which it has been conducted. Its success, however, is not entirely due to his ability and industry. One of its prime factors is the universal confidence in his integrity, as well as his judgment. Everybody believes in Hollis Wilhite, and those who seek his advice in financial matters are not few. In all that concerns Salisbury's real interests—business, social, religious, humane—his influence is no small factor. The only time on record when he deliberately and premeditatedly got the better of anybody in a contract was when he married Miss Kate E. Spencer, of Marshall, Mo., October 11, 1887.

His office adjoining the "Press-Spectator" office is one of the handsomest and most commodious in the city, and his friends and patrons always find a most comfortable welcome in his easy chairs.

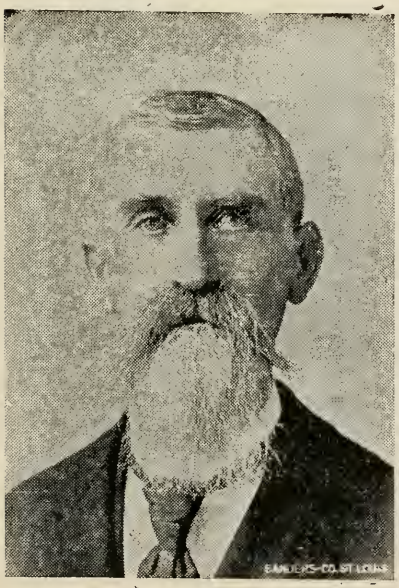
PROF. JOHN W. LOCKHART. Chariton county is no less proud of her worthy sons of adoption than of those who are native born. The strong characters and accomplished intellects and ennobling spirits that come into her borders are welcomed as the leaven of culture and refinement for the elevation of society. Prof. John W. Lockhart has found it thus. His strong qualities of mind and heart were readily recognized, and his name has come to be esteemed and honored in this county. He came to Salisbury in 1892 to take charge of Latin, Mathematics, and Physical Sciences in the North Missouri Institute. He has for 4 years occupied this position with signal success and ability, having contributed in a large measure to the growth and high reputation of this institution. He is a man of scholarly attainments. His whole life has been devoted to scholarship and mind culture, following in this the footsteps of his talented father, who was and is one of the successful educators in the state of Alabama, and a prominent minister of the M. E. Church, South.



Prof. Lockhart was born February 5, 1864, in Lee county Ala. His early years were spent in securing an education, under the direction of his father. In 1884 he completed the full course in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and distinguished himself by bearing off first honors and the degree of A. B. Later he was further honored by this institution, in receiving the degree of A. M. Since quitting college life as pupil, he has made an excellent record in college life as teacher and professor. Before coming to Salisbury he had occupied leading positions in several institutions in Alabama and Georgia. He

has successfully taught ancient languages, mathematics, and the sciences, but his special and most conspicuous work is Latin. It is no idle boast to say he is a thorough master of the Latin language. He began its study at the early age of ten, and charms of the old language never grow less to him. Fortunate indeed the college, and happy the student that have the benefit of his instruction in Latin. But not only as an instructor is Prof. Lockhart valued. He is a model citizen as well. He is whole-souled, he is gentle, he is true. The boys in school love him for his willing assistance and sympathy. His friends in society love him for his manly purity, and his forgetfulness of self in his thought for others. He has an eye that is quick to appreciate, and a courage that is bold to defend every movement for the public good.

JAMES H. P. BAKER, M. D., one of Chariton's most prominent and talented physicians and surgeons, and a cultured and courteous gentleman, was born in Johnson Co., Mo., Feb. 18, 1837. W. C. Baker, his father, a native of Virginia and of English descent, was among the pioneer settlers of the state locating in Johnson county in 1831, where he engaged in agriculture until his death in June, 1861. Peter Baker, grandfather of our subject, was a Virginian by birth, and an active participant in the Indian war and later in the war of 1812. He was an early settler of Tennessee, but after his son came to this state, he emigrated here, and lived to be nearly one hundred years old. Nancy (McGinnis) Baker, mother of our subject and a native of Tennessee, was the daughter of John McGinnis, a Protestant Orangeman of Ireland, who upon coming to America, located in Tennessee where he resided until his death. Mrs. Baker was the mother of six children, three boys and three girls, four of whom are now living. Her death occurred in 1863.



Though his boyhood days were spent upon the farm, our subject en-

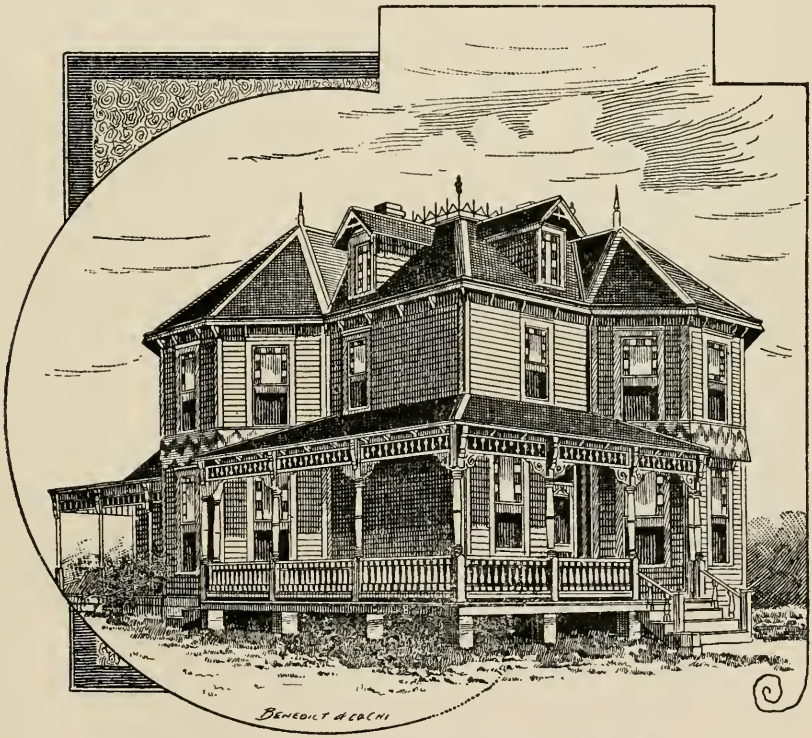
joyed excellent school advantages, finishing his literary education at William Jewel College, Liberty, Mo., in 1860. Having chosen the practice of medicine as his life's occupation, our subject began its study, reading under Drs. Dobbins & Goodwin, of Columbus, Johnson county, for several months, when he entered the St. Louis Medical College. In brief time he left college to join the Missouri State Militia under Jackson, in the late war. At the close he located in Salt Springs township, Randolph county, now known as Clifton Hill. Being unable, financially, to continue his medical studies, he practiced until '67, when he entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, from which he graduated in '68 with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Returning to Clifton Hill, he resumed his practice, which rapidly increased until 1891, when he removed to Salisbury, Mo., since which time he has enjoyed a large and lucrative clientage. During his residence in Clifton Hill, Dr. Baker for eight years conducted a drug store, enjoying a satisfactory patronage, and also acquired and improved a fine farm of 250 acres near that town, which he operated with good results. On July 25, 1865, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Jennie W. Henderson, a worthy and exemplary lady and daughter of J. H. Henderson, a native of Virginia and an early settler of Missouri. This union was blessed with four children, namely, Arthur G., Jennie B., (now Mrs. Dr. H. D. Broaddus, of Gallatin, Mo.,) Wilfred L. and Mary W.

Socially, Dr. Baker is a member of the A. O. U. W., of which he is Past Master Workman; also, a Past Master of the A. F. & A. M., and a Select Knight. Professionally, he is a member and ex-President of the Chariton Co. Med. Society, ex-President and Corresponding Secretary of the Moberly District Medical Society, Chairman of Executive committee of the North Missouri Medical Association, ex-President of the Randolph Medical Association, Visiting Member of the K. C. Medical Association, Tri-State Medical Association, National Railway Surgeons Association, Western Society of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Surgeons, Local R. R. Surgeon for the western division of the Wabash R. R. and ex-Surgeon C. & A., ex-Chief Surgeon of General Hospital and Division Surgeon for Shelby's Hospital, Clarksville, Texas. Besides his degree the Doctor took a Post-Graduate Course in 1893 in the New York Polyclinic Hospital, and intends to take another course in the near future. Dr. Baker is Examiner for the Independent Order of Forresters, New York Life, Pennsylvania Mutual, Covenant Mutual and Nedderland Life Insurance Companies;

also, President Salisbury Board of Health.

"The career of our subject has been successful because he is evidently one of those fortunate physicians who are *born not made*. Very often his best medicine has been his presence, and many are the families in his long experience who have intrusted their troubles of mind as well as bodily ills to his tender care."

ALBERT F. MOREDOCK, a gentleman of unquestionable honor and strict integrity, and one of Salisbury's (Mo.) most worthy, citizens was born in Breckenridge Co., Ky., May 1, 1855. Three years later with his parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Haynes) Moredock, he came to this state, locating in Monroe county. Having finished the course of the district schools, our subject from 1871 to '74 attended William Jewel College, of Liberty, Mo. On returning home he received the appointment of Deputy Circuit Clerk and Recorder of



RESIDENCE OF A. F. MOREDOCK, SALISBURY, MO.

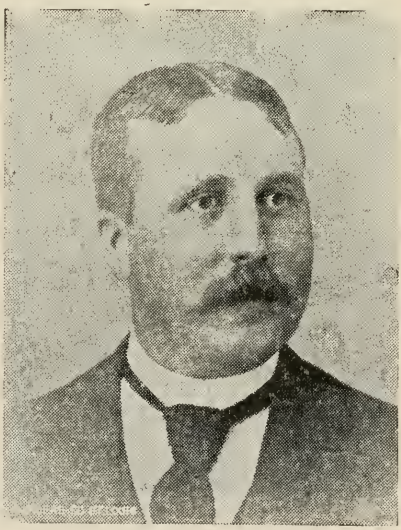
Monroe county, which position he acceptably filled for four years. It was in the fall of 1878 that our subject located in this city, where he has ever since resided and to whose enterprise and patriotic spirit is due much credit for the growth and prosperity of the city. His first business venture in Salisbury was a grocery establishment which he afterwards sold to Dr. W. D. Wilhite (now deceased) & Son, J. M. For seven years he had charge of the books of Clark & Taylor, one of the best known firms of the city. In 1883 Mr. Moredock in company with A. Straub, deceased, spent several months in various countries of Europe, the object of their trip being for pleasure and health.

On the 19th of February 1885 occurred the marriage of our subject to Miss Gussie, an intellectual and accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Redding, who were numbered among the earliest settlers of Salisbury, Mr. R. being engaged in the mercantile business. His death occurred in this city.

The happy home of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Moredock has been blessed by the advent of three bright and interesting children, namely, Harry, Lizzie and Albert, aged respectively, 10, 8 and 5 years. Their handsome residence is one of the nicest in the city and the center of attraction of a host of friends. In his political belief Mr. Moredock is a democrat, loyal to every principle of his party, and while he has never sought official recognition, he keeps himself thoroughly posted upon all state and national issues. Religiously, he affiliates with the members of the Baptist church. As a business man of undoubted integrity of character and a public-spirited citizen assisting in the growth of his home and county and the advancement of its social and religious enterprises, our subject has won and justly holds the high regard of the general public.

Mr. Moredock's residence as shown in this article is a beautiful piece of modern architecture and is picturesquely located in the southern part of the city, where a fine view is afforded of the surrounding country.

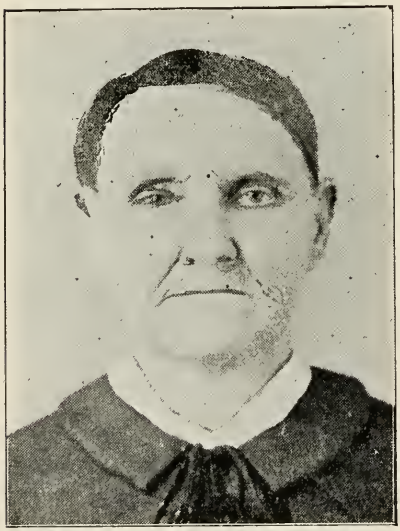
SAMUEL B. ELLIOTT, the subject of this sketch, and one of Salisbury's energetic, prominent and most enterprising citizens, was born in Andrew county, Mo., August 7, 1863, and with his parents removed to this county in 1871, locating upon what has since been known as the old Elliott homestead, just north of Salisbury. His boyhood was spent upon the farm, engaged in the usual occupations of farmer lads, his winters being spent attending the common district schools, until 18 years of age, when he took a two year's course at the Kirksville State Normal. On returning home Mr. Elliott taught a two year's term of school at Prairie Valley, his own district. His next move was the completion of a course at the Gem City Business College, of Quincy, Ill. Imbued with the spirit expressed by Horace Greely, for young men to go west and grow up with the country, Mr. Elliott, after completing the above course, spent several years in the west, during which time he performed the duties of deputy postmaster at Concordia, Kan. Failing to find a more desirable location, he returned to this county and engaged in stock raising and agriculture in which he was eminently successful. January 1, 1890, it was the good fortune of Mr. Elliott to be united in marriage to Miss Mary Dameron, one of Chariton county's most worthy and amiable ladies, and the daughter of Judge and Mrs. G. G. Dameron, one of the oldest and most respected families of the county. By this union, one child was born, Raymond C., the bright little boy whose portrait appears elsewhere. Tiring of farm life, Mr. Elliott, disposed of his fine farm of 160 acres in 1893, and moving to Salisbury, purchasing the large 2nd street livery establishment which he has since profiably operated.



Socially, our subject is one of the most pleasant and friendly citizen of the county, and being a man of high intelligence and integrity, has a future of influence and usefulness before him. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., in

which he has been honored with many of the offices of distinction and trust. While he enjoys a lucrative business and is happy in his domestic relations, Mr. Elliott does not forget the duty he owes to his country, politically, and consequently keeps himself thoroughly posted on all state and national issues, supporting the principles of the democracy as instilled in the minds of the American people by that great statesman, Thomas Jefferson.

MARTHA (MORRIS) WILLIAMS. Among the many venerable old ladies, who were pioneer settlers of Chariton county Mo. yet spared to recite many interesting incidents connected with the early settlement of this county, there are none, perhaps more worthy of special mention in this Portrait and Biographical Record of the county in which she has resided for over three score years, than the subject of this sketch, whose pleasant and contented physiognomy adorns this page. Mrs. Williams was born March 1, 1811, in Jessamine county, Kentucky, and was the daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy Morris, who emigrated to Missouri in 1818, settling in Howard county. Upon attaining her majority, our subject was united in marriage to Samuel Williams, a son of Edward Williams, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a pioneer settler of two states, who located in this state in 1819. The union of Samuel Williams and that of our venerable subject proved to be a long and happy one, and was blessed with fifteen children, nine of whom lived to be married, as follows: Nancy J., now Mrs. Callison; George W.; Sarah, Mrs. Wright; Edward M.; Pauline, Mrs. Banning; Susan, Mrs. Dysart; Ellen, Mrs. Williams; Josephine, Mrs. Donaldson; and Minnie, Mrs. Copeland. With the exception of Mrs. Dysart, now of West Plains, and Mesdames Banning and Donaldson, deceased, they all reside in Salisbury township and within a few miles of their kind and loving old mother, a pleasure and a comfort to

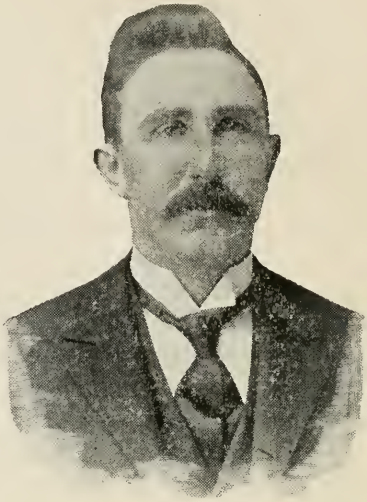


her in her now rapidly declining years. With her husband, Mrs. Williams located in Salisbury township, between the East and Middle Forks of the Chariton River, in 1837, where our subject yet resides, her husband having died in 1860. Notwithstanding the fact that "Aunt Patsy" as she is familiarly known by all is in her 86th year, she enjoys the best of health and an activity, mentally and physically, remarkable in one so well advanced in years. Her recollections of pioneer days of Chariton county are now as fresh and distinct as occurrences of but yesterday and are related in a very happy and entertaining manner. In speaking of her neighbors of the '30's and '40's, the names of many of whom she can easily recall, Mrs. Williams says there existed much true-hearted hospitality among them and although deprived of the comforts and luxuries of to-day, their pioneer days were happy ones and even now in the quietude of her home, surrounded by every comfort and convenience she could wish, she frequently lingers in thought, longingly and lovingly, over the scenes of those by-gone happy days.

The first "temple of learning" erected in Mrs. Williams' neighborhood was a log hut, with a huge artistic (?) chimney, built of mud and sticks and was taught by one John P. McAdams. Mount Nebo was the first church erected and was built by the Baptist. Elder Felix Redding was the pastor in charge. Dr. James Brummall was the first physician in the neighborhood, who on visiting his patients traveled on foot, when the distance would permit. Mrs. Williams' relation of performances of one David Gross, a fiddler of no mein ability, are truly interesting and amusing indeed.

Standing in her cabin door, Mrs. Williams has often counted from 15 to 20 deer, some of them being in range of gunshot, while at night wolves would come to the open door and with their glistening eyes and their hungry wolfish faces and hideous barking at the bright blaze upon the rude and simple hearth, make some nights almost unbearable.

LEVI J. HARRIS, a school teacher of recognized talent and ability and a gentleman of true worth and sterling integrity, was born October 22, 1870, one-half mile south of Salisbury, Mo. His father, Oscar D. Harris, was born in Howard county, but moved to Chariton county when quite young. His death occurred January 28, 1895. His mother, whose maiden name was Phoebe C. Warhurst, still resides upon the family homestead, 4 miles southeast of the city



of Salisbury, Mo. To the subject of this sketch belongs the credit for the position he now enjoys in business and social relations, for it was through his own industry and perseverance that he has been enable to gain whatever knowledge and influence he may possess. After attending the public schools, Mr. Harris finished his education at the Salisbury Academy under the tutorship of Prof. G. C. Briggs. Since then he spent his time in that noblest of professions, school teaching in which he has been eminently successful, having taught a number of schools in the county in which he gave perfect satisfaction.

On May 4, 1893, it was the happy fortune of our subject to be united in marriage to Miss Arah Lee, a most worthy and industrious young lady and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Og Lee, pominent citizens of Chariton county. This union has proven a happy one and has been blessed by the birth of a bright little daughter, Mayme Edith, whose birth occurred November 28, 1894.

Five miles southeast of Salisbury our subject owns a nice little farm of 40 acres, upon which he resides and the revenue from which materially assists in providing the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life. Mr. Harris is a young man of noble purposes and a high aim in life, enterprising and progressive and certainly has a bright future awaiting him. Politically he affiliates with the democratic party.

JOHN W. COOPER, one of Salisbury's representative young business men whose strength of character and mental vigor is recognized and appreciated, was born in Sullivan county, Mo., September 2, 1870. James W. Cooper, his father, was a Kentuckian by birth, while his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Mary E. Beets, was born in Ohio. Our subject was the eldest of a family of eight children, and until he attained his majority resided with his parents, attending the public schools in the winter and assisting his father in his agricultural persuits during the summer. Desiring a more

finished education, in 1891 he entered the Salisbury Academy, then under the superintendency of Joseph H. Foy, D.D., LL.D., one of the most able educators of the state, where by diligent study and application he made rapid advancement. On leaving school, Mr. Cooper, engaged in the insurance business, in which he was remarkably successful. Having connected himself with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Maccabee secret orders, in the latter two of which he has been officially honored; also, in which societies he was impressed with their usefulness in the elevation and upbuilding of mankind, Mr. Cooper determined to found an order himself and as a result of his labors the Knights of Equity was first organized in this city in November 1894. (See fraternal organizations of Salisbury.) Since that time he has devoted his undivided time and energy to the upbuilding of this order with a commendable degree of success.

On July 16, 1893, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Mattie M., the accomplished daughter of Mrs. Nancy R. Cummins, of Salisbury, Mo. This union has been a decidedly happy one and has been blessed by the birth of a bright little son, John Marvin, now two years of age. Politically, Mr. Cooper affiliates with the democratic party, while religiously he is a devout Methodist. Socially, Mr. Cooper is one of Salisbury's most worthy and respected young men, enterprising and progressive and enjoys the esteem and confidence of a large circle of acquaintances, who appreciate his zeal and loyalty to those principles he believes to be right and just.

WM. F. and EDWIN C. WESTENKUEHLER. Prominent among the business men of Chariton county and worthy representatives of a pioneer family of the state, are the gentlemen whose names head this article. Herman H. Westenkuehler, the grandfather, was born in Germany, April 3, 1796, but in 1839 emigrated to

this country, settling in St. Charles county, where he resided until his death, September 12, 1869. The birth of Henry W. Westenkuehler, the father, occurred in Germany, December 22, 1832, and was an infant two years of age when his parents moved to America. On September 29, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Koeneke, a worthy and exemplary lady whose birth also occurred in Germany but came to this country with her parents when but an infant. This union resulted in a happy one, and was blessed by the birth of ten children, seven of whom are now living. In 1854, Mr. Westtenkuehler took charge of his father's farm where he continued to reside until March, 1896, when he disposed of his property and moved to Salisbury, Mo.

WILLIAM F.

William F. Westenkuehler, our senior subject, was born in St. Charles county, August 13, 1860 and where he resided until 1886 when he came to this city and engaged in buying and selling stock. From '87 to '92 in partnership with G. H. Westenkuehler, a brother, he was engaged in the threshing business.

The birth of Edwin C. Westenkuehler occurred July 3, 1870. After attending the poblic schools of St. Charles county and city, in 1887 he entered the Central Wesleyan College at Warrensburg, Mo., from which he graduated with becoming honors, in June, 1891. From '91 to '93 he taught school in Madison county, Ill. In the fall of 1893, forming a partnership with his brother, Wm. F., they engaged in the grocery business in Salisbury, Mo., occupying the Taylor building for two years, when they purchased and improved the property of Eli Shire in the same block which they now occupy and where they enjoy a substantial and increasing patronage. The political convictions of these gentlemen are positive, sympathising with the platform and principles of the republican party. Socially they are pleasant and compaionable gentlemen.

EDWIN C.

GERTRUDE CROWDER. BERNEICE CROWDER.

Like all others in this book, we had our pictures taken at "Papa's" Gallery because he makes the best.

If you want to see your-self as others see you,
If you want to look your best,
Get on your latest, fix up your curls,
Smile—And Crowder will do the rest.

PITTS E. WILHITE, D. D. S. Among the men who give character and tone to professional life and who add strength and substantialness to Salisbury citizenship, is our popular and successful dentist, whose name appears at the head of this paragraph.

Dr. Wilhite is a native of Salisbury, having been born in that city, March 14th 1870, where he has ever since lived except while away attending college. He is a son of the late Dr. W. D. Wilhite, so long known in the city of Salisbury as a practicing physician and christian gentleman of high standing. He recieved his rudimentary

education in the public schools of his native city, and was for two years, 1888–'89, a student in the Salisbury Academy. Having had for some time a yearning for the dental profession, and having early shown an aptitude for its peculiar requirements, he entered the Kansas City Dental College; and in March, 1892, graduated with a high grade from that institution. A month later he had equipped an office with all the latest and best appliances and was engaged in the practice of his profession in Salisbury, Mo. Most unusual to professional life, he was spared the necessity of passing through the proverbial "starving period," and from the first was accorded a successful practice by a generous and appreciative public. And his practice has never abated, but on the contrary has had a regular and continued growth, until now his patronage extends over a large territory, and he is one of the busiest men in Salisbury. He is thoroughly devoted to his profession, and takes delight in making every piece of work of the highest excellence, for the work's sake. He has proven himself a most proficient workman in all the departments of dentistry, and successfully operates all the latest and most difficult grades of work. He applies himself closely to his business and richly deserves his high reputation.

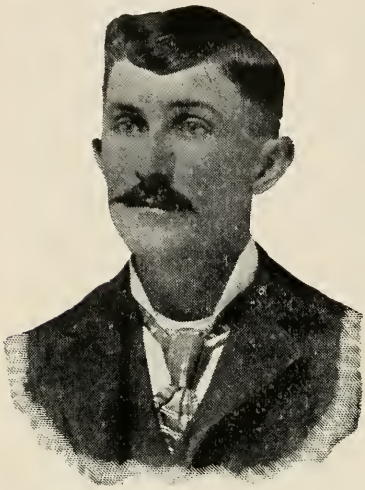
Dr. Wilhite is a valuable member of society. He is straightforward and honest in all his dealings, and is a consistent member of the Baptist church. On February 23, '93, he was married to Miss Ellen Thomas, daughter of Wm. A. Thomas, of Salisbury, Mo., and their attractive home on East third street is a favorite retreat for their many friends in the community.

PRESLEY D. MITCHELL. Among other citizens of Salisbury, Mo., in the prime of life and full of industry and enterprise, and who possesses all natural and acquired essentials for success in the occupation he follows, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Mitchell

came to this city not very long since, bringing with him testimonials of worth, and his manner and deportment since then have certainly confirmed the favorable opinions then formed. He was born November 12, 1870, at Jacksonville, Randolph county, Mo. His parents were L. J. and Burnette (Doggett) Mitchell, the former born in Madison county, Kentucky, and the latter a native of Iowa. The father being engaged in agricultural pursuits, the boyhood days of our subject were spent upon the farm, attending the public schools in winter. Completing his education at the well known Central College, of Fayette, Mo., in 1890.

On leaving school our subject taught school for three terms as a means of a livelihood, in Howard and Macon counties, devoting his unemployed time to study of law, having chosen that profession as his life's occupation. Having read for several months under the direction of Capt. Ben Guthrie, of Macon City, a very able and distinguished attorney, our subject was formally admitted to the bar, May 1, 1894, opening his office in this city, where he has flattering prospects of success. Politically, Mr. Mitchell is a true and loyal democrat, whose parents before him were of the same belief and principles. Religiously, he is a consistent member of the Christian church and takes active interest in christian work. Socially, he is a member of the Knights of Equity, and one of Salisbury's most pleasant and agreeable gentlemen, honored and respected for his many noble traits of mind and heart.

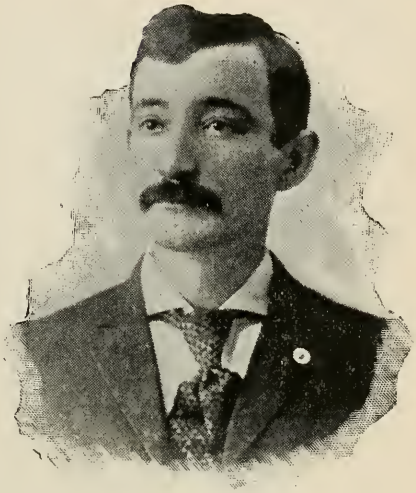
JAMES P. HENDERSON. A young man of industrious habits, sociable, of pleasant manners and one devoted to his business in which he has displayed an apt and practical knowledge, is the subject of this sketch. He was born one and one-half miles northeast of Salisbury, February 8, 1871, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Henderson, well and most favorably known citizens of Chariton county. Prior to attaining his majority he resided at home, attending the public schools in the winter and assisting his father upon the farm



in the summer. On September 21, 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Leona E. Davis, a most worthy and exemplary lady and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davis, influential citizens of Chariton county, residing three and one-half miles southeast of this city. As should have been expected, this union resulted in a happy one, and has been blessed by the birth of two bright little daughters. Following his marriage, Mr. Henderson erected a nice cottage upon his father's land and at once commenced sinking a shaft for coal. At a depth of 60 feet, he was rewarded by striking a vein 4 feet thick, of as good a quality of bituminous coal as is to be found anywhere. This vein he has since profitably mined, furnishing employment to some 12 or 15 miners the greater part of the year, finding ready sale in this city for his total output. Last spring our subject purchased a nice little cottage in the northern part of this city, to which he has moved his family, and is now perfecting arrangements prior to opening a wood and coal yard in this city, in which he will no doubt prove successful.

Mr. Henderson is an industrious young man, and gives promise of being richly rewarded, in so far as this world's goods are concerned, for his untiring energy. Politically, he affiliates with the democratic party.

WILLIAM B. JAMES. Among others, in Chariton county yet in the prime of life, who have attained a reasonable degree of success in a chosen line due to their persistent industry, is the subject of this sketch. Being a gentleman with an extended circle of acquaintances, it is his pleasure to boast of as many friends as any one in the county. He was born near Roanoke, in Howard county, May 12, 1862, and was a son of Robert James, a prominent merchant of Roanoke, who with his family moved to Salisbury, in 1866, where he again engaged in the mercantile business until his death in 1873. Robert James, grandfather of our subject, of German descent and a

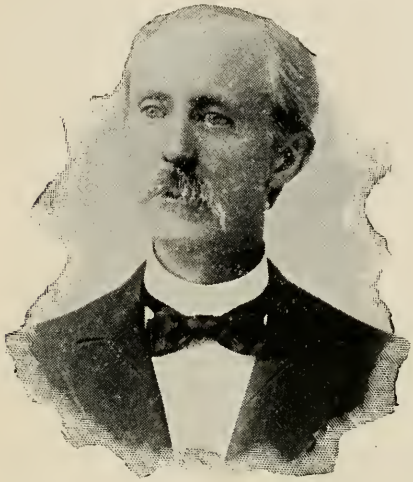


Kentuckian by birth, was among the early settlers of Howard county, locating near Roanoke in 1819. She who guided the early steps of our subject was in her maidenhood, Miss Sarah Twyman, daugh- of a Virginian, who moved to Howard county in the 40's. It was there she met and married Robert James, which union was blessed by the birth of two children, W. B., our subject, and a daughter, Allie, who died in her youth. By a former marriage, Robert James, was the father of another son, Albert James, who now resides at Idaho Springs, Idaho. Sometime after the death of her husband, the mother of our subject was united in marriage to Dr. J. W. Craig, with whom she now happily resides at Jefferson City.

At the age of thirteen years, our subject, having chosen the drug business as his life's occupation, entered upon an apprenticeship in the establishment of W. H. Tindall, and by diligent study and improvement of every opportunity soon mastered the art of compounding medicine. Ten years later, (1885,) Mr. James, by his frugality and business foresight, had accumulated sufficient means as to enable him to purchase a half interest in the establishment, which he has since owned and conducted with a commendable degree of sagacity. The style of the firm is now James & Welch, Dr. J. F. Welch, of this city, a practicing physician and surgeon, with a generous clientage, being the junior members. On March 4, 1885, Mr. James was united in marriage to Miss Ida E., the intelligent and accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Green, well and favorably known in this city for a number of years. This union has resulted in the birth of three bright and interesting girls, namely, Lizzie, aged 9; Susie, 7; and Annie, now four. Fate has dealt very kindly with our subject. Blessed with a happy home, possessed of a good and paying business and enjoying the confidence and esteem of his friends, he may well congratulate himself that his lot has been cast along such pleasant lines. Socially, he is an honored member of the Masonic and Knight of Pythias fraternities, while politically he is a pronounced democrat.

"CABIN LIFE IN CHARITON CO."—FOUR MILES WEST OF SALISBURY.

FRANKLIN M. CLEMENTS, M. D. A worthy representative of a family prominently connected with the development of Kentucky and a gentleman closely identified with the growth and progress of Salisbury since 1876 is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Daviess county Kentucky, June 22, 1847. At the age of 16 years he enlisted in the army, in the cause of the South, but was taken a prisoner at Selma, Alabama, in March, 1865. On returning home at the close of the war, he completed his literary education by taking a course in a popular Academic college of his state. Having decided upon the practice of medicine as his life's occupation, in 1868 he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia from which he graduated with becoming honors in 1871. On returning home our subject hung out his shingle and for five years following enjoyed a very lucrative and flattering practice. In 1876, being thoroughly impressed with the greater opportunities and possibilities to be had in



Chariton county, Mo., he bid farewell to Kentucky soil and has since been one of Salisbury's most enterprising, influential and public-spirited citizens. On account of failing health, in 1881 he was forced to abandon his profession and turn his attention to other pursuits. He then engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business in which he met with commendable success for a number of years. In the spring of 1893 he was elected cashier of "The Peoples' Bank" of this city, a position he has since held with honor and credit to himself and to the stockholders and directors of the bank.

The third marriage of our subject occurred at Owensboro, Ky., June 22, 1892, when he was married to Miss Susy Spickernagle, a lady of culture and refinement.

During his residence in Salisbury, Dr. Clements has enjoyed the confidence, esteem and respect of a host of acquaintances. He has been thoroughly identified with the growth and progress of the city and can always be relied upon to lend his influence and support towards any scheme that promises to prove beneficial to the community. A gentleman in the true sense, possessed with a ripe understanding of matters of finance and a comprehensive grasp of business generally, his opinion and advice is frequently sought after upon a variety of subjects. Socially, he is one of Salisbury's most pleasant and courteous citizens while politically he affiliates with the democratic party.

WILLIAM L. ALLIN. Numbered among the energetic, self-reliant and enterprising young business men of Salisbury, Mo., in the prime of life and with a bright future awaiting him, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born near Renick, Randolph county, Mo., May 1, 1859 and is the son of Joseph Allin, now a prominent citizen of this city. The mother of our subject, who in her maidenhood was a Miss Cassie Dameron, died when her son was a youth but seven years of age. The boyhood days of our

subject, prior to attaining his majority, was more or less uneventful, being spent in securing an education and assisting his father in a grocery establishment at Huntsville, Mo. In 1880 he assumed the responsibilities of life for himself, engaging in the cattle business in Montana. Ten years later, (1890), growing weary of a frontier life, our subject returned to Missouri and accepted a clerical position with his father, who in the meantime had engaged in the lumber business in Salisbury. A year later Mr. Allin engaged in the furniture business in this city and the success with which he has met and the patronage he has since enjoyed are his best recommendations for his excellent business ability and his personal adaptation to the occupation in which he is engaged.

On the 27th day of Sept., 1893, it was the happy fortune of our subject to be united in marriage to Miss Don Creson, one of Salisbury's fair and most worthy young ladies and the daughter of Mrs. Fannie Creson, for many years a resident of this city. This union has been a happy one and has been blessed by the birth of a bright little daughter, now 21 months old. Socially, Mr. Allin is a worthy member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Maccabees and Knights of Equity, while politically he affiliates with the democratic party.

FRANCIS BION McCURRY. Of the worthy citizens of Salisbury, Mo., who look at the bright side of the world and have a a kind word and pleasant smile for all, whose enemies are few

and friends legion, easily ranks the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Indiana, October 31, 1858, just across the line from White Pigeon, Mich. Three years later his parents, G. P. and Unice (Thurston) McCurry, moved to Missouri, locating in Chariton county, ten miles north of Salisbury, where the father yet resides.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent assisting his father in the discharge of his farm duties and attending the public schools of the district in the winter. Upon attaining his majority, Mr. McCurry bid farewell to the parental roof and entered upon life's duties for himself. The first two years, 1880 and '81 he spent in Kansas as salesman for a nursery establishment. In 1882, being offered a clerkship in a mercantile business in Salisbury, Mr. McCurry located in this city and with the exception of two years, has since been thoroughly identified with the growth and development of the town. For a number of years past he has been in engaged in business for himself and has always enjoyed a liberal share of the public patronage.

On October 2, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Susie E. Redd, a most worthy and excellent lady and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Redd of this city. Mr. and Mrs. McCurry have a very beautiful home on LaFevre street, which is an attractive spot for a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Socially, our subject is modest and unassuming in manner and disposition and though comparatively young in years he has had considerable experience in business and gives promise of a bright future in the battle of life. He is an honored member of the I. O. O. F., in which order he has filled all the offices; also, a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias. Religiously, Mr. McCurry and his wife are active members of the C. P. church. The political views of our subject are positive and are the result of honest convictions, his affiliations being with the republican party. He has always taken great interest in public matters and has strong faith in the party with which he is allied.

THOMAS P. SCHOOLER, Representative of Chariton county, Mo., and a successful business man and prominent citizen of Salisbury, was born in Ray county, Mo., Feb. 2, 1862. The parents of Mr. Schooler, of English descent, were Kentuckians by birth and early settlers of this state. The boyhood days of our subject were spent at home in Ray Co., upon the farm, attending the public schools in the winter. Having attained his majority in '83, Mr. Schooler determined upon securing for himself an education and accordingly entered the Salisbury High Schools, then under the Superintendency of Prof. Wm. Cullen. At the close of this school, our subject began teaching, in order to provide himself with the necessary funds for pursuing his studies, which he has since continued. For two years he was a student at Roanoke Academy, and for the same length of time of the Kirksville State Normal. In 1891 he attended the Warrensburg State Normal, from which he graduated with becoming honors. At this school Mr. Schooler captured first award in a contest for the best declamation. In 1892 in an oratorical contest held by the Teachers' Institute of Chariton county, Mr. Schooler again won considerable distinction by capturing first prize, $25.00 in gold. In 1894 after a hotly contested election, Mr. Schooler secured the nomination and subsequent election to the office of Representative of Chariton county. Among other bills introduced by him, which afterwards became a law, was the "Central High School Bill."

Having chosen the practice of law as his future occupation, Mr. Schooler, at the April term (1896) of the Chariton county circuit court, made application for admission to the bar, and standing a satisfactory examination, was formally admitted by Judge W. W. Rucker.

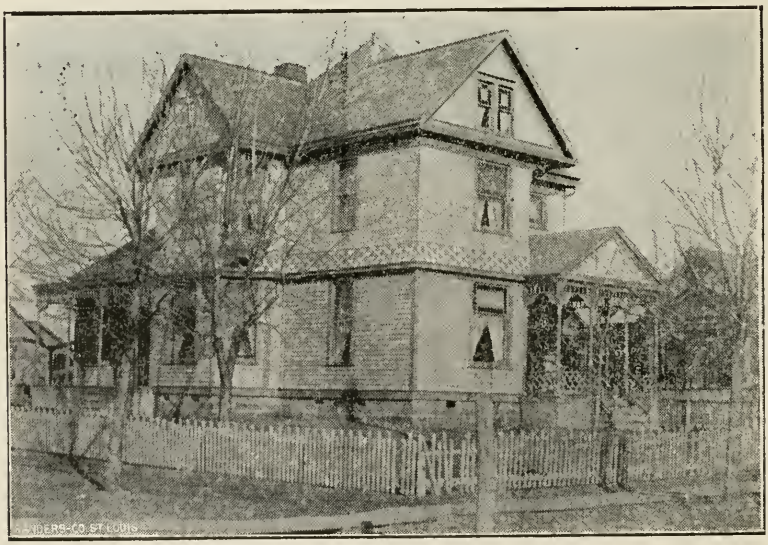
On July 4, 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Fuller, a worthy and intellectual lady of Randolph county. This union has been blessed with "one democrat (W. H.) who should he live will cast his first ballot in 1914." Socially, our subject is a gentleman of large sympathies, of gentle character, thoughtful and considerate for others, honored and respected by many friends and acquaintances.

THOMAS J. MOORE, D. D. S. In presenting, in this volume, sketches of some of the most prominent and successful business men and citizens of Chariton county, very properly the gentleman whose name heads this article, presents itself for at least a brief biographical review, he having led a career and accomplished results, which render his life not only personally interesting, but, of value and importance to the community in which he resides. He was born near Fayette, Howard county, November 29, 1844. Geo. W. Moore, the father of our subject, was born near Salisbury, North Carolina, Feb. 2, 1795, and, with his parents, in 1810, emigrated to Kentucky. Two years later, having enjoyed fair educational advantages, he located in Dearborn county, Indiana, where he taught school until 1825, when he emigrated to Howard county, Mo. It was during his residence in Kentucky that he met and became enamored with one Miss Burlinda Brockman, who became his wife, June 25, 1825, in Howard county Mo., she having emigrated to this state with her parents, a few months previous, from Kentucky. This union was blessed by the birth of ten children, of whom our subject was the tenth. The death of the mother occurred in 1873. The father died May 10, 1888, at the age of ninety-three, he having lived at the home of our subject the last six years of his life. In 1857,

the father of our subject, who entertained liberal views regarding the importance of an education, urged his son to select some profession and strive to reach a high standard of excellence. Selecting the practice of dentistry as his life's occupation, our subject, practically without means, by his own exertions and personal worth, soon mastered his study, advancing to the highest standard of his profession; a position he has since maintained. He commenced his practice in Saline county, in 1865. There he enjoyed a commendable patronage until '71, when he located in Salisbury, where he has since resided, enjoying a large clientage, as well as the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens and neighbors.

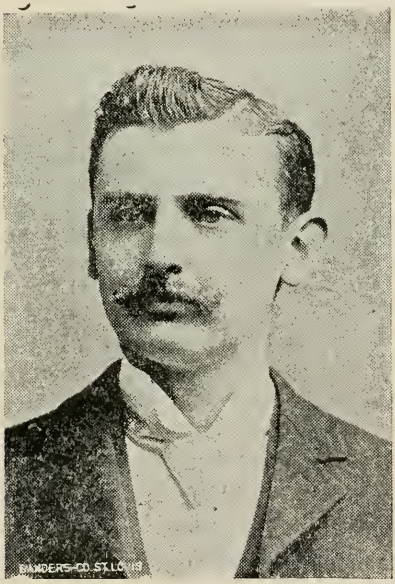
The second marriage of our subject occurred May 19, 1886, when he was united with Miss Hannah M. Rutherford, a worthy, christian lady of Randolph county. To them one child has been born, a bright and cheerful little daughter, Mary Larue, now 15 months old.

Socially, Dr. Moore is an honored member of all the branches of Odd Fellowship and takes an active interest in secret work. Religiously, he is a consistent member of the Christian church; while politically, he is an uncompromising democrat.

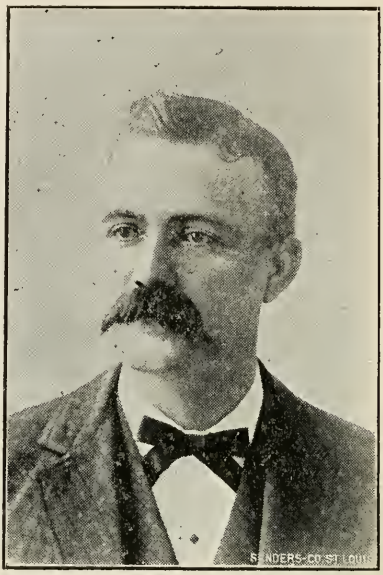


RESIDENCE DR. J. F. WELCH, COR. SEVENTH & LAFEVRE, SALISBURY, MO.

JOSEPH C. HALL, the subject of this sketch, and a gentleman of exceptional ability and sterling integrity of character, was born at Laomi, near Springfield, Ill., November 27, 1864. James A. Hall, the father, was born in Virginia, but moved to Sangamon county, Ill., in 1831, where he has since resided. It was there he met and married Miss Margaret Darneille, mother of our subject. The father, being engaged in agricultural pursuits, the boyhood days of Joseph C. were spent upon the farm. Having completed the course of the public schools, Mr. Hall went to Springfield, where he enjoyed the advantages of a high school, after which he finished his education at the Lincoln University, Lincoln Ill., from which institution he graduated June 16, '87, taking second honors in his class. (It was while attending this school that our subject met Miss Florence Slaughter, one of Chariton county Missouri's most worthy, intelligent young ladies, with whom he was united in marriage, June 12, 1889.)

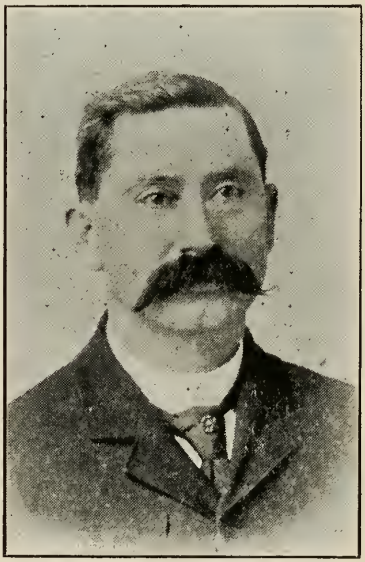


On July 1st, following his graduation, Mr. Hall was tendered a clerkship in the County Clerk's office of Sangamon county, which position he held until September 1, '91, when he resigned it to accept a similar position in the People's Bank, of Salisbury, Mo. This position, Mr. Hall relinquished one year later, to accept a position with the Bank of Salisbury, which he acceptably filled until its failure, July '95, since when he has been retained by the assignee, to assist in winding up the affairs of that institution. Socially, Mr. Hall is one of Salisbury's most courteous and agreeable gentlemen. Possessed of a happy home, made bright by the cheerful prattle and laughter of three bright children, namely, George D., aged 6; James A., aged 4; and Josephine, the baby, he has just cause for the pleasures and happiness of life he experiences. He is an honored member of the I. O. O. F. and takes an active interest in secret work. Politically, he is an uncompromising democrat.



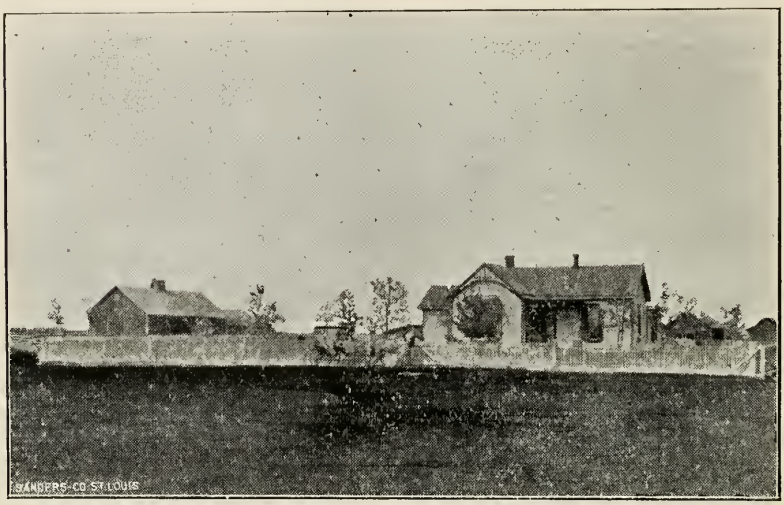
JOHN M. DUNN, a worthy representative of an old and respected family of Chariton county, and a gentleman of exemplary character and strict integrity, was born in Salisbury township, November 18, 1864. Robert Dunn, the grandfather, was born in Halifax county, Va., April 6, 1803. In 1828 he settled in Kentucky and there met and married Miss Jane Hart, also of Virginia. In '31 they emigrated to Howard county, Mo., and seven years later to Chariton county, where they resided until their death. To them were born 8 children, John D., Father of our subject, being the eldest. He was born in Lincoln Co. Kentucky, in '31. September 13, '53 he was united in marriage to Miss Martha J., daughter of Alton and Mary A. (Wasson) Freeman, of this county, but formerly of Kentucky. They were the parents of three children, namely, James E.; Mary E., now Mrs. F. P. Twyman, and John M., our subject. The death of the father occurred August 2, 1885. Mrs. Dunn now resides in Salisbury, and is a lady of culture and refinement, with a large circle of acquaintances. Reared upon the farm, the boyhood days of our subject were not unlike those of the farmer lad. Completing the course of the common schools, in 1883-4 he attended the State Normal at Kirksville, Mo. Returning home he taught four terms of school, giving excellent satisfaction. In 1888, he located in Salisbury and for two years engaged in in the grocery business, meeting with a reasonable degree of success. At present he is engaged in the insurance business and holds the position of city collector. On March 28, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Eva G. Morehead, one of Salisbury's most intellectual and accomplished ladies and a daughter of Mrs. Amanda Morehead, well and favorably known in this city. Socially, Mr. Dunn is an enthusiastic member of the Knights of Pythias order. Politically, he affiliates with the democratic party. Religiouly, he and his wife are consisted members and active workers of the Methodist church.

JOHN H. WAYLAND. Among the citizens of Salisbury whose experience and success in life have been such as to fairly entitle them to favorable recognition in this Record of Chariton county, is the subject of this sketch. Enterprising and progressive in his ideas, of strict integrity and possessed of a genial good humor, Mr. Wayland justly occupies a very high place in the community in which he resides. His birth occurred at Roanoke, Howard county, Mo., Feb. 6, 1849, being the second of twelve children, the offspring of William and Elizabeth (Woodson) Wayland. The father was a Virginian by birth, but located at Roanoke, Mo., in 1830, where he engaged in the mercantile business. His death occurred in '75. The mother lived to a ripe old age, her death occurred in 1891.



At the age of 14 years, our subject entered his father's store as clerk and there remained until of age. Soon after attaining his majority, our subject engaged in the boot and shoe business at Glasgow and later in the dry goods business in Clay county. In 1876 he returned to Glasgow and engaged in the grain business, where he continued until 1887, when he removed to Salisbury Mo., and took charge of the Salisbury Mill & Elevator Co., with which he has since been connected and financially interested. On March 31, '75 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Iglehart, an intellectual and cultured lady of Glasgow, Mo., and the daughter of Denton Iglehart, a native of Maryland, who located in Glasgow in 1871. Prior to coming to Missouri, Miss Iglehart finished her education in Germany, spending three years at Stuttgart. To them have been born three children, namely, Virlea, now 18; Elizabeth, aged 16, and William, 14 years.

Politically, our subject has always affiliated with the democratic party. Socially, he is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and a polite, courteous gentleman. Religiously, himself and family are consistent members of the Methodist church, and take an active interest in Sunday school work.

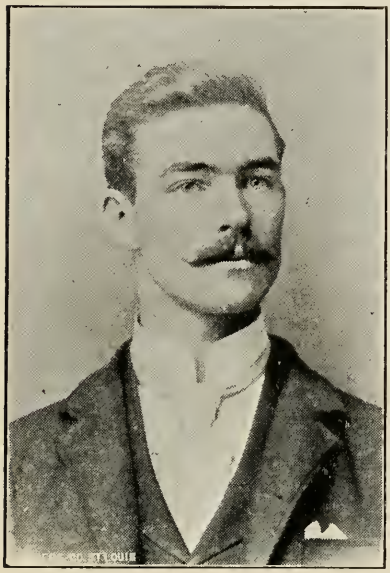


COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF T. M. BENTLEY, NEAR SALISBURY, MO.

Among the best improved and most valuable farms of Chariton county, is that of T. M. Bentley, assistant cashier of the Peoples' Bank, of Salisbury, Mo. This farm, located four miles southwest of Salisbury, embraces 220 acres in Sec. 20-53-17, and is indeed a valuable possession, justly appreciated by its owner.

CHARLES F. RICHARDSON. Among the young men of Salisbury, Mo., who by their diligence, integrity and sociability, have won the confidence and respect of a large circle of acquaintances, is the gentleman whose name heads this article. His birth occurred at Nebraska City, Neb., March 2, 1873. His father, Rev. Edwin R. Richardson, an able minister of the Episcopal church, now located at Bonham, was born, November 12, 1840, near Rochester, N. Y. Miss Elizabeth Malby, the mother, was a native of Vermont, but for some years prior to her marriage was a resident of Missouri.

In 1887, Charles F., our subject, at the age of 14 years, came to Salisbury, Mo., for the purpose of making his home with his sister, Mrs. C. W. Aldridge, and receive the advantages of a high school education. Two years later, he accepted a position as salesman in the grocery establishment of his brother-in-law, Mr. C. W. Aldridge, with which he has since been identified.

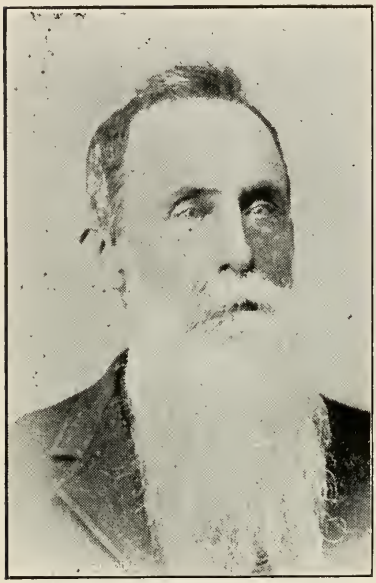


On September 26, 1894, it was the privilege of our subject to lead to the hymenial altar a worthy, exemplary and intelligent young lady, in the person of Miss Ida M. Christian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Christian, well and favorably known citizens of this city.

Politically, our subject was reared a democrat and the indications are that he will adhere to the principles so highly valued by his ancestry.

Socially, our subject is a young man of pleasing address and affable manners, and is counted among the worthy members of the Knights of Pythias order, which society he supports with true secret order patriotism. He is also a worthy member of the Salisbury Council No. 1. Knights of Equity of the World. Religiously he affiliates with the Episcopal church.

BENJAMIN F. MOORE, the subject of this sketch and a gentleman of industry and clear-headed business intelligence, was born near Fayette, Howard county, Mo., March 7, 1832, and was the fourth of a family of ten children, the offspring of the late George W. and Burlinda (Brockman) Moore—an outline of whose life is given in the sketch of Thos. J. Moore, D. D. S.—early settlers of Howard county. The father was a farmer by occupation and in this calling our subject, as well as the other sons, were brought up. Indeed, after attaining his majority, our subject continued to reside upon the farm for seven years. In 1862 he accepted a position with a commission firm of St. Louis, with which he was connected for three years. In 1876 he located in Salisbury township, this county, where he has since resided engaging in various speculations. In May, 1892, he was appointed by Governor Francis to fill the vacancy in the office of Public Administrator, of this county, created by the the resignation of G. N. Burrus. So well and faithfully did he perform the duties of that

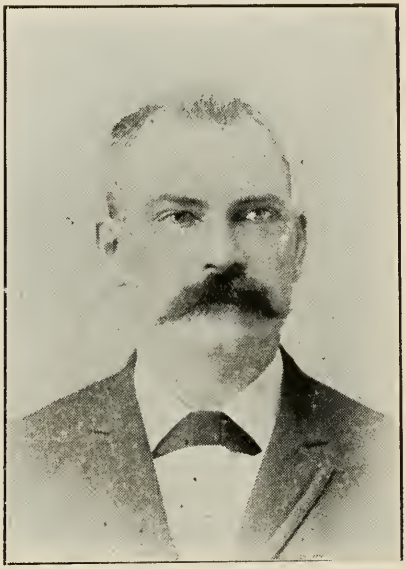


that at the November election of the same year, he was elected to the same positon for the ensuing term, to the duties of which office he now devotes his undivided attention. With all due respect to former officials, it is but fair to state that Chariton county has never had a more painstaking official than B. F. Moore.

On December 20, 1882, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie A. White, a very worthy and industrious lady of Lexington, Mo., but formerly of Hampshire county, West Virginia. Politically, Mr. Moore is a dyed-in-the-wool democrat and loyally supports the principles of his party. Socially, our subject is a thoroughly industrious and worthy citizen, respected by the community in which he resides.

HENRY JACOBS. Of the many German-American citizens of Chariton county, noted for their superior business ability, enterprise and indefatigable industry, none stand higher in the estimation of the community in which they reside than Henry Jacobs, the subject of this sketch. He was born Dec. 2, 1853, at Toenning, Germany, the son of P. F. and Magdalene Jacobs. The father whose birth occurred in 1820, was 50 years a pilot upon large vessels of the North Sea. The mother was born in 1821. These venerable old people are yet living and should life and good health be accorded them they will celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary in August, '96.

Having selected and mastered the art of manufacturing cigars as a life's occupation, our subject at the age of 17 years, assumed the responsibility of life for himself. In '79 he came to the United States following his occupation in a number of the larger cities of the east. In 1885 he located in Salisbury, Mo., engaging in business upon his own responsibility, since when he has met with remarkable success.



The first marriage of our subject occurred at Brunswick, Mo., September 3, 1883, when he was united with Miss Dorothea Bluecher, of New York. This union was blessed by the birth of two boys, namely, Harry, aged 9, and Willie, now seven. The death of the mother occurred August 27, 1890. On January 24, '94, our subject was again united in marriage, this time to Miss Irene A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Reagan, well known citizens of Chariton county. To them have been born one child, a daughter, now an infant.

Socially, our subject is an honored member of the A. O. U. W., and an enterprising, progressive citizen, worthy of the high esteem and respect in which he is held by his friends and neighbors.

ROBERT B. CROWDER, the subject of this sketch, and a photographer by occupation, is a gentleman in the prime of life, who has not only won for himself distinction in a chosen profession, but the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. Thoroughly versed in the knowledge and duties of his calling, since locating in this city he has succeeded in building up a large and extended patronage. He was born near Marshall, Saline county, Mo., April 25, 1861, being the fifth of a family of eight children of J. C. and Margaret (Martin) Crowder. The father of our subject who was born at Springfield, Ill., in 1829, located in Saline county, Mo., in 1850, engaging in agriculture as an occupation. The mother was born in 1832, near Rochester, N. Y., but with her parents located in Missouri in 1846. It was seven years later that her marriage occurred with the father of our subject. In 1861 they located upon a farm in Linn, county, Mo., and it was there that our subject was reared and educated. Upon finishing his education, our subject taught school for two years and afterwards filled various clerical positions in the mercantile estab-

lishment of Linn county. In July, 1884, having chosen the photographer's business as his future occupation, Mr. Crowder entered a studio at Brookfield, where he remained until he had mastered his profession. In February, 1886, he located in this city when his ability as an artist in his profession was justly recognized, since which time he has enjoyed a patronage far greater than his most sanguine desires permitted him to expect.

On November 1, 1887, occurred the marriage of our subject to Miss Gertie Winn, of this city, a lady of rare attainments and social graces, eldest daughter of J. P. and Julia (Brown) Winn. This union resulted in the birth of two bright and pretty little daughters, namely, Berneice, now 5 years of age and Gertrude, aged 3—a portrait of whom appears on page 63 of this work.

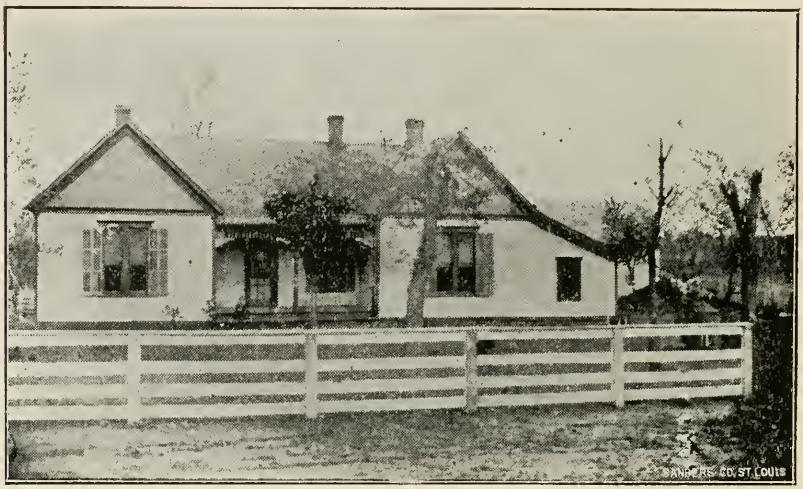
Socially, our subject is a gentleman highly respected for his energy, industry and intelligence, and is an honored member of the Salisbury Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No 208.; Cloudine Lodge, K. of P., No. 179 and of Salisbury, Lodge, K. of E., No. 1. Politically he supports the democratic party.

HENRY NAGEL is another worthy example of what agriculture does for the industrious and energetic when honestly and intelligently directed. His birth occurred June 20, 1850, at Highland, Madison county, Ill. Adam Nagel, the father, was born in Germany and located in Illinois sometime in the 40's. On February 20, 1873, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Mary Widmer, of Madison county, Ill. Miss Widmer was born in Switzerland, but in her infancy came to the United States with her parents, they settling in Illinois. This union has resulted in the birth of 6 children, five of whom are now living, as follows: Bertha S., 22; Frank C., 21; Alice

RESIDENCE OF HENRY NAGEL, ONE MILE WEST OF SALISBURY, MO.

B., 17; George J., 15 and Mark J., 13. In 1882, our subject located in this county, purchasing 178 acres of land, one mile west of Salisbury, Mo., in section 4-53-17. This farm, Mr. Nagel has improved, until now it is one of the most valuable tracts of land in Chariton county. In addition he owns 80 acres of fine land in the Chariton river bottom. Our subject is certainly nothing, if not enterprising. Recently, he erected upon his place, at a cost of $1,400 a large steam cider mill plant, the output from which during the season of '95 amounted to over 60,000 gallons. Politically, he was born and reared a democrat, the principles of which party he now loyally supports. Religiouly, himself and family affiliate with the St. Joseph Catholic church of this city.

JOHN F. CRAWFORD, a successful agriculturist and a highly respectable citizen of Chariton county, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, August 1, 1856. William and Julia (Williams) Crawford, father and mother of our subject, were also born in Kentucky, but moved to Missouri in 1858, settling in Monroe county, but in 1861 permanently located in Audrain county, purchasing and operating a fine farm of 500 acres. In 1882, our subject located in Chariton county, purchasing 76 acres of land in Sec. 18-53-18, which he has materially improved and where he has since resided. Prior to locating



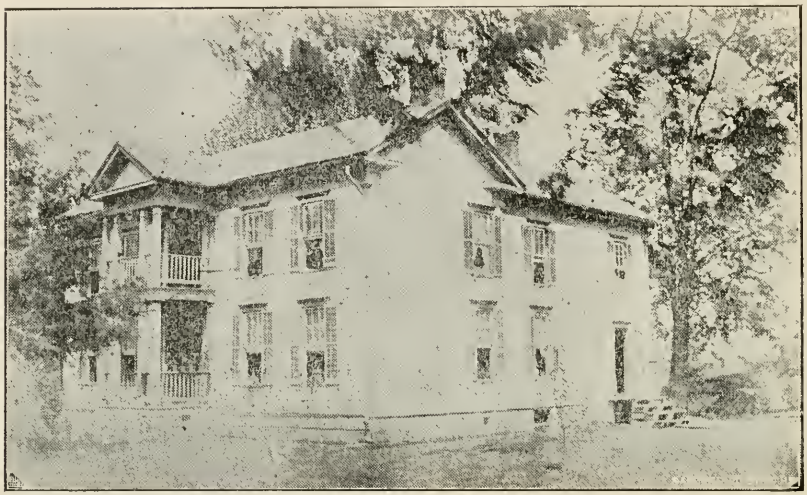
RESIDENCE JOHN F. CRAWFORD, FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF SALISBURY, MO.

in this county, Mr. Crawford was for a number of years a resident of Howard county. On January 1, 1883, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Jennie N. Blakey, a worthy and intelligent lady, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Y. C. Blakey, prominent citizens of this county. This union has been blessed by the birth of five children, the eldest being 12 years of age, and the youngest 2 years. Socially, Mr. Crawford is one of Salisbury township's most prominent and influential farmers and citizens, who is both enterprising and progressive. Politically he affiliates with the peoples' party, in which organization he has been honored with the position of township chairman. Religiously he is a consistent member of the Christian church.

HARRY G. MARQUIS, the subject of this sketch, is a young man of unusual intelligence and information on all subjects of general thought and investigation, who by a life of strict integrity of character and unremitting industry, has succeeded in winning for himself the confidence and esteem of a very large circle of acquaintances not only in Chariton county, but throughout the state. His birth occurred near Roanoke, Howard county, Mo., July 10, 1867, the son of Henry W. and Mattie (Watson) Marquis. The father was a native of Kentucky, who located at Roanoke, Mo., about '39 or '40,

engaging in the mercantile business. It was some years after coming to this state that he met and married Miss Watson, then a resident of Chariton county, but formerly of New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Marquis were born but one child, the death of the mother occurring three months after the birth of our subject. Harry G. was reared and received the principal part of his education at St. Louis, Mo., residing at the home of an uncle. For 10 or 12 years past, he has fought the battles of life for himself, meeting with marked success. His first position of any prominence was shipping clerk in a large wholesale establishment of St. Louis, Mo. During the sessions of the 35th and 36th Missouri General Assembly, he was honored with the position of Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. Since then he has found remunerative employment as a commercial tourist, making his home at Salisbury, Mo. Socially, he affiliates with the Masonic fraternity; and is a consistent member of the C. P. church. Politically, he is a democrat.

ANN G. WOOD, widow of the late Benjamin F. Wood, of this county and a lady well and most favorably known during a lifetime residence in Chariton county, was born near Old Chariton, November 8, 1827. Mrs. Wood was a daughter of Alexander and Mary (Hicks) Trent, the former a native of Virginia, whose birth occurred in Buckingham county, in 1797. Following his marriage in 1819, he removed to this county, settling in Missouri township, where he resided until '27, being forced to leave on account of overflows of the river, when he settled at Old Chariton. The death of the mother occurred September 9, 1843, while the father lived until January 12, 1851. On August 7, 1845 occurred the marriage of our subject to Benjamin F. Wood, a gentleman for many years well known and respected in this county. He was born near Roanoke Mo., December



RESIDENCE MRS. ANN G. WOOD, FOUR MILES EAST OF KEYTESVILLE, MO.

16, 1823 and died January 1, 1889. After his marriage Mr. Wood first located in the Bowling Green Prairie. In 1850 he went to California, spending two years. On returning home he located in the forks of the Chariton for two years, when he purchased the fine tract of land containing 200 acres, four miles east of Keytesville, where our subject now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living, namely, Mary Ellen, wife of Wm. Redding, of Carroll county; Eliza F., now Mrs. J. J. Moore, of Keytesville, Mo.; Oscar, Theodore P., and Laura, wife of Wm. H. Taylor, who resides upon the old homestead. Though well advanced in years, our subject is a well preserved lady, who in her declining years, is now enjoying the fruits of a well spent life.

THOMAS KARCHER, the gentleman whose pleasant physiognomy adorns the following page and a citizen of Salisbury, Mo., who has contributed liberally of his time and means towards the advancement of the city, was born, June 3, 1863, at Waldprechtsweier, Amt Rastatt, Baden, Germany. In 1878, at the age of 16 years, our subject, bid the parental roof farewell and emigrated to the United States, locating in St. Genevieve county, this state, where for two

years he was employed upon a farm. In 1880, Mr. Karcher went to St. Louis to reside, but two years later accepted a clerical position with A. Straub, deceased, of this city. This position our subject filled with satisfaction to his employer for eight years, when he resigned to go into business for himself, forming a partnership with Mr. C. A. Clarkson of this city, which has since been continued with gratifying results.

The above picture represents a part of the Broadway property of Mr. Karcher. The lower story is divided into two valuable business houses, one being occupied by the Salisbury Savings Bank of which Mr. Karcher is a director and stockholder, and the other by Williams & Plattner's dry goods establishment. The upper story is handsomely furnished and is used by its owner for residence purposes.

On June 3, 1888, Mr. Karcher was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Peter, daughter of Martin Peter, deceased, with whom he happily lived until her death. By this union our subject is the father of a bright and pomising son, Albert M., now seven years of age.

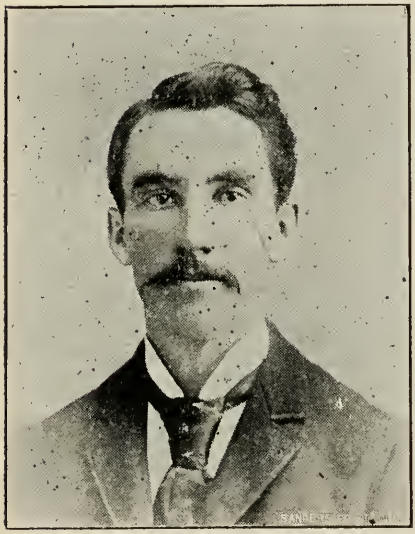
The second marriage of our subject occurred March 4, 1893, when

he was united to Miss Kathrine M., a most worthy and industrious lady and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harkelroth, prominent citizens of this county.

Mr. Karcher, the subject of this sketch, is a thrifty, go-ahead citizen, who seeks to improve his condition by straighforward and upright methods. As a business man of undoubted integrity of character and a public-spirited citizen assisting in the growth and development of his town and county, he has worthily won and firmly holds the high regard of the general public. Blessed with a happy home and possessing a sufficiency of the goods of this world, he is in a position that may well be characterized as one of contentment and peace.

WM. COX'S LARGE TOBACCO FACTORY, SALISBURY MO.

JOSEPH R. GAINES, M. D. Though comparatively a young physician, of excellent ability and attainments, the subject of this sketch is a gentleman, who by thorough preparation and unceasing investigation, together with a considerate and sympathetic nature, has accomplished results which render his life especially worthy of favorable recognition in this Pictorial and Biographical Record of the lives of Chariton county citizens. He was born July 9, 1865, being the second of a family of six children, the offspring of George W. and Martha F. (Sanders) Gaines, of Monroe county. In youth, our subject, being possessed of studious habits, succeeded in securing a good practical education, which greatly assisted in preparing him for the life he has since led. In 1885-6 he attended the State Normal at Warrensburg and '87 and '88 was a matriculate of the State University. Imbued with an ambition to advance himself in life our subject, in 1889 chose the practice of medicine as his life's work and accordingly began its study by reading under MaGoon and Hanger, two eminent physicians of Monroe county, Mo. In 1889 and '90 he attended a course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., and in 1891 graduated, with honor, from the School of Physicians and Surgeons, of the same city. Immediately after his graduation he entered upon the practice of his profession at Thomas Hill, Randolph county, but in the spring of '92 located at Musselfork, this county, where by his many excellent qualities of mind and heart, he has not only succeeded in winning the confidence and respect of his acquaintances and neighbors, but has built up a large and remunerative practice.



On December 28, 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Perry, a most excellent lady, and the daughter of O. C. and Ellen Perry, early settlers of Clarence, Shelby county, Mo. This union has resulted in the birth of a son, Maurice P., now one year of age, whose

presence adds sunshine and pleasure to the happy home of his parents. Politically, our subject is a warm supporter of the democratic party, while religiously, himself and wife affiliate with the Baptist church.

JOHN M. SHANNON. Among the men of energy and intelligence, born and reared in Chariton county, Mo., who have become prosperous and influential citizens, entitled to favorable recognition in this connection is Mr. Shannon, subject of this sketch. He was born July 21, 1838. Henry Shannon, the father, was born in Smith county, Va., and was among the early pioneer settlers of this county, locating here in 1828. The mother of our subject, who in her maidenhood was Miss Mary Forrest, was born in Tennessee, but with her parents located in this county sometime in the 20's, she then being but seven years of age. The death of the father occurred August 24, 1869, while the mother of our subject survived her husband nearly

ten years, her death occurring January 10, '79. Reared on a farm, our subject at an early day adopted farming as his life occupation, which he has since followed with remarkable success. His farm, one mile west of Shannondale, in Sections 30, 31 and 32, embraces 340 acres of fine land, handsomely improved and abundantly stocked, while his dwelling is one of the best and most sightly in the county. In addition to other improvements upon his farm is a large tobacco factory, with a floor space of 7744 square feet.

On September 27, 1883, our subject was united in marriage to Mrs. F. A. Cram, a cultured, refined and intelligent lady, well and

RESIDENCE OF JOHN M. SHANNON, ONE MILE WEST OF SHANNONDALE, MO.

most favorably know in this county for a number of years. Mrs. Cram was born in Racine, Wis., in 1845, a daughter of E. B. and S. A. Richardson, the former of Vermont and the mother a native of New York. In Wisconsin, in 1865, Miss Richardson was united in marriage to Vasco H. Cram, a native of Vermont, by which union four children were born, three of whom are now living; Ernest R., now a railroad agent at Ashley Ill.; F. Maud and Mabel A., now at home. In 1866 Mr. and Mrs. Cram located in Salisbury, Mo., where the former associated with Judge L. Salisbury, opened the first mercantile establishment of the city, but in '75 moved to Shannondale, engaging in the same business.

The death of Mr. Cram occurred September 6, '78. It was five years later, 1883, that Mrs. Cram met and married Mr. Shannon. The time intervening the death of her first husband and her second marriage, Mrs. Shannon was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Salisbury, Mo. The three years following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon resided in Salisbury, after which they returned to the farm, where they have since resided. There they have a beautiful home, conveniently located and surrounded with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mrs. Shannon is a consistent member of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT P. CLARKSON, a Missourian by adoption and a farmer by occupation, well and favorably known in the social, business and political circles of Chariton county, was born in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, July 4, 1836, and was the 10th of a family of twelve children, the offspring of Julius F. and Elvira (Holt) Clarkson. The father was born in Albermarld county, Va., 1799, and served two years in the war of 1812. The mother was born in Bedford county, Va., in 1800. Their marriage occurred in 1818. In 1832 they located in Kentucky, where they resided for ten years, then emigrating to Missouri, locating near Lexington, Mo. The death of the mother occurred 4 years after coming to this state, while the father survived

until 1867. In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, our subject was one among the first to enlist in the cause of the Confederate States and was a brave and loyal soldier throughout that unpleasantness.

On July 27, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Terrissa M. Mackey, a most excellent lady, born and reared in Rockbridge county, Va. After a three years residence in that state, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson returned to Missouri, settling upon Section 26-55-18, this county, where they have since resided. To them have been born 8 children, as follows: Franklin, deceased; Charles A., 28; Melvin, deceased;

Elvira, 22; Annie M., 20; Roberta P., 16; Byron O., 15; Robert L., now 13 years of age.

Politically, Mr. Clarkson has always been an active factor in the local, state and national issues of the day, supporting the principles of the democratic party with an unquestionable patriotism. Fraternally, he has associated himself with the Masonic order. Religiously, himself and family are active workers in the Christian church.

JOHN K. EARICKSON, a gentleman of established character and reputation, well and most favorably known in Chariton county, where he numbers his friends by the number of his acquaintances, was born near Glasgow, Mo., April 4, 1834. Perry and Laura (Stuckey) Earickson, father and mother of our subject, were both natives of Kentucky. Their marriage occurred near Louisville in 1814 and in 1818 they emigrated to this county, settling in the lower edge of Bowling Green Prairie. To them were born 13 children, 6 of whom

RESIDENCE OF JOHN K. EARICKSON, NEAR SALISBURY, MO.

are now living. In youth our subject was reared upon a farm, and received a good practical education. Upon attaining his majority, in 1855, he engaged in the tobacco business at Glasgow, Mo., continuing until '62 when he went to St. Louis, engaging in the same business on a much larger scale. In 1875, he returned to this county, purchasing 80 acres of land near this city, where he has since resided and which he

has improved until now plenty of investors could be obtained at $75 per acre.

On December 17, 1863, our subject was exceedingly fortunate in a matrimonial venture, securing the companionship of Miss Annie R. Bowman, a lady of culture and refinement and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. and Francis (Reed) Bowman, of Howard county, though natives of Kentucky. This union resulted in the birth of five children, four living, namely, Laura B., now Mrs. J. F. Kistler, of Delta, Col.; Wm. H., of Alburquerque, N. M.; James P., of Las Vegas, N. M. and Miss Ella, a charming young lady, yet at home.

Politically, our subject, has always supported the principles of the democratic party, with a loyalty and fidelity seldom found in one who has never had a desire for official recognition. Religiously, himself and family are consistent members of the Old School Presbyterian church.

RICHARD A. COLEMAN. Of the many highly respected and influential citizens of Keytesville township, none deserve more credit for the worthy and successful life he has led than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, April 22, 1854. Capt. James A. Coleman, father of our subject, was born near Petersburgh, Va., February 1, 1811, and was a son of James H. and Elizabeth (Lewis) Coleman, natives of the Old Dominion, who lived and died in the state of their birth. In 1831, the father of our subject emigrated to Kentucky and there met and married Miss Doreas E. Clarkson, in 1840, who bore him ten children, of whom our subject was the fifth. In 1856 Capt. Coleman located upon Sec. 15-54-18, of this county, where he resided until his death, Sept. 19, 1893. Richard A., our subject, was reared in this county, and in youth received a practical English

RESIDENCE R. A. COLEMAN, FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF KEYTESVILLE, MO.

education in the ordinary schools of the district. At an early age he adopted farming as his occupation which he has since followed, with stock raising, meeting with gratifying success. His farm, the old homestead, consists of 80 acres of fine, well improved land which never fails to produce an abundant yield. On Nov. 20, '73 our subject was married to Miss Sarah M. Grubbs, daughter of R. H. Grubbs, a Virginian, who settled in this county sometime in the 30's. To Mr. and Mrs. Coleman was born one child, a son, Thomas, whose birth occurred Aug. 29, '74, but alas, the poet has said: "All that's bright must fade—The brightest still the fleetest." the wisdom of which was forcibly illustrated by his death, March 25, 1895, while attending the Salisbury Academy.

In political affiliations, our subject is a democrat, and, while not a politician or office seeker, is interested in all local and national issues and can always be found upon the side of right and justice. Religiously, himself and wife are active and consistent members of the C. P. church.

AUGUSTUS C. YOCUM, a prominent citizen of Salisbury, Mo., and a successful attorney-at-law, possessed of rare intelligence, great courage in the discharge of duty, and preserving industry in any work to which his energy is devoted, was born September

21, 1856, in Schuyler county, Ill., being the 7th of a family of 12 children, only 6 of whom are now living. Harvey Yocum, the father, was born in Montgomery county, Ky., Feb. 5, 1826, the eldest of a family of seven children, of Jonathan and Rachel (Williams) Yocum, also natives of Kentucky. On December 30, 1847, the father of our subject was united in marriage to Miss Malinda, daughter of Matthew and Margaret Wilson, of Clay county, Ind. In 1852 the parents of our subject located in Schuyler county, Ill., where they resided until 1867, when they removed to this county, the father engaging in agriculture and stock raising, until his death, April 23, 1886. The death of the mother occurred Feb. 11, '96.

Having completed the course of the public schools, in '75, our subject attended Bethany Academy, of Harrison county. From '76 to '79 he was a student of the State Normal at Kirksville, Mo. For 15 years our subject followed the occupation of school teaching in the winter and farming in summer. Selecting the practice of law as a future occupation, in Jan. '93 our subject began reading under Hon. W. S. Stockwell, of Salisbury, Mo., and made such progress that in July '94 he was admitted to the bar, by Circuit Judge W. W. Rucker. Mr. Yocum swung his shingle in this city and has from the beginning enjoyed a lucrative and increasing clientage. On March 21, '80, he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie A., daughter of Charles N. and Amelia A. Green, prominent citizens of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Yocum, have been born 5 children, two deceased and three living, namely, Lottie A., nearly 8; Delmar D., 6; and Harvey H., now four. Religiously, our subject is a consistent member of the Christian church, while politically he affiliates with the peoples' party. Mr. Yocum has never sought official recognition, yet he has always taken an active interest in the discussion of the political issues of the day. Socially, he is an honored member of the Knights of Equity secret order.

RESIDENCE OF WM. A. HAMMACK, BROADWAY, SALISBURY, MO.

SALISBURY ACADEMY. In Chariton county are to be found a number of educational institutions that would reflect credit upon any community in the state. Foremost among these is the Salisbury Academy, an institution which owes its foundation to the liberality and public spirited citizens of Salisbury and vicinity. In the catalogue issued in July, '95 by the superintendent of this institution, Prof. B. F. Heaton, a gentleman known and appreciated throughout the state for the depth and variety of his learning, we take the following: "Desiring to advance"—in the language of the Articles of Association—"The higher interests of the community and feeling deeply that well organized facilities for thorough and practical education are essential thereto, this school—in the avowed purpose of its founders—undenominational in its character, yet christian in spirit—opened its doors to students in 1888."

The ends and declared purposes of those, who gave of their energy and means, to inaugurate this institution have been kept, at the cost of some sacrifice, steadily in view by its Board of Control.

In 1892, the increased patronage necessitated a large addition to

the school building to accommodate the increased attendance, making it one of the most commodious and substantial buildings of its kind in North Missouri.

It contains chapel, ample recitation rooms, society halls, music rooms, studio, chemical and philosophical laboratory, etc., furnished and arranged with a view to neatness, comfort and convenience.

The Academy is located on an elevated and healthful campus of several acres, in the Southern part of the city. The view from the building in every direction is very attractive, bringing to the eye of the observer a landscape scenery almost unsurpassed in its varied beauty and magnificence.

The grounds of the Academy are beautifully and tastefully arranged and set in ornamental and shade trees, especially adapted to outdoor sports, football, tennis, etc.

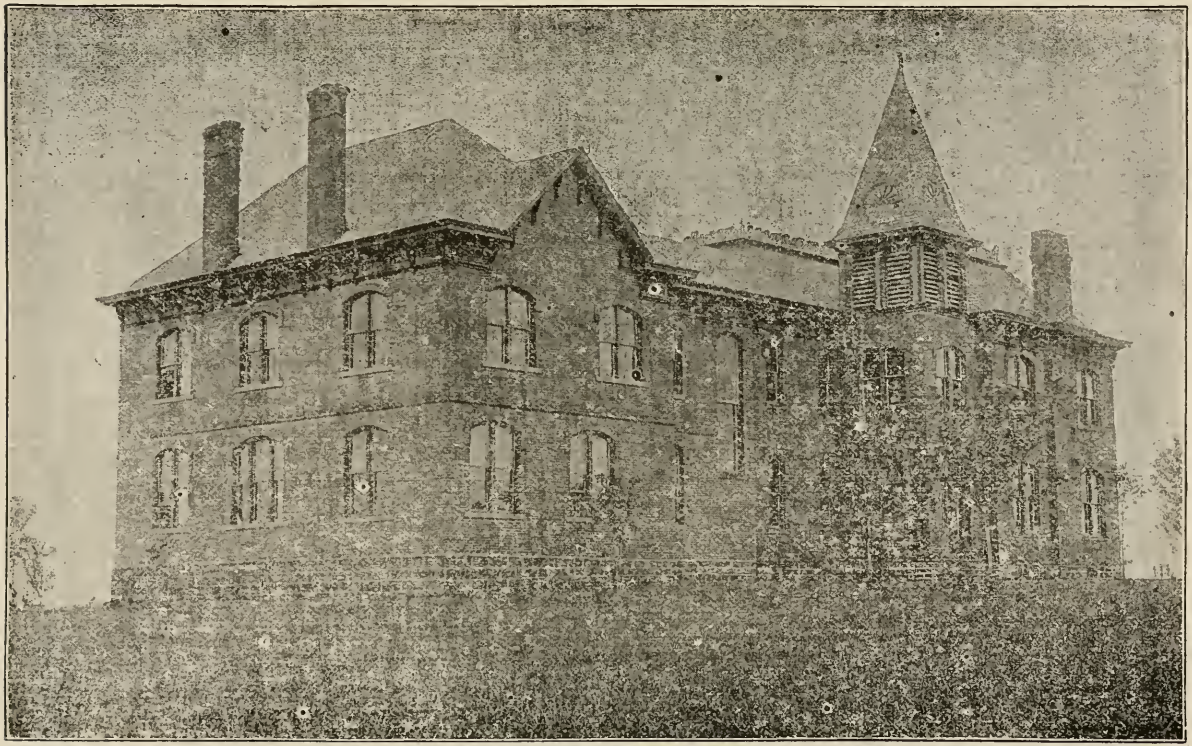
The government of the Academy is confided by the Board of Directors to the faculty as a body of which the principal is the executive officer. The students are treated as ladies and gentlemen, and are expected to conduct themselves as such at all times and places. Every endeavor is constantly made to place before the student a high standard of conduct to impress them with a sense of their moral obligations and to inspire in them a respect and love for the right and a contempt for the wrong, so that a resort to penalties may not be necessary.

Connected with the Academy are two Societies—the Philomathean for young ladies, and the Athenian for the young gentlemen, which render efficient service in the intellectual and moral culture of their members. Every pupil entering the Academy is urged to become a member of one of these societies as the training they furnish in readiness of offhand utterance and graceful expression cannot easily be overestimated.

The Academy library consists of several hundred valuable books and is under immediate control of the principal. A librarian is appointed whose duty it is to keep a record of the books when take from the library, when and in what condition returned. Additions are constantly being made to the library by donations and purchases.

In connection with the library is a reading room, supplied with the best English and American reviews, and the most desirable papers and magazines, to which all the students have free access.

The course of study in the Salisbury Academy is intended to embrace the whole range of academic studies and to meet the requirements of admission to the Sophomore classes of the State University.



SALISBURY ACADEMY BUILDING, SALISBURY ,MISSOURI.

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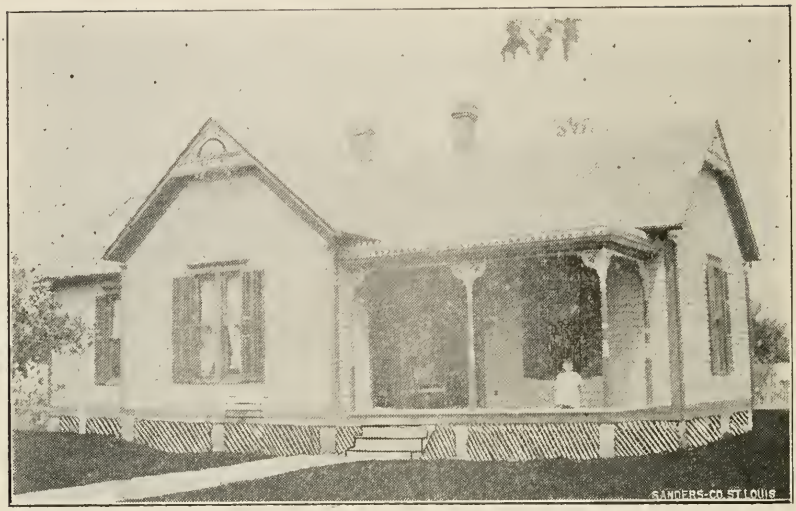
It is the aim of the institution to meet the demand for a sturdy, practical education, "sufficiently robust and varied to supply the business needs of all who lack time and opportunity for more extended culture," and at the same time prepare the student for the higher and more extended education taught in our colleges and universities.

Such a course necessarily embraces the development of power; the training of the faculties in such a practical way as shall fit them for the ordinary business of life; and the thorough instruction of the mind in those fundamental branches of knowledge which underlie all science.

CHARLES M. PRESCOTT. Among the successful and progressive citizens of Salisbury, Mo., who hold a worthy and well earned place in the confidence and respect of their fellow neighbors and acquaintances, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Melvin E. Prescott, his father, was born at Brandan, Vermont, July 4, 1843, but at an early date located in Ill., where he met and in 1861 married Miss Mary J., a daughter of Norman and Susan Mosher, formerly of New York, but now honored citizens of Salisbury, Mo. The birth of our subject occurred at Clinton, DeKlab county, Ill., September 20, 1861, but when eleven years of age with his parents, located in this county. The death of the father occurred January 10, 1892. In youth, our subject received a fair education, attending the public schools in winter and assisting his father in agricultural pursuits in summer. Since 1881 he has been actively engaged in the mercantile business in this city meeting with marked success, at present being senior member of the firm of Prescott & McCurry, dealers in general merchandise. It was the good fortune of our subject, Nov. 23, '83, to be united in marriage to Miss Addie R., daughter of G. P. and Unice McCurry. (See sketch of F. B. McCurry on page 71.) This union has been blessed by the birth of three children, namely, Georgia, aged 12; Willie, aged 9; and Lola, an infant. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott have been active

and consistent members of the C. P. church for a number of years. Socially, our subject is a worthy member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically, Mr. Prescott has never had official asperations, yet he has always taken an active interest in political affairs, supporting the principles of the republican party.

JOHN O. DOUGHERTY, the subject of this sketch and a farmer by occupation, well and favorably known in Chariton county for his personal worth and integrity of character, was born near Fayette, Howard county, Mo., March 8, 1835. Joseph Dougherty, the father, was a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky. It was in that county he met and married Miss Cathrine Gatewood, which union resulted in the birth of three children, of whom our subject was the third. It was in 1830 that they moved to this state, locating near Fayette, Mo., where they resided until their death, that of the mother occurring April 30, 1876 and that of the father July 31, 1881. At an early day our subject selected farming and stock raising as his life's occupation, an industry he has followed with commendable success. On December 1, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Celia Bradshear, a most excellent lady of Howard county, Mo. This union has been blessed by the by the birth of six children, as follows: Joseph C., 27; William, 26; Eliza K., 25; Lilburn, 22; Bettie, 20; and Anna C., now 17 years of age. It was in 1883 that he moved to this county, locating about six miles southwest of Salisbury, Mo. In 1893, desiring the educational, social and religious advantages of a city and at the same time the privileges of continuing his chosen calling, our subject disposed of his interests at that point and purchased a beautiful tract of land just at the edge of Salisbury, where himself and family have since happily resided, enjoying the advantages of both a city and country life.

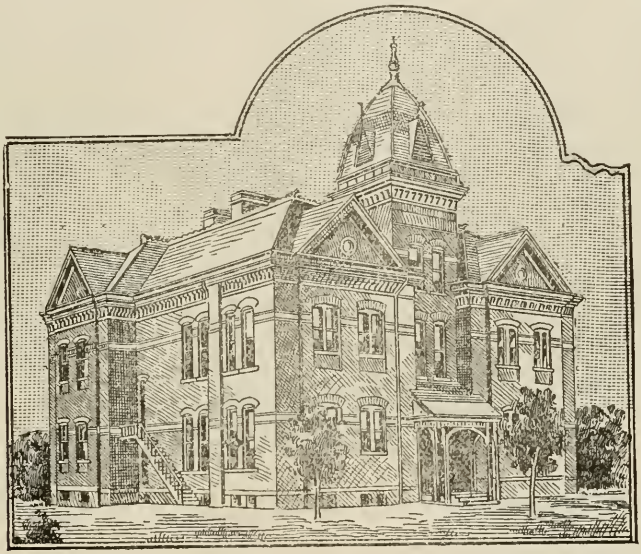


RESIDENCE OF JOHN O. DOUGHERTY, ONE MILE WEST OF SALISBURY.

Politically, our subject is a dyed-in-the-wool democrat, whose party loyalty and honesty of conviction has never been questioned. Religiously, he affiliates with the Christian church.

RESIDENCE OF DR. P. E. WILHITE, FOURTH STREET, SALISBURY, MO.

SALISBURY PUBLIC SCHOOL. In none of her public enterprises does the city of Salisbury, Mo., feel a juster pride than in her public school. The foundation of her prosperity is the energy and intelligence of her citizens and her public school constitutes one of the chief sources of this intelligence. It was established



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, SALISBURY, MO.

in April 1867, in very modest quarters, with an enrollment of one hundred and eight. Eight years ago, when the building was burned, the number had outgrown the narrow limits of its capacity. The citizens with admirable foresight, which subsequent developments have already justified, erected the present magnificent building, at a cost of $15,000.00, and now the 375 pupils who daily assemble within its walls are not only provided with every facility and convenience for prosecuting their studies, but by the elegance of the building and its perfect order and neatness, due to the care and skill of W. H. Richardson, (the best janitor in the state,) no unimportant lesson is impressed upon the asthetic part of their mental natures. The prosperity and beneficent influence of this school could be nothing short of the very highest, with so admirable a system of grading and management, and with such a corps of teachers conducting it. The simple truth about any one of them would sound like fulsome rhetoric. The most mod-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SALISBURY PUBLIC SCHOOL.

1. G. A. HALL. 2. W. R. SLAUGHTER. 3. W. R. SWEENEY.
4. JOSEPH BAIER. 5. W. B. JAMES. 6. MAJ. J. H. FINKS.

ern and most improved methods are employed by the most skillful instructors throughout the entire course, from the primary grade to the eighth grade from which students graduate.

The first room which receives the diminutive but potent autocrat, six years old, who has not yet learned to release his grasp on the scepter of babyhood with which he has wielded unquestioned and unlimited authority over his parents, is under the management of Miss Mildred Trueblood, who is a daughter of Chariton county. The highest compliment that could be paid her skill, patience and tact, is the marked success that attends her work in this most delicate and difficult of all positions.

In the 2nd room Miss Hattie Virgin for five years has moulded the minds and manners of the class whose age proclaim it in transition between *enfant terrible* and small boy. She is admirably fitted for the position, and has met its trying responsibilities in a manner that has most deeply impressed upon the people of Salisbury her personal worth, and her value as a teacher.

MISS TRUEBLOOD.

The third room has been occupied by Miss Edna Johnson, of Macon City, for two years. She has proved to be a young lady of a high degree of culture and intelligence; and her firm, strong, earnest character and her devotion to duty are qualities that have not only been most useful in the school room, but have doubtless had much to do with securing the host of friends she has made during her stay in Salisbury.

The fourth room has been for four years under the control of Miss Lena Forrest. Miss Forrest is a native of Chariton county and a large part of her life has been spent in Salisbury. The fact that she has been so long retained and the high regard she has won from the public, both personally and professionally, are a well deserved compliment and her remaining so long is a compliment to our city.

MISS VIRGIN.

Miss Kate Gallemore, of Howard county, has presided over the fifth room for three years, and it is needless to say she does so with a high degree of skill. Miss Gallemore comes of a family of teachers, and a hereditary predilection for the school room in her case has proved most fortunate for the educational interests of Salisbury and especially so for the pupils who come under her immediate control.

MISS JOHNSON.

The sixth room is in charge of Miss Elizabeth Matthews, formerly of Mexico, Mo. Miss Matthews has quite an extensive experience in her profession and in view of her enviable reputation as a teacher and her well known ability, which render larger cities so eager to employ her, the school board of Salisbury has been extremely fortunate in securing her assistance.

For the last six years the seventh room has been occupied by Miss Ada Shannon. Miss Shannon is a native of Chariton county and one whose worth honors her birth-place. During the six years

she has been connected with this school, her efforts have been crowned with the highest success, and it is needless to say that the position is hers so long as she cares to retain it. Salisbury is to be congratulated upon having enjoyed her services so long.

MISS FORREST.

Prof. John F. Pratt has been principal for five years and has been unanimously retained for the sixth. No honor could be more deservedly conferred, though it must be confessed the board were prompted in in their action by their regard for the interest of Salisbury, and not by a desire to compliment the Professor. Under his management the school has constantly raised the high-water

MISS GALLEMORE.

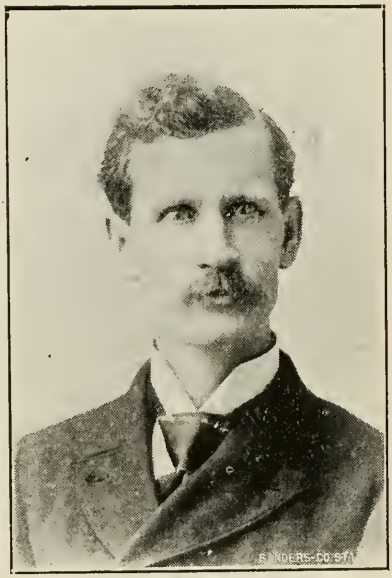
MISS MATTHEWS.

mark of its prosperity. In scholarship Prof. Pratt reflects credit upon Kirksville Normal College, where he took the degree of B. S. D. As an instructor he is emphatically a success; as a disciplinarian he could hardly be surpassed; as an honest, upright, christian gentleman, his daily life speaks for him best. The value of such perfect sincerity and character so transparent in its candor, in moulding and strengthening character in his pupils, cannot be estimated.

MISS SHANNON.

These qualities have been developed by an extensive and uniformly successful experience in his profession. In the fall of 1886 after graduation he accepted the principalship of the public school at

Utica, Livingston county, Mo. He filled this position so well that the position was tendered him again, but declined for the purpose of accepting a more lucrative position at Breckenridge, ten miles away. Here he remained two years, and was reelected for the third, but Hamilton, a neighboring town offered him greater inducements, which he thought best to accept. After remaining two years at this place, he accepted his present position at an increased salary. It is most earnestly to be hoped that for sometime to come richer cities and larger salaries will not succeed in taking him away. The wisdom displayed in selection of teachers and in the general control of the school, is only what is naturally to be expected of such men as have constituted the board for a number of years.



PROF. J. F. PRATT.

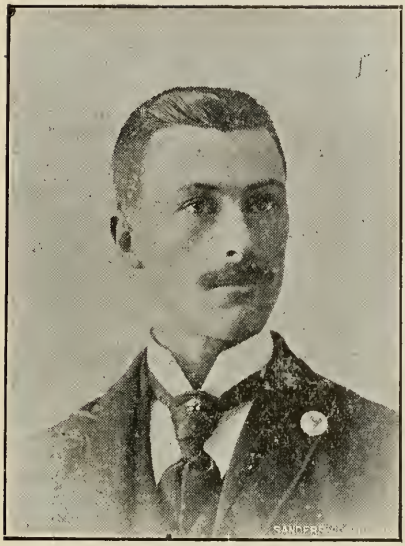
CHARLES W. SINGLETON, subject of this sketch, and a gentleman well and favorably known in the social and business circles of Chariton county, was born in Grand River township, Livingston county, Mo., March 15, 1842, being the eldest of a family of eleven children, the offspring of Daniel and Elizabeth (McDaniel) Singleton. According to history our subject has the honor of being the first male child born in Grand River township. The birth of the father occurred in Rock Castle county, Kentucky, in 1815, but in 1830, with his parents, he moved to this state. The mother was a daughter of Absalom and Mary McDaniel and was born upon the old Wolfscale farm near Switzler's mill, this (Chariton) county. Charles W., our subject was brought up to a farmer's life and at an early age adopted this occupation as his life's employment. At the age of 26 years, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann E. Anderson, a daughter of John and Elsby (Reyburn) Anderson, early settlers of Roanoke, Howard county, Mo. For twelve years following his marriage, our subject resided in the township of his birth, but on the 3d day of March, 1880

RESIDENCE OF C. W. SINGLETON, WEST OF SALISBURY, MO.

he moved to this county, locating two and one-half miles west of Salisbury, Mo., where he has since resided. To Mr. and Mrs. Singleton were born five children, four of whom are now living, as follows: John M., 27; Daniel R., 25; Katie J., now Mrs. J. A. Cravens, 23; and Jessie, 15 years of age. The death of Mrs. Singleton occurred October 15, 1894. The second marriage of our subject occurred Dec. 18, 1895, when he was united to Miss Louella Cooley, of near Keytesville, this county. Two and one-half miles west of Salisbury, Mr. Singleton owns a neat, comfortable homestead in a good state of of improvement and in excellent condition. His farm embraces 275 acres of land, viz: 140 acres in cultivation, northwest quarter 5-53-17 and 135 acres of pasture of northeast quarter 1-53-18.

Socially, our subject is an honored and consistent member of Salisbury Lodge, I. O. O. F., 236, while religiously he affiliates with the Baptist church. Politically he was reared a democrat and has faithfully supported the principles of his party.

HENRY T. PHELPS. Apart from the worry and bustle of a city, peacefully pursuing the work of an agriculturist, surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life calculated to make pleasant and enjoyable the days as they pass, our subject, who is a young man in the prime of life with bright promises of a successful

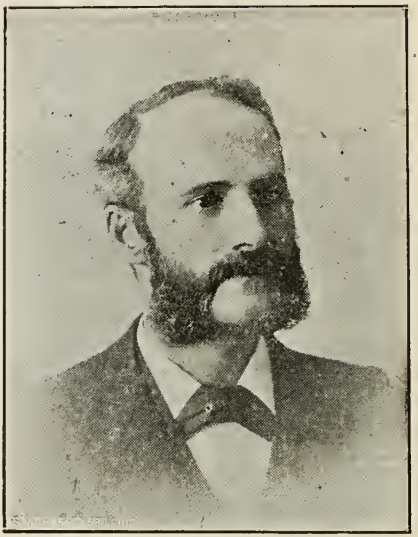


future, occupies an enviable position in the social and business circles of Chariton county. His birth occurred on the farm where he now resides, four miles south of Salisbury, March 2, 1871, the second child of James R. and Annie L. (Snyder) Phelps. The birth of the father occurred in this county, January 31, 1829, being a son of Thos. J. and Nancy Phelps, natives of Madison county, Kentucky. His death occurred March 16, '83. The birth of the mother also occurred in this county, being a daughter of Michael Henry and Minerva Snyder, the former a Virginian by birth and the latter a native of Howard county.

Though reared upon a farm our subject received good school advantages, finishing his education at the Salisbury Academy. Having attained his majority, he selected farming as his life's calling, which he has since successfully followed, owning 115 acres of the old homestead, section 24-53-17. In addition to looking after his farming and stock raising interests, our subject, has achieved no limited reputation as a breeder of fine bred poultry, his yards embracing many fine representatives of the Brown Leghorn, Plymouth Rock, and Partridge Cochin chickens and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

On March 16, 1892, Mr. Phelps was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth B., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Patterson, of Salisbury, Mo. This union has resulted in the birth of one child, Tulsie Laurine, a bright little girl now three years of age. Politically, our subject, was reared a democrat, the principles of which party he now loyally supports. Religiously he has pleasant relations with the Methodist church.

ALBERT EMMERICH, Mayor of the city of Salisbury, Mo., a position tendered him through the public appreciation of the high regard and esteem in which he is held by the city of Salisbury, for his excellent business qualifications and integrity of character



was born near Mascoutah, Ill., May 22, 1859. C. L. Emmerich, father of our subject, was reared and educated in Germany, coming to the United States when 21 years of age, locating in Illinois, where he held a number of positions of honor and distinction. His death occurred in 1888, at the age of 73 years. Annie Emmerich, his wife, was also a native of Germany, her death occurring in 1878 at the age of 64 years. To Mr. and Mrs. Emmerich were born ten children, seven of whom are now living, and of which number, our subject is the second youngest.

Albert Emmerich was reared upon a farm and in youth received a good English education in the public schools, which was supplemented by a two year's course at the Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale. On leaving College, Mr. Emmerich entered the Jacksonville Business College, of Jacksonville, Ill., from which institution he graduated in 1881. It was in 1882 that he located at Salisbury, Mo., engaging in the mercantile business which he succesfully followed until 1893. During his residence here, he has been thoroughly identified with the growth and development of the city, loyally supporting any scheme calculated to result beneficially to the town and county in which he resices.

Since entering upon the responsibilities of life for himself our subject has been a very fortunate man. The most happy event of his life, however, was his union in marriage to Miss Mary E. Ehrhardt, of Mascoutah, Ill., in 1882. This union has resulted in the birth of three children, as follows: Elenora, deceased, Carl C., now 11 years of age, and Annie M., now 4 years of age.

Politically, Mr. Emmerich has never sought official recognition at the hands of his party, though he has taken an active interest in the discussion of the leading issues of the day, supportimg the principles of the republican party. Socially, he is a gentleman of genial manners, broad in his ideas and liberal in sentiment.

A TYPICAL CHARITON COUNTY TOBACCO CROP, NEAR SALISBUTY, MO.

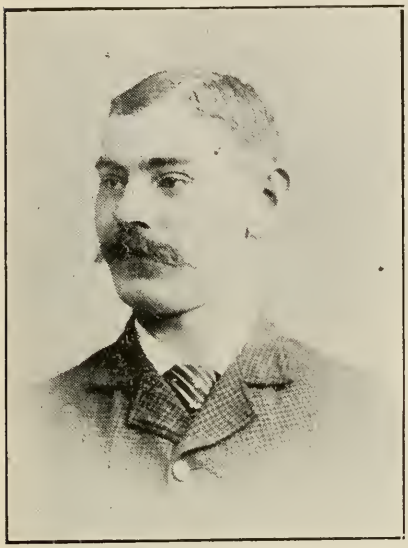
JOHN F. ROLLING, proprietor of the Salisbury Machine Shops, and a gentleman of recent location in the city, possessed of a high order of intelligence and business ability, who has not only succeeded in building up a large and remunerative patronage, but who has won to a marked degree the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens and neighbors, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born at Quincy, Ill., Feb. 29, 1864, the youngest of seven children, only two of whom are now living.

Bernard Rolling, father of our subject and a cooper by trade, was born in Hochtrub, Prussia, while the mother, who in her maidenhood was Miss Magdaline Wintz, was a native of Maikamer, Reinbals, Bayern, Germany. In youth our subject was given a good education, which he finished at St. Mary's School at Quincy, Ill. On leaving school, Mr. Rolling choose as his profession that of a machinist, which, after serving an apprenticeship in the shops of the Central Iron Works

of his native city, he has since followed. Having been wisely trained to habits of industry, his intelligent self-reliance have gained for him success. In 1891 our subject engaged in business for himself at Monroe, City, Mo., where he remained two years, when he purchased the shop of E. A. Chadwick (deceased) in this city which he has since materially improved and conducted with gratifying success.

On Oct. 17, 1890, Mr. Rolling was united in Marriage at Chicago, to Miss Louisa Bickel, of Quincy, Ill. and a daughted of Henry and Annie (Budde) Bickel. This union has happily resulted in the birth of two little sons, Bennie, now four and Joseph, now two years of of age. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Rolling, are consistent members of the St. Joseph Catholic church of this city. Socially, our subject has pleasant relations with Salisbury Lodge, No. 257, A. O. U. W.

MICHAEL WEIEN, a thoroughly industrious, self-reliant gentlemen, who owes his success in life to his own energy and perseverance, was born in Osage county, Mo., April 7, 1867, being the fourth of a family of six children of Henry and Mary (Dill) Weien. Of this family only two are now living, our subject and a sister, now a resident of Osage county. When a youth Mr. Weien was given the advantages of a good school. At the age of 17 years, having learned the blacksmith and wook-workman's trade, our subject entered upon the duties of life for himself, following his trade in Moniteau, Warren and St. Charles counties, this state. In 1893, having accumulated some means, he purchased the blacksmith and woodwork shops of Geo. Hermann, at Salisbury, Mo., and which were destroyed by fire July 7, 1894. A few months after, however, Mr.



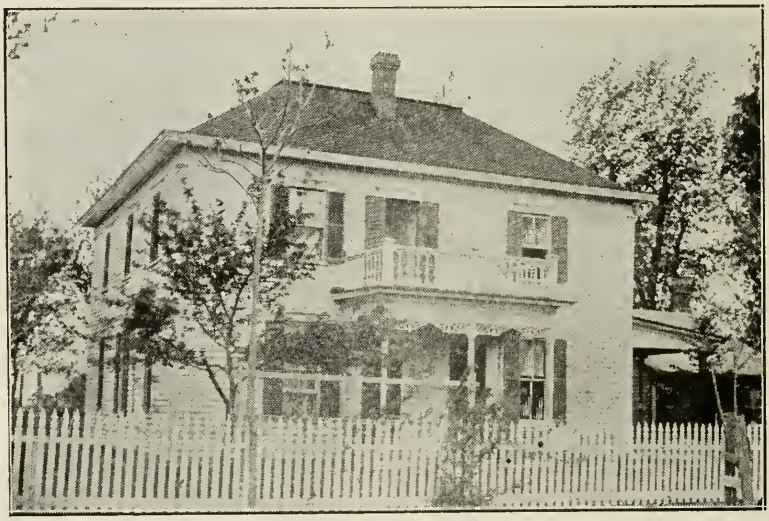
Weien purchased a lot near his first location, erecting a nice commodious building, 28x50 feet two-story high, supplied with all the latest tools and appliances for the prosecution of his work.

On May 29, 1894, it was the good fortune of our subject to be united in marriage to Miss Mary Rosa Ott, daughter of Bartlett and Julia Ott, of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Weien, has been born one child, Henry G., now 18 months of age.

Politically, our subject supports the principles of the democratic party. Religiously, himself and wife affiliate with St. Joseph Catholic church of this city, and take and active interest in church work. Socially, Mr. Weien is a pleasant, companionable gentleman and loyally supports any enterprise calculated to benefit his town and county.

RESIDENCE OF M. NEAL, EAST THIRD STREET, SALISBURY, MO.

JOHN GARHART, one of Chariton county's most prominent and influential farmers and stock dealers, highly esteemed for his industry, intelligence and personal worth, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, August 23, 1845. Martin Garhart, father of our subject, was born in Baden, Germany in 1805. In 1835 he emigrated to the United States locating in Ohio. The mother of our subject was also a native of Baden, Germany, emigrating to the United States upon the same vessel with the gentleman who two years later became her husband. To them were born 13 children, 11 of whom lived to reach maturity, our subject being the sixth. These good people lived to a ripe old age, the death of the mother occurring in July, 1894 and that



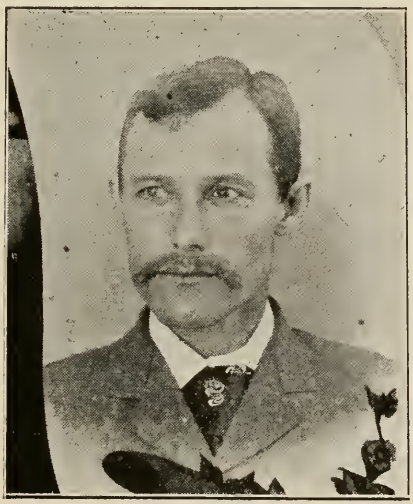
RESIDENCE OF JOHN GARHART FIVE MILE NORTH OF SALISBURY, MO.

of the father, April 4, 1896. In youth our subject received the benefits of good school training. Upon attaining his majority, he selected farming and stock raising as his future occupation, in which he has been eminently successful. On the 19th of December, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Aumiller, a native of Crawford county, Ohio. In the following year he emigrated to Chariton county, Mo., locating 4 miles west of Prairie Hill and 6 miles north of Salisbury. His present farm, 5 miles north of Salisbury, section 15-34-17, embraces 480 acres of fine land. In addition to this he now owns 140 acres of fine pasture land in the river bottom, 760 acres in

FINE BARN OF JOHN GARHART.

Kansas and 160 in South Dakota. To Mr. and Mrs. Garhart have been born five children, three of whom are now living; viz, Jennings J., deceased; Cora A., now 21; Clarence W., 19; Grace J., 13; and Sarah E., deceased. Socially our subject is one of Chariton county's most friendly and agreeable gentlemen, whose friends are numbered by the number of his acquaintances. Religiously, he has pleasant affiliations with the church of Christ.

WILLIAM H. FAWKS, one of Chariton county's best citizens and a gentleman of high character, constant courtesy and recognized business ability, was born in Randolph county, Mo., July 24, 1853, the son of Edward H. and Margaret E. Fawks. Edward H., the father, was born at St. Charles, Mo., October 6, 1819 and with his parents moved to this county in 1825. It was on July 2, 1840, that he met and married Miss Margaret E. Hardwick, of Carroll county, Mo., who bore him eleven children, 8 of whom are now living, our subject being the sixth. The death of the mother occurred Aug. 1, 1874, while the father in the evening of his life is now enjoying the pleasures of a well spent and useful career. To his father, Wm. H., our subject, is indebted for the advantages of a good education which he finished at the old Mt. Pleasant College of Huntsville, Mo., in '74 and '76. Leaving school he engaged

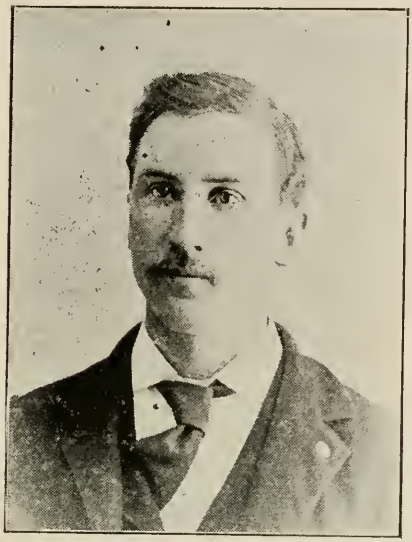


RESIDENCE OF WM. H. FAWKS, PRAIRIE HILL, MO.

in farming for two years, which he abandoned to accept a clerical position in a mercantile establishment at Salisbury. In 1881 he opened a stock of goods at Prairie Hill for L. C. Moore, then at Salisbury, since when he has continually devoted his time and attention to this business, the first five years as manager and since as proprietor. As the village grew in importance as a trading point, so has his patronage, until now his establishment is recognized as one of the permanent fixtures of the county.

March 19, 1884 occurred the marriage of our subject to Miss Annie L. McCrary, then of this county, but formerly of Randolph county. This union has resulted in the birth of two children, namely, Russella, aged 11 and Ethlyn, now seven. Religiously, our subject is a number of the M. E. church South, while Mrs. Fawks affiliates with the Missionary Baptist. Politically, Mr. Fawks is a conscientious, fearless, partisan democrat of the true western type. Fraternally, he is a charter member of Prairie Hill lodge, A. F. & A. M.

JOHN W. CARLSTEAD, a resident of Prairie Hill, Mo., and a young man highly esteemed for his industry, intelligent and genial manner, was born near Huntsville, Randolph county, Mo., February 6, 1869, the eldest of nine children of Wm. F. and Nancy A. (Fawks) Carlstead. Wm. F., the father was a native of Prussia, but



an early settler of this county. The mother was born and reared in Chariton county. They now reside near Sumner, Mo., enjoying the confidence and respect of a large circle of acquaintances. In youth, after completing the course of the public schools, our subject finished his education at College Mound college in 1886. The following year he engaged in agriculture. In 1889 he engaged in the clothing business at Prairie Hill, with S. F. Trammel, of Salisbury, where he remained for one year. Mr. Carlstead then returned to the farm for another year or so. For the past two years he has been associated with J. M. Farris, at Prairie Hill, in the hardware business, the style of the firm being Farris & Carlstead, successors to Wright & Farris. These gentlemen carry a large and varied stock of hardware, and enjoy a good and rapidly increasing patronage. They credit their success to the fair and courteous treatment which they accord their customers.

Mr. Carlstead is a member of the M. E. Church, South, and the Modern Woodmen and Knights of Equity fraternities. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. Being an affable and courteous gentleman he makes friends of all his acquaintances.

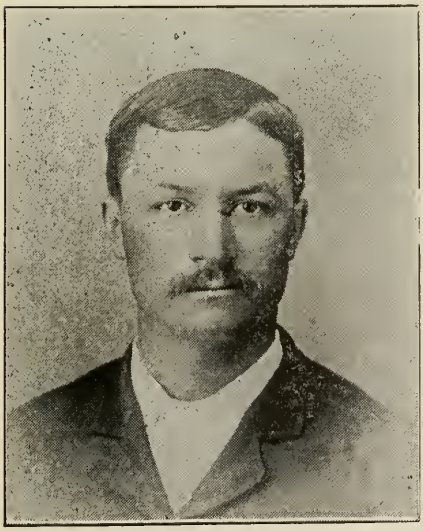
JESSE O. RICHARDSON, an enterprising, progressive young business man of Prairie Hill, Mo., where he has succeeded in establishing a reputation for business capacity, honesty and geniality that might be envied by older citizens, was born in Wayland township, this county, Nov. 15, 1871, being the second of five children of John F. and Annie B. Richardson. The father is also a native of Chariton county, his birth occurring in 1839. The mother, whose maiden name was Conrad, was born in Pennsylvania, but with her parents, located in this county when twelve years of age.

Being reared upon a farm, our subject received the usual school advantages of a farmer lad, attending school in winter and assisting

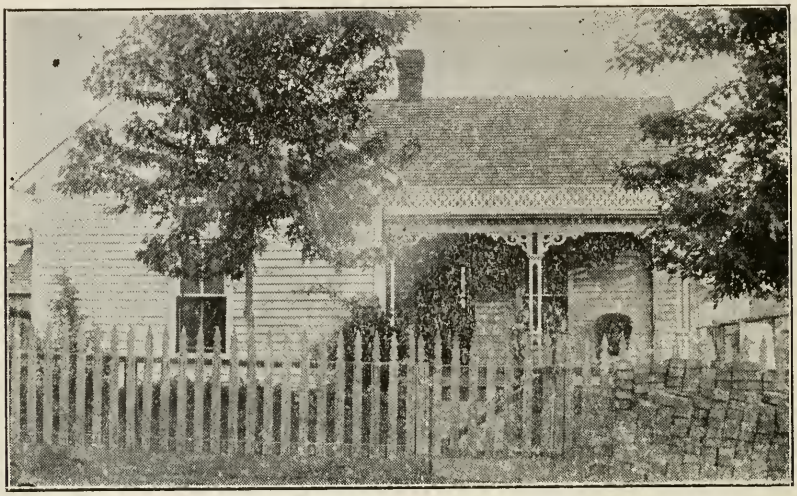
upon the farm in summer. During the past six years he has been engaged in the drug business at Prairie Hill, the first five years in a clerical capacity, and since as proprietor, being associated with A. G. Sears (see sketch elsewhere.) These gentlemen carry a most creditable stock of goods and enjoy a lucrative patronage. Socially, our subject is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Modern Woodman, and Knights of Equity fraternities, and has always taken an active interest in fraternal work. Religiously, our subject is a consistent member of the Methodist church. Politically he was reared a democrat, and has loyally supported the principles of that party, with true Jeffersonian fidelity.

RESIDENCE OF W. S. STOCKWELL COR. SEVENTH & ELM, SALISBURY, MO.

STEPHEN D. BROCKMAN, a gentleman who by his increasing industry, sobriety and thrift has succeeded in winning the confidence and respect of all who know him, was born near Bynumville, Chariton county, Mo., July 5, 1857. The birth of the father, John F. Brockman, occurred in Kentucky in 1829. With his parents, in the 30's, he moved to Howard county, Mo., and in the 40's located near Bynumville, Chariton county. It was in 1854 that he met and married Miss Elizabeth Dille, a native of Indiana, which union resulted in the birth of six children, three boys and three girls, all of whom are now living, and of which number our subject is the second oldest. Though reared upon a farm with limited educational advantages, our subject, being possessed of a quick, active intelligence, and of an inquiring, energetic disposition, in the common schools he did attend, succeeded in acquiring an excellent practical English education. On leaving school our subject engaged in farming and stock raising until '87 when he accepted the office of deputy under county Sheriff, O. B. Anderson. One year later he engaged in the mercantile business at Bynumville, enjoying a good patronage until '91, when he disposed of his interests there, to engage in the same business at Prairie Hill, where he has since resided, being associated with Mr. Frank Krager. These gentlemen carry an exceptionally nice stock of goods for a rural village and have built up a large and enviable patronage.



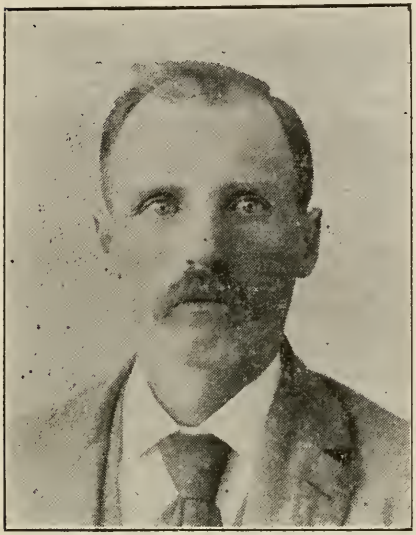
April 2, '89 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Hoyle, of Chariton county, but formerly of Kentucky. Miss Hoyle's parents were originally from Hanover, England. This union has been blessed by the birth of two children, namely, Edith, now six and Clarence four years of age. Socially, Mr. Brockman is an honored and enthusiastic member of a number of fraternal organizations, chiefly among which are the Ancient, Free & Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Politically, he



RESIDENCE OF S. D. BROCKMAN, PRAIRIE HILL, MO.

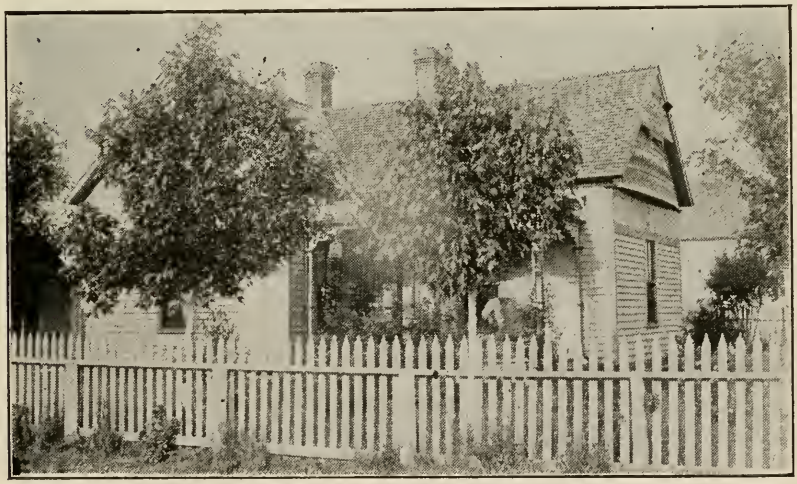
was reared democratic and has faithfully supported his party's principles. Religiously, he affiliates with the Baptist church.

JAMES D. McADAMS, M. D., an able and successful physician and surgeon, who enjoys an extended practice in Wayland and adjoining townships, deservedly commands the esteem and confidence of the community in which he was born and reared from childhood to the usefulness and honor of his mature manhood. He was born on a farm 2 miles east of Salisbury, Chariton county, Mo. Oct. 30, 1857, the youngest of a family of nine children of John P. and Margaret D. (Towels) McAdams, who moved to this state from Virginia in 1836, the father being a pioneer Missionary Baptist minister. His death occurred Dec. 24, 1893, his wife having preceeded him to the grave 21 years. In youth our subject was given the advantages of a good education, finishing with a three years course under Prof. O. Root, of Salisbury, Mo., from '72 to '75, teaching three terms of school between sessions. It was in March, '78 that our subject began the study of medicine by reading under the late Dr. T. P. Perkinson, finishing at the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, March 2, 1881. On leaving school, our subject first located near Conrad school house, where he remained 9 years, enjoying a goodly clientage, and successfully conducting a farm. In 1888 it was the privilege of Dr. Mc-



Adams to take a Post Graduate course at the Polyclinic and Hospital of St. Louis. In 1890 he located at Prairie Hill where he has succeeded in building up a large and paying patronage. The first marriage of our subject occurred Dec. 15, 1881, when he was united to Miss Alice B., second daughter of Edward J. Prather, of Muscle Fork township. To this union were born three children, viz., Clarence E., 12; Myrtle M., 9; and John Marvin, now 6 years of age. The death of the mother occurred Jan. 29, 1893. The second union of our subject occurred April 3, 1895, when he was married to Miss Rosa Hubbard, of Renick, Randolph county. This union has been blessed by the birth of one child, an infant now 6 months of age.

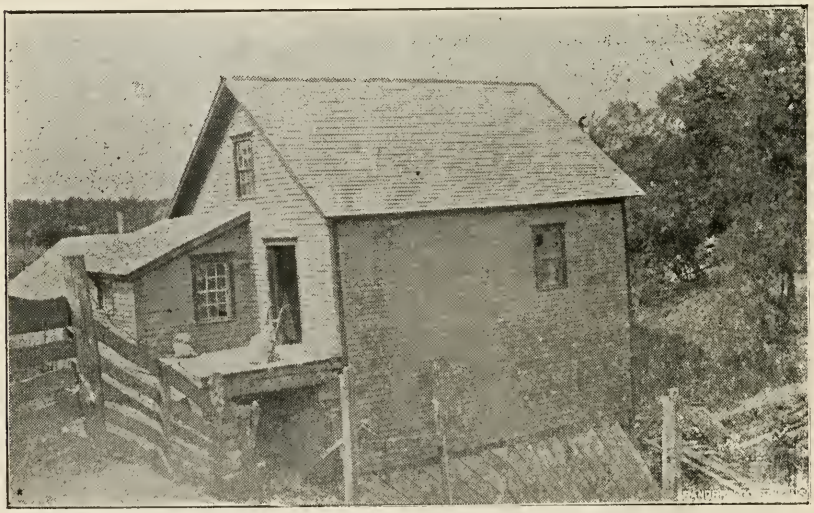
Socially, Dr. McAdams is an honored member of the A. F. & A. M., Knights of the Maccabees and Modern Woodmen of America.



RESIDENCE OF DR. J. D. MCADAMS, PRAIRIE HILL, MO.

Professionally, he is an active and influential member of the Chariton County Medical Association, of which he is an ex-President; Moberly District Medical Association; North Mo. Medical Association and Mo. State Medical Association. In addition to his many other duties our subject is examining physician for a number of old line insurance companies, chief among others, the New York Life, Mutual and Equitable. Religiously, he affiliates with the Missionary Baptist church; in which he holds the office of clerk, likewise Superintendent of the Sunday school. In political convictions, Dr. McAdams is a pronounced democrat.

FRANKLIN J. ELLIS. Another one of those successful men and excellent citizens of whom this county contains so many, who commenced in life without means or advantages, and who have risen almost alone by their own exertions and intelligence, to com-



MILL OF FRANKLIN J. ELLIS, GUTHERIDGE MILL, MO.

petency and a worthy position in the esteem of their respective communities, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Able to make money anywhere, at everything, and at all times, he makes friends wherever he goes, and even more rapidly than he accumulates the solid wherewithal of prosperity. Mr. Ellis is a native of Missouri, born in the northern part of Chariton county March 10, 1862, and was

a son of Abraham Ellis, an enterprising and successful cabinet maker and farmer, who was also a native of this state. He died Nov. 2, 1881 The mother, whose maiden name was Susan Katherine Doughty, the daughter of Wm. J. Doughty, a Tennesseeian who settled in Missouri in 1850, is yet living. Mr. Ellis, the subject of this sketch, was reared to a farm life, and received a good common school education as he grew up. Upon attaining his majority, in 1883, he embarked in the saw milling business, which he followed for a number of years, meeting with commendable success. For a number of years, Mr. Ellis has been permanently located at Guthridge Mill, a little village 7 miles north of Keytesville, situated upon the bank of the Muscle Fork river, and of which he is the sole owner. Through his untiring energy and relentless industry our subject has succeeded in acquiring a goodly share of this world's goods. At this point, he owns 320 acres of land, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation and successfully operated by our subject. One hundred and sixty acres of this track lies in the river bottom, composed of a black, rich imperishable soil several feet in depth, capable of producing anything desired, and is enclosed by a strong levy that has successfully defied all overflows since erected.

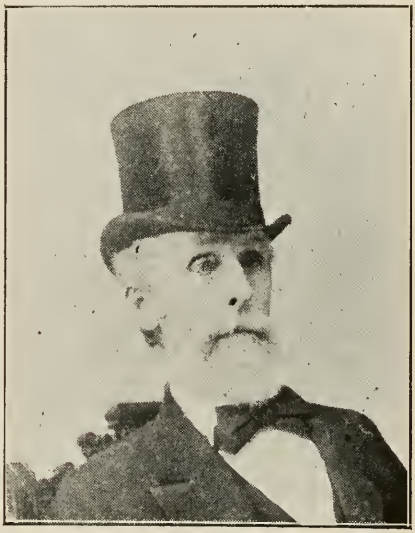
In addition to this land, Mr. Ellis owns 80 acres of fine land in section 31-32-18. Aside from farming and stock raising, he has other interests at the above village which receive his personal attention. Here he conducts a store, that for the stock of goods carried and the trade it enjoys, reflects credit upon his enterprise and the community in which he resides. A first-class blacksmith shop and a mill that turns out at article of meal that can not be excelled, are other sucessful enterprises conducted by our subject. In carrying on the above business, Mr. Ellis furnishes employment to some ten to twenty assistants the entire year.

While a man with an eye to his own interest, which he is abundantly able to take care of, our subject is also a man not a little concerned for the welfare of the county and the community in which he resides, and has been of great service as a citizen in augurating and prompting movements for the general good. Personally he is whole-souled and genial, and is popular with everybody. Of an open, generous disposition and a kind word for everyone, he knows how to enjoy health and financial success. No man is more highly thought of by those who know him. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party.

RESIDENCE OF HARRY SINCLAIR COR. SEVENTH & ELM SALISBURY, MO.

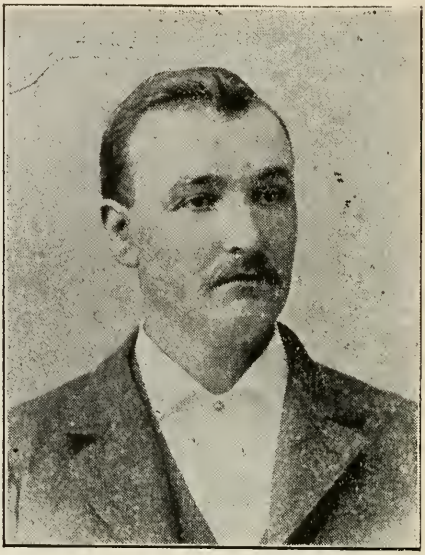
JAMES T. KASEY, M. D., a worthy representative of an old and distinguished family, was born in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, April 29,1833. Singleton Lyle Kasey, father of our subject and a farmer by occupation, was born near Liberty, Bedford county, Va., Oct. 1, 1796. At an early day he emigrated to Kentucky and in 1867 to Macon county, Mo., where his death occurred, March 27, 1875. Alexander Kasey, Sr., grandfather of our subject, was also a native of Bedford county, Va., while James Kasey Sr., the great-grandfather, was a native of Ireland. The latter was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and participated in the Battles of Guilford Court House, (Gates' Defeat) and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallace at Yorktown. Miss Frances Tinsley Boatwright, mother of our subject, was a daughter of James Boatwright, a farmer on the Cumberland River, Va., but an early settler of Kentucky. Her union with S. L. Kasey, Sr., resulted in the birth of four children, three sons and a daughter, all living, James T. being the second youngest. Mrs. Kasey's death occurred Jan. 25, 1865.

Though reared upon a farm, our subject was given a liberal education in the select schools of Kentucky, finishing with a collegiate



course at St. Mary's College, of Marion county, Ky. From 1856 to '63 he was engaged in teaching in his native state. It was in '66 that he settled in this state, locating in Marrow township, Macon county, at a point since known as Kaseyville, where for ten years he was engaged in the mercantile business and farming, associated with his brother, S. L. Kasey Jr., present representative of Macon county. Upon retiring from the mercantile business our subject devoted his undivided time to farming and the practice of his chosen profession until 1891, meeting with eminent success. On Feb. 22, 1872, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Martha C. Gross, a native of Hardin county, Ky. To them were born one child, Miss Nannie Tinsley Kasey. Mrs. Kasey's death occurred Feb. 23, 1873. Since Nov. 29, 1891, Dr. Kasey, daughter and widowed sister, Mrs. Eliza W. McCans, have resided in Salisbury, Mo., enjoying the confidence and respect of the best people of the community. In the summer of '92, our subject purchased a half interest in the clothing establishment since known as Trammel & Kasey, in which he has met with gratifying success. Personally, our subject is a gentleman of industry, good education and excellent business qualifications, thoroughly identified with the best interests of the community in which he resides. Politically, he has always supported the principles of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM W. CARLSTEAD. Among the enterprising, public spirited citizens of Muscle Fork township, the subject of the present sketch occupies a deservedly enviable position. He was born in Randolph county, Mo., June 12, 1867, being the second of a family of five children. Christian Carlstead, the father, was born in Prussia in 1836, coming to the United States when 13 years of age. Mary Carlstead, the mother was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria,



June 26, 1839, the daughter of Gotleib P. Klink. When twenty years of age, her parents having previously died, she came to the New World, accompanied by her brother, Philip Klink, locating in Randolph county. It was two years after her arrival, Nov. 9, 1861, that she was united in marriage to the father of our subject. His death occurred November, 18, 1877. William W. was reared upon a farm and brought up to farm duties. In youth he was given the advantages of a good English education, in the public schools of his native county. On January 29, 1890 he was united in marriage to Miss Bettie D. Oldham, youngest daughter of John G. Oldham, now deceased. To them have been born one child, Karleen, a bright little daughter, now three years of age. In 1891, our subject having dissmissed farming as an occupation, located at Musselfork, where he engaged in the grocery and drug business, and through his excellent business capacity and his genial good nature and affinity of manner has not only built up a large and remunerative patronage, but has won for himself the confidence and esteem of his community. In addition to the above named duties, Mr. Carlstead performs the duties of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace of his village.

JAMES G. GALLEMORE, the gentleman whose physiognomy accompanies this sketch and editor and proprietor of the *Salisbury Press-Spectator*, was born in Howard county, Mo., near Glasgow, May 25, 1862, the eldest of a family of ten children (9 now living) of W. S. and Mary Gallemore. The father is a Kentuckian by birth, while the mother was born and reared in Howard Co. They now reside upon the old homestead, near Glasgow, enjoying the fruits of a happy and well spent life.

Reared upon a farm the greater portion of our subject's early education was received in the district public schools. In 1883 he located

at Salisbury, Mo., purchasing half interest in the above paper, in the spring of the following year purchasing the remaining half. Under his control the paper has not only been greatly enlarged and the plant substantially improved but the circulation has been more than doubled and the business otherwise increased, through his untiring energy and industry. In speaking of Mr. Gallemore in connection with his paper, a recent writer has said: "The desire of his heart is to get out a good county paper; one that can go into the homes of this and adjoining counties and be received, read and paid for with pleasure. He makes no pretentions at business save that of journalism." It is a pleasure to add that his efforts are meeting with success.

On the 17th of November, 1887, our subject was happily united in marriage to Miss Ella G. Trent, a daughter of the late Jacob W. Trent, for many years a prominent and influential citizen of this county. Mr. Gallemore and wife are the fond parents of one child, Roy Trent, a bright little son now about one year of age. The accompanying picture was taken at five months of age.

Religiously, himself and wife are consistent members of the Christian church and take active interest in the cause of Christ.

Politically, Mr. Gallemore was born and reared a democrat and has not only supported the principles of that party at the polls, but has zealously and fearlessly expounded democracy's cause through the columns of his paper.

OFFICERS OF CADET CORPS, MILITARY DEPARTMENT, NORTH MISSOURI INSTITUTE.

NORTH MISSOURI INSTITUTE. The much favored and blest city of Salisbury is not more fortunate in any of her acquired benefits than in being the seat of this worthy institution of learning. North Missouri Institute, a co-educational, undenominational school of higher education, while enjoying its home of rare advantages and adaptability, is more than a Salisbury institution. The scope of its labors and patronage is implied in its name, more than a half dozen counties in North Missouri contributing regularly their quota of knowledge-seeking young men and women to its walls, and frequently the names of other states being found upon its roll of students. The school is a highly successful one in every sense—in the variety, quality and thoroughness of the work done, in its discipline, in its moral and religious tone, and in its financial management. Its value to the community in attracting into its midst large numbers of students and patrons and in disseminating influences of culture and refinement is at once apparent, and explains the pre-eminent popularity which it enjoys.

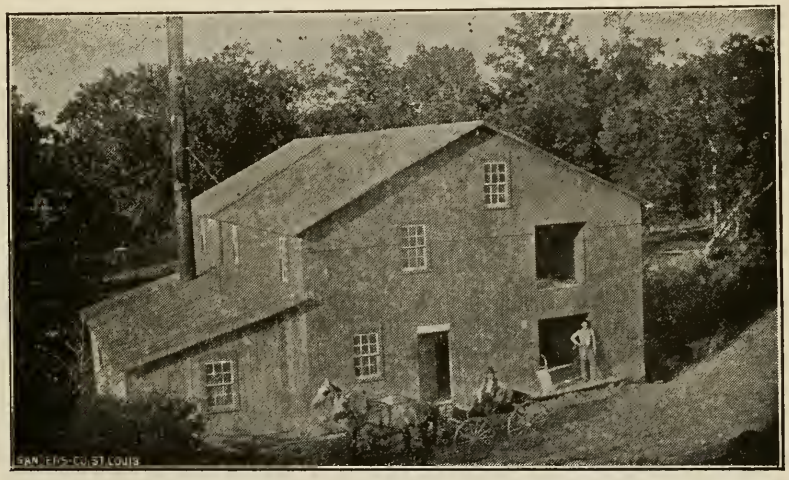
The history of North Missouri Institute will ever be inseperably linked with the name of Prof. G. C. Briggs, A. B., its founder, and at this writing, its principal. His labors, fraught with many trying difficulties and bearing the marks of conflict, have indelibly stamped him upon the educational growth and development of Chariton county, in particular, as the pioneer in this work, as faithful, arduous and competent, as a great benefactor. In September, 1888, Prof. Briggs came from his native state, North Carolina, to take charge of Salisbury Academy, located at Salisbury, Mo. This marked the beginning of the general awakening and growth of the higher educational spirit in Chariton county. There was serious solicitude in the outset as to whether he could succeed with his enterprise in a raw and uncultivated field. But succeed it did, surpassing even the hopes of its friends, under his able management; and after three years of continuous advancement in this relation, he, in 1891, founded the North Missouri Institute, where his work has uninterruptedly moved on to greater and more glorious achievements.

Prof. Briggs is a graduate of Wake Forest College, generally considered the greatest college of the South; and some of his graduating class-mates rank among the most distinguished men of the nation. North Missouri Institute does a comprehensive work. Besides the regular English, Scientific and Classical schools, including Modern Languages, Latin and Greek, there are the special departments of

SCENE FROM PHYSICAL CULTURE DRILL OF NORTH MISSOURI INSTITUTE.

Music, Art, Elocution and Physical Culture, Business and Short-hand, and Military, each under competent and thoroughly trained specialists. There is a well equipped chemical laboratory, and a large, carefully selected library. Two good, strong literary societies are maintained, one each for young men and young ladies, respectively. The Boarding Department for young ladies, under personal direction and oversight of the principal and his wife, is an ideal home and meets a popular demand. The grounds, in the southern part of the city, are beautifully located and present an attractive appearance.

JEDUTHAN VAN BUSKIRK, a prominent and enterprising citizen of Clark township, was born in Knox county, Ohio, Oct., 2, 1842, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hues) Van Buskirk. At the death of his father in 1849, our subject was taken by an uncle to rear, who brought him to Andrew county, this state, in 1850. There



FLOURING MILL OF J. VAN BUSKIRK, TRADE, MO.

he was reared to manhood upon a farm, receiving a good ordinary education. In 1862 he went to Colorado where he first engaged in "freighting" and later in "ranching," meeting with prosperous success. In 1882 he disposed of his interest there and returning to this state, locating, in Clark township, at a point commonly known as Long's Mill. Here Mr. Van Buskirk owns 117 acres of valuable land, which he cultivates with profit. Aside from farming and stock rais-

ing, he is the proprietor of a large and flourishing patent roller flouring mill, which is a standing monument to the enterprise and progressive spirit of its owner and founder. This mill prior to '94 was an ordinary water grist mill, but in that year it was remodeled throughout, enlarged and supplied with three stands of rollers, a 35-horse power engine and 40-horse power boiler, made by the Aerial Iron Works, having a capacity of 35 barrels per day. At this establishment an excellent article of flour is turned out, giving entire satisfaction to its many patrons.

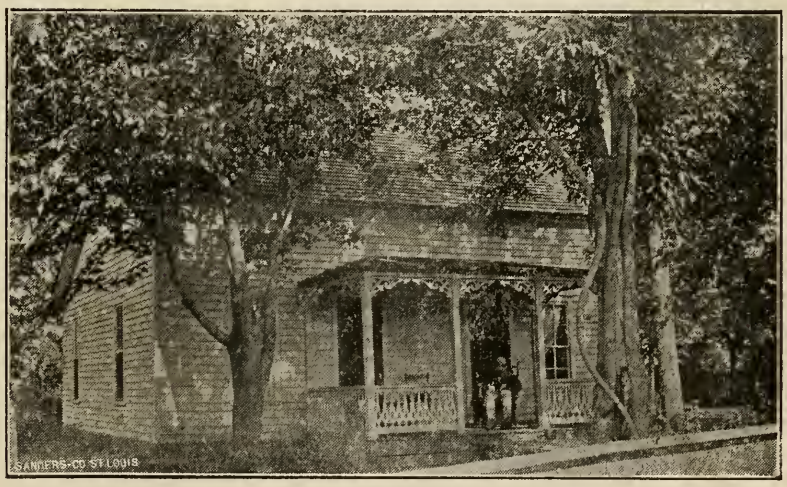
In September, 1874, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Grace A. Sanders, then of Iowa, but formerly of Ohio. To them have been born two children, Grace E. and William Elbert, who yet reside at home. Mr. Van Buskirk has led an honorable, useful, industrious career and enjoys the unstinted confidence and respect of his fellow neighbors and acquaintances.

EDWARD M. WILLIAMS, JR. Among the promising young business men of Salisbury, possessed of superior business qualifications, good education and thorough energy and enterprise, who have led a life of great activity, directed by singular good business judgment, is the gentlemen whose name heads this sketch. His birth occurred two and one-half miles southeast of Salisbury, July 4, 1867, the eldest son of M. R. and F. E. Williams, [see sketch on page 45.] Reared upon a farm and educated in the public school, in 1884 he chose the profession of a journalist as a calling for his life's occupation and in the fall accepted a position upon the *Press-Spectator*, of Salisbury, Mo., then owned by Dismukes & Gallemore. While with these gentlemen our subject took occasion to master the mechanical art of the newspaper business, so as to better qualify him for the work in view, in which he was certainly successful. In 1888 our subject took

charge as editor and manager of the *Ente prise*, published at Norborne, Mo., where he remained one year, going from there to New London, Ralls county, where he assumed control of the Ralls County *Guide*. In 1890 Mr. W. accepted a position with the J. West Goodwin Ptg. Co, of Sedalia, where he remained for three years. From there he made a tour of the south, holding a number of pleasant and lucrative positions with various papers, ending in Arkansas City, Ark., where he assumed control of the *Enterprise*. His next newspaper experience was at Richmond, Mo., where he started the *Daily Review*, but afterwards relinquished it to accept a position at his home city (Salisbury.) At present he is engaged as city editor of the Salisbury *Democrat*, where his efforts to publish a clean, newsy paper are justly appreciated by his many friends throughout the county.

Politically, our subject is a democrat, and has ever been loyal in in his adherence to the principles of his party, always taking an intelligent interest in the important questions of the day. In social affiliations he is identified with the Knights of Pythias order.

JOHN N. DOUGHTY, a successful and substantial citizen and farmer of Muscle Fork township, was born in Knox county, Ky., April 7, 1837, being the eldest of a family of ten children (8 now living), of Wm. J. and Susan C. (Fox) Doughty. Wm. J., the father,

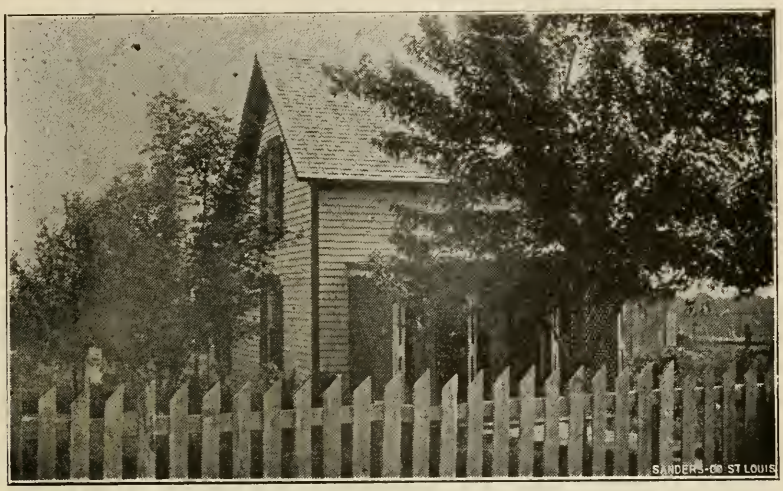


RESIDENCE OF JOHN N. DOUGHTY, MUSSELFORK, MO.

was born in Hancock county, Tennessee, July 26, 1807. It was in Knox county, Ky., that he met, and on Feb. 26, 1836 married Miss Fox. In 1850 *pere* Doughty and family emigrated to Missouri, locating in Chariton county where they resided until their death, that of the father occurring April 8, 1880 and the mother Dec. 27, three years later. John N., our subject, was reared upon a farm and at an early day adopted farming as his life's occupation, which he has since successfully followed. The first marriage of our subject occurred Jan. 10, 1861, when he was united to Miss Cassie Shoemaker, a native of this county. To this union was given two children, Wm. A. and Lucy C., deceased. The death of Mrs. Doughty occurred Nov. 8, '66. The second union of our subject occurred Sept. 6, 1868, when he was married to Miss Emma F. Hart, a daughter of Thos. and Minerva Hart, early settlers of Chariton county. This union was blessed by the birth of 5 children, only two now living, namely; Fredrick G., now 19, and Corrie F. aged 16 years. Mr. Doughty suffered the loss of his second wife Dec. 1, 1887.

As previously stated, Mr. D. has always engaged in agricultural pursuits. His present farm consists of 80 acres, sec. 24-55-18, upon which he settled in 1861 and where he has since continuously resided. In addition to farming, he conducts the only hotel at the village of Musselfork, an establishment that always furnishes its guests with plenty of wholesome food and well kept rooms. Politically our subject has been a life-long democrat, while religiously he has faithfully followed the teachings of the M. E. church.

ALFRED H. SMITH, subject of this sketch and a prominent citizen and merchant of Musselfork, was born one mile north of his present residence, January 1, 1853, the sixth member of a a family of nine children of James F. and Wilhelmenia A. Smith. James F., the father, was a native of Tennessee and an early settler of Missouri, coming to this state when 11 years of age. For many years he was prominently identified with the early growth and development of the county, and contributed materially of his energy, industry and intelligence towards its advancement. His death occurred in 1870. The mother of our subject, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, and with her parents, John F. and Helen (Benjamin) Chrane, came to the United States in 1830, locating at Keytesville, she then being fourteen years of age. Her death occurred August 1887. Alfred H. Smith, our subject, was reared upon a farm and brought up to agri-



RESIDENCE OF ALFRED H. SMITH, MUSSELFORK, MO.

cultural pursuits, in which occupation, upon attaining his majority, he engaged for a number of years. In youth he received the advantages of good district school, receiving a practical education that has since proven quite beneficial in conquering the battles of life. For a number of years past he has been engaged in the merchandise business at Musselfork, enjoying a reasonably fair patronage as well as the confidence and respect of his friends and neighbors.

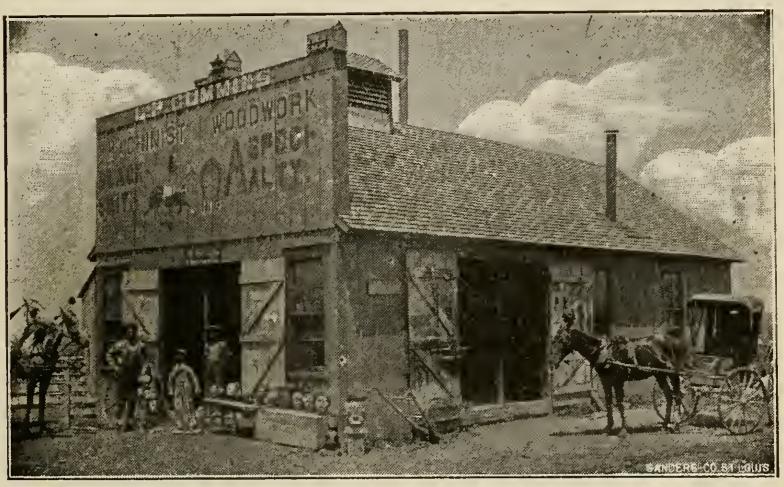
Mr. Smith has been twice married, his first wedding having occurred in 1883, when he was united to Miss Sophonie J. Harlan, of Randolph county, whose death occurred in the spring of '85. On the 23d of March, 1888 he was married to Miss Mary E. Brockman of Randolph county. This union resulted in the birth of three children, as follows: Leonie V., Feb. 20, '89; Obed W., May 31, '90 and Laura A., Dec. 18, '92. Politically, our subject supports the principles of the Peoples' Party, while religiously he affiliates with the Holliness, or Church of Christ. Mrs. Smith affiliates with the Missionary Baptist.

CHARLES A. CLARKSON, though a young man less than thirty years of age, occupies a prominent and honorable position among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Chariton county, having a just cause to be satisfied with his past, and to look with hope for a more than ordinary prosperous future. He was born near Lex-

ington, Rockbridge county, Va., June 27, 1867, but in the following spring, with his parents, moved to this county locating in Muscle Fork, (See sketch on page 92) where he grew to manhood, receiving the advantages of a good education, in the English branches of the public school, supplemented by a course at the State Normal at Warrensburg, which he finisned in 1886. At the age of 17 years our subject, began teaching as an occupation, which he continued for nine terms, giving excellent satisfaction, to students and patrons alike. In January, 1893, Mr. Clarkson erected a suitable building at Dawkins' bridge, Sec. 13-54-18, upon the Chariton river, and opened up a stock of dry goods and groceries, to which he has since profitably devoted his time and attention. Through the instrumentality of C. M. Eccles, at that time deputy postmaster at Salisbury and for whom it was afterwards named, our subject secured the establishment of a post-office at that point, being commissioned postmaster by John Wannamaker, 1st Assistant Postmaster General under the Harrison admistration.

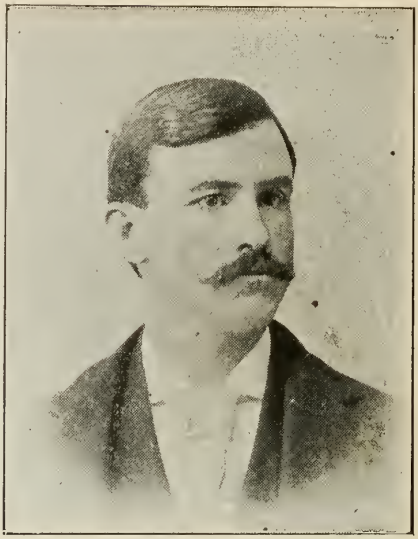
Mr. Clarkson is to be congratulated upon his success in securing the establishment of this office at that point, as it has proven to be of great convenience.

On the 24th of December, 1890, Mr. Clarkson was united in marriage to Miss Annettie B. Chapman, a daughter of Edman A. and Ann H. (Chrane) Chapman, highly esteemed and influential citizens of this county. To this union union has been given one child, Chloe A., a bright little daughter, whose birth occurred September 5, 1893. Personally, our subject is a gentleman of high character and of a generous disposition, highly esteemed by his friends and acquaintances throughout the county. Politically, he is a strong advocate of the democratic party.



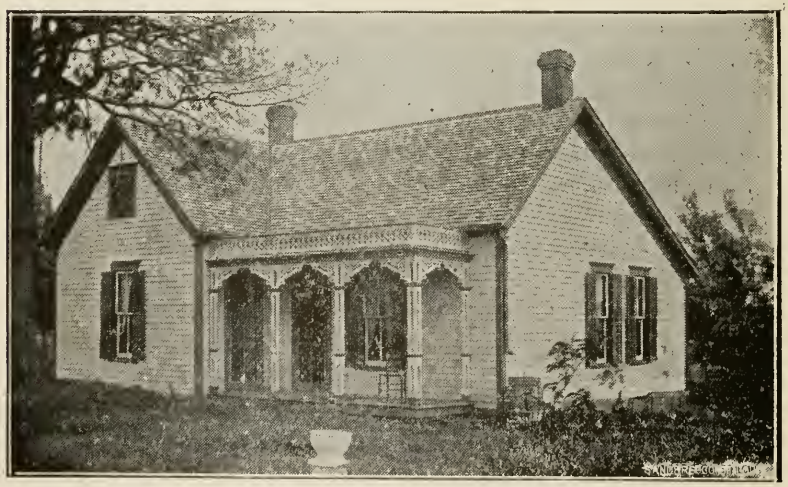
BLACKSMITH AND WOODWORK SHOP OF L. P. CUMMINS, PRAIRIE HILL, MO.

OLIVER McEUEN, M. D., an able physician and a skillful surgeon of Shannondale, Mo., thoroughly versed in the knowledge and duties of his profession, was born near Rocheport, Boone county, Mo., November 14, 1866. H. G. McEuen, father of our subject, was born in Montgomery county, Mo., March 23, 1838. In her maidenhood, the mother was a Miss Mattie Richards, of Boone county. By her union to Dr. H. G. McEuen, in 1864, nine children were born, four now living, our subject being the eldest. Soon after his marriage Dr. McEuen and family located upon a farm in Muscle Fork township, this county, where Oliver grew to manhood. The father, being a gentleman of excellent education, accorded his children the advantages of the best schools at hand. Upon completing the course of the public school at home our subject matriculated at the Prichett Institute of Glasgow, Mo., where he remained for two years, going from there to St. Charles college, St Charles, Mo., which he attended an equal time. Having previously chosen the practice of medicine as his occupation in life, our subject in 1887 began its study at Columbia, Mo., having attained considerable progress by a course of reading at home under the direction of this father. After one year at the University, he entered the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he graduated with becoming honors in the spring of



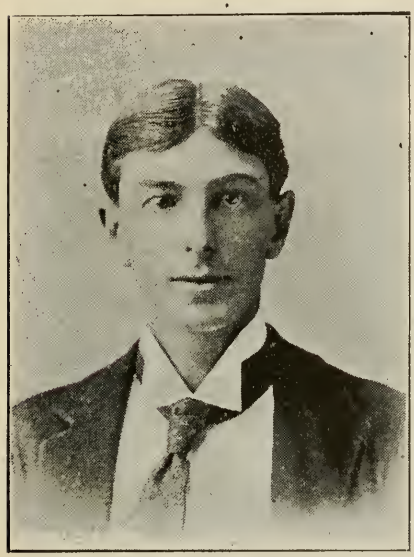
1889. On leaving school he locatted at Musselfork, amid the scenes of his boyhood, where he enjoyed a remunerative patronage until November '91, when he moved to Shannondale. In addito a substantial clientage, our subject is the proprietor of the only drug establishment in his village, which enjoyes a good patronage.

Personally, Dr. McEnen is a young man thoroughly devoted to his profession, a valuable member of the Chariton County Medical Society and a member of Methodist church. Politically, Dr. McEnen is a staunch supporter of the democratic party and takes a particular interest in local, state and national issues of general importance.



RESIDENCE OF C. V. STODGELL, ONE-HAL FMILE EAST PRAIRIE HILL, MO.

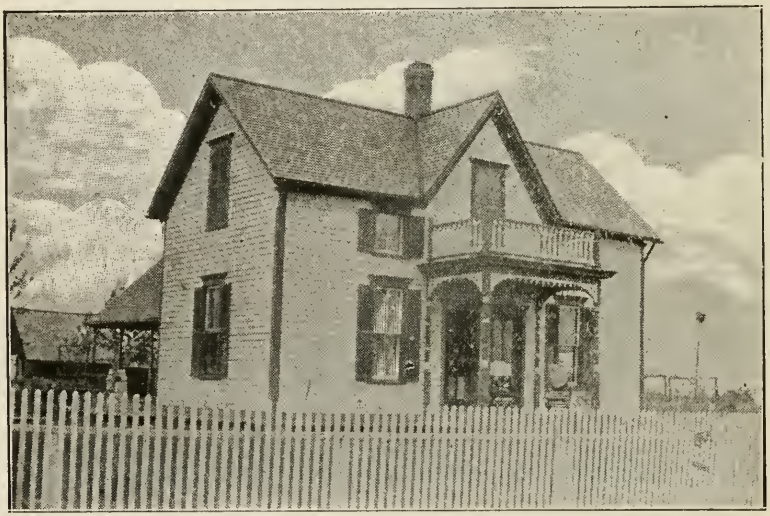
ASHLEY G. SEARS. Among the highly honored and reputable young business men and citizens of Prairie Hill, worthy of the confidence and respect of the community in which they reside, none stand higher in the estimation of the public than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born near Rolling Home, Randolph county, April 22, 1870, the youngest member of a family of five children of Levi and Rebecca Sears. The father of our subject was also a native of Randolph county, his birth having occurred near Mt. Airy Mo., in 1829, while the mother, whose maiden name was Ash, was born in Monroe county. Their marriage occurred in 1857. They now reside near Rolling Home, Mo., enjoying the good will and respect of their neighbors and acquaintances.



Ashley G., our subject, was reared upon a farm and attended the district public school, completing his education in 1892 and '93 at the North Missouri Institute, of Salisbury, Mo. On leaving school Mr. Sears accepted a clerical position in the mercantile establishment of W. H. Fawks, at Prairie Hill, Mo., with whom he remained nearly three years. For the past year he has been engaged in the drug business at Prairie Hill, being associated with Jesse O. Richardson, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. These gentlemen carry a nice stock of goods and enjoy a nice patronage. Religiously, our subject is a member of the Regular Baptist church. Politically, he supports the principles of the democratic party. Socially, he is a valuable member of the A. F. & A. M., K. of E., and K. of M. fraternities in which he takes an active interest for their respective upbuilding.

FRED REPPENHAGEN, a representative of that large class of citizens of German birth with whom Chariton county has been so richly favored and whose industry, enterprise and frugality has proven so valuable in the building up and development of the

county, was born in Schwerin, Mecklinburg, Germany, July 10, 1847. In 1856, accompanied by his parents, John and Anna Reppenhagen, our subject came to the United States, locating in St. Clair county, Ill., where he resided until the fall of 1870. John Reppenhagen, the father, was a farmer by occupation. In boyhood, Fred was given the advantage of a good school and at an early age learned the harness maker's trade In August of 1868 he was united in marriage to Mary Emmerich, a daughter of C. L. and Annie Emmerich, for many years prominent citizens of St. Clair county, Ill. To Mr. and Mrs. Reppenhagen have been born seven children, six boys and and one girl, all living, as follows: Charlie L., Fred J., Albert, Martin H.,



RESIDENCE OF FRED REPPENHAGEN, NEAR SALISBURY, MO.

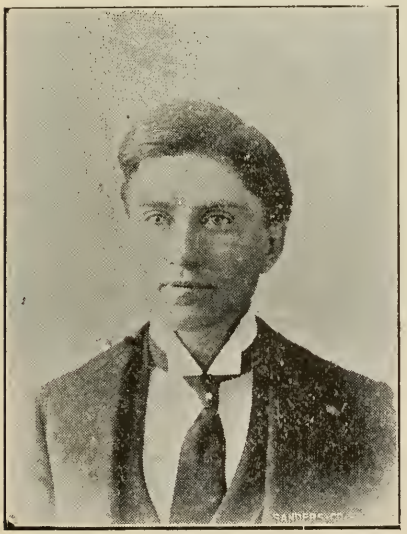
Ida L., Gus and William W. It was two years after his marriage that our subject moved to this county, settling upon 160 acres of land, section 36-54-17, three and one-half miles northwest of Salisbury, Mo., at that time a raw prairie, where he has since resided. At the present Mr. Reppenhagen owns 210 acres of land well worth $75 per acre, also 80 acres of fine pasture land in the Chariton river bottom.

Politically, our subject, has never taken as prominent and active part in political affairs as some others, yet by his influence he has contributed no small part to the work of the republican party, of which he has been a true and loyal supporter. During the late unpleasant-

ness, our subject was an active participant, and in 1865 enlisted in the 149th Infantry Volunteer, company D., of St. Clair county, Ill.

Socially, Mr. Reppenhagen is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. Faithful and energetic in the discharge of his duty, honest in his conviction and just in his dealings, he is numbered among the leading and substantial citizens of the county.

JOHN G. WAYLAND, a native Missourian, was born in Randolph county, July 7, 1870, his early life was spent upon the farm, where through careful training he was by his father, Jos. H. Wayland, taught to regard as a fundamental truth that all honest labor is honorable. At the age of 19, feeling the need of better school advantages in order to prepare him for life's duties, he entered the Salisbury Academy, where by diligence, perseverance and honest application to his duties, won distinguished honors in the class of '91.



Choosing as his profession, that of pharmacy, he served his apprenticeship during the vacations of '91-2-3 in the store of his brother, Dr. Wayland, of Texas, returning in the spring of each year to pursue his studies at the Academy, laboring as diligently and as successfully as before.

Realizing the importance of the old proverb that "anything worth doing at all is worth doing well" he entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in the autumn of '94.

Immediately upon the completion of his junior course, he went before the Missouri State Board of Pharmacy at Kansas City, where after a rigid examination passed with the possible percentage of 100. At this time the Board of directors of Salisbury Academy recognizing his ability as a student, fully tendered him the chair of Natural Sciences in that institution which was very reluctantly accepted. In this capacity the same ruling motto of his life that "nothing is impos-

sible to industry" was applied, and the ability evidenced by him as an educator, although young, may be comparatively estimated from the fact that the management of the school unanimously tendered him the same position for the ensuing year.

He is a conscientious christian gentleman, identifying himself with the Methodist church; a staunch democrat and an enthusiastic member of the fraternal order, Knights of Pythias.

RESIDENCE OF J. B. MCNABB, THIRD ST., SALISBURY, MO.

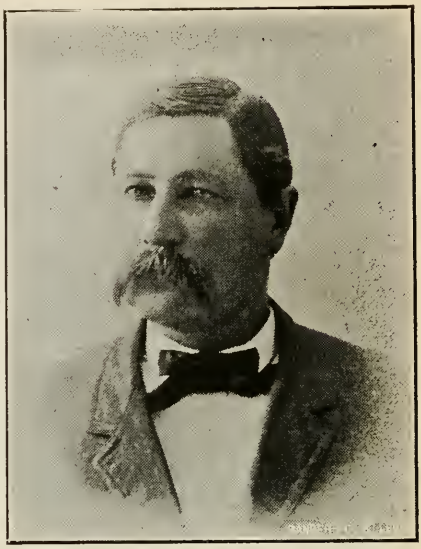
JOHN FINNELL, a prominent and influential citizen of Chariton county, engaged in agriculture and stock raising as and occupation, was born near Roanoke, Randolph county, Mo., January 14, 1833, the third of a family of six children, five of whom are now living. Wm. Finnell, the father, was by birth a native of Madison county, Kentucky, but was among the early settlers of Missouri, coming to this state in 1817. Jane Finnell, mother of our subject, was a native of Tennessee, her maiden name being Goodman.

John Finnell received his education in the district schools of this state and self-reliantly began early in life to make his way in the world. Reared upon a farm, he selected farming and stock raising as a life's occupation, which he has since followed, barring the period of the late unpleasantness, when he was a member of the Southern

RESIDENCE OF JOHN FINNELL NEAR ROANOKE, MO.

army. On Dec. 3, 1873, he married Miss Lizzie F. daughter of Cornelius Vaughn, an early settler of Randolph county, from Kentucky. This union resulted in the birth of six children, all of whom are now living at home, as follows: Louie E., 22; Aubra G., 20; Reuben F., 18; John C., 16; Agness, 14; and Wm. C. now twelve. The death of the mother occurred June 15, 1894. Politically our subject is a staunch democrat, faithfully advocating and supporting those principles he believes to be right and just. Through diligence and excellent management, Mr. Finnell has become the owner of 240 acres of as fine land as is to be found in the county, section 33-53-16, most of which is highly improved and in a high state of cultivation, in addition to much other property. As a business man, too much cannot be said in commendation of the uprightness, tact and honorable methods followed by Mr. Finnell. Honest in all his dealings, careful in his investments, sanguine in temperament and firm in his decisions, he commands and receives the respect of his fellow citizens.

CHARLES A. CLARKSON, an enterprising, progressive citizen who has liberally contributed of his time, energy and means to the growth and development of the city of Salisbury, Mo., from a village of perhaps a dozen houses to its present social and financial



position, was born at Quincy, Ill., July 15, 1849. Anselm Clarkson, father of our subject, was born and reared in Virginia. During his life, was married three times, the first occurring in Virginia after which he moved to Kentucky and there reared a family. The second union of our subject occurred in Kentucky, and in 1845 moved to Adams county, Ill., soon afterwards suffering the loss of his second wife. In 1848 he was united in married to Miss Sarah Jane Tuttle, of Quincy, Ill., by which union two children were born, our subject and a brother, who died when an infant. The death of the father occurred Dec. 28, 1858, in Harrison county Kentucky, while en route to Virginia. The widow and son returned to Illinois and there resided until the fall of '65, when they moved to Fayette, Howard county, Mo., Mrs. Clarkson, having previously united in marriage with Mr. N. S. Brown of Quincy, Ill. In 1866 the family removed to Huntsville where they remained until Nov. '67, when they location in this city. By her last union Mrs. Brown was the mother of three children, namely: Wm. N. Brown, now of Minneapolis, Minn.; Lizzie, now Mrs. Geo. Porter, of Quincy, Ill.; and James H., a resident of this city, Some years after locating here, Mr. and Mrs. Brown moved to Kansas, where the death of the husband occurred, when the mother returned to Salisbury, Mo., and remained with her children until her death, December 28, 1886.

At the age of 16 years Charles A. Clarkson began the trade of a stone mason, an occupation he has since followed, with brick laying, meeting with excellent success. To his enterprise and credit, it may be said that he has contracted the laying of nearly all the present foundations and the erection of a large majority of the brick buildings of Salisbury, Mo. On December 31, 1871 he was united in marriage to Miss Clara Scales, a worthy daughter of John and Sarah Scales, then prominent citizens of this county. This union has been approv-

ed by the birth of six children, as follows: Ella, now Mrs. W. R. McNabb; Minnie, Clara B., Charles H., Lillie M., and Frankie.

Starting in the world without any means, our subject is to be congratulated upon the success he has accomplished. In addition to a nice home upon second street, Mr. Clarkson is the possessor of much other property in Salisbury Since '91 he has been interested in the liquor business in this city, being associated with Thomas Karcher, although he has not devoted to the business his personal attention. He is also a stockholder and director in the Savings Bank of Salisbury, Mo. Politically he is an enthusiastic democrat, earnestly interested in the success of the principles of his party.

ALONZO G. MASON, subject of this sketch, and a gentleman whose entire career has been characterized by energy and sterling integrity, was born in Chester county, Pa., June 28, 1850, the son of Lewis G. and Mariah (Randolph) Mason; the 4th of a family of 8 children, 5 of whom are now living. The father of our subject was born in Delaware in 1801 and in youth received the advantages of a good education, graduating at West Point. His death occurred in Dec. 1888, his wife preceding him one year.

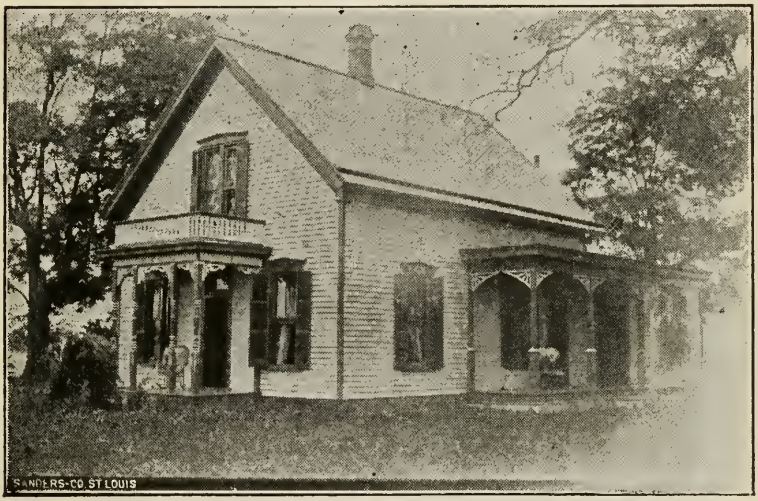
Alonzo G. Mason was reared upon a farm and attended the public schools of the district. At an early age he learned the trade of a plasterer, a business he yet follows when not engaged in agricultural pursuits. In June, '71, Mr. M. bade his native state adieu and started west, landing

at Huntsville upon the 15th, without means and a stranger in a strange land. A willingness to work, employment was soon found and to quote the language of Mr. Mason, "From that day to this, I have never seen a day that a man who wanted to work couldn't get employment at some price." On March 8, 1883, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Lucy A., a daughter of Wm. H. and Frances (Harris) Lee. Wm. H. Lee was born in Northumberland county, Va., Nov. 9, 1803 and came to Missouri in 1836. His death occurred Jan. 20, 1889. This union has been blessed by the birth of four children; namely, Bessie L., 12; Dovie M., 11; Fannie R., 8; and Wm. L., now 3 years of age.

For 8 years past our subject has resided near Pleasant Woods, Chariton county, engaged in farming and stock raising, meeting with gratifying results. Politically, Mr. M. is an ardent supporter of the principles of the democratic party, while religiously he is an active and consistent member of the Methodist church. A man of energy, self-reliance and earnest purpose, ever ready to aid in the local progress and material advancement of the best interests of his home neighborhood and locality, he is esteemed a true American citizen of sterling integrity of character.

CHAUNCEY HALL. Among the many bright and promising little gentlemen of Salisbury, Mo., none stand higher in the estimation of their friends and acquaintances than Master Chauncey J. Hall, only child and son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. and Lutitia Hall. Master Chauncey was born March 14, 1889, and for one of his years, gives promise of a useful and successful career. In as much as his parents differ politically, Master Chauncey has not yet determined just which of the old parties upon attaining manhood he will support, but will no doubt arrive at an intelligent conclusion.

WILLIAM F. EVANS, a successful farmer and stock raiser of Chariton county and one of its best and most highly respected citizens, was born in Licking county, Ohio, April 21, '54. John Evans, father of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1805; his father a native of Wales and the mother a daughter of Virginia. When John was three years of age his parents located in Muskingum county, Ohio. In 1826 he was united in marriage to Miss Deborah Campbell, locating in Licking county, Ohio. This union resulted in the birth of twelve children, six of whom are now living, but after a married life of 24 years, his wife died, and in 1851 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Patton, of Coshocton county, Ohio. To them



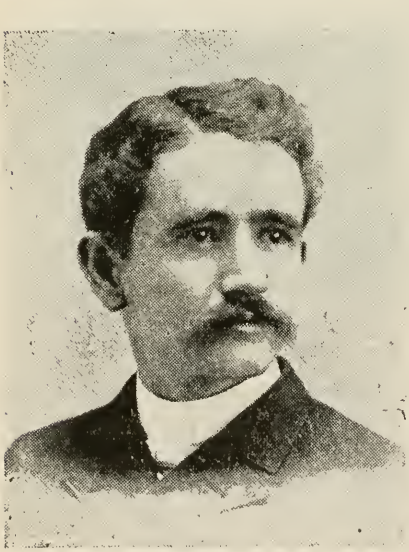
RESIDENCE OF WM. F. EVANS, 7 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SALISBURY.

were born two sons, our subject being the youngest. In 1861 death again visited the family circle, taking the good wife and mother. In '64 the father was married to a Miss Mildred Reid. His death occurred July 4, 1885.

William F. Evans was reared upon a farm, but received excellent school advantages, finishing his education at Granville (Ohio) University. In 1876 Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Martha Jane Blount, a most estimable lady and the daughter of Thomas W. and Martha M. (Henslee) Blount, natives of Ohio. To this union has been given eight children, as follows: Mary Della, born Jan. 7, '77;

John F., deceased; Homer S., born Sept. 22, '81; Nellie F., deceased; Charles L., born Nov. 15, '85; Lula J., born Apr. 26, '90; Willie F., born March 3, '92; and Edward L., deceased. In the fall of 1886, Mr. Evans and family moved to this state, settling upon a farm of 190 acres, Sec. 20-53-16. where they have since resided. By his energy, industry and business foresight he has not only greatly improved his purchase but has added to his original tract, until now he has about 300 acres of as productive soil as is to be found in the county. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Evans are active, consistent members of the Christian church, while politically our subject was reared and has since supported the principles of the republican party. Enterprising, honest and progressive, Mr. Evans is a gentleman whose citizenship honors the county in which he resides.

CHARLES C. HAMMOND. Among the young lawyers of Chariton county, rapidly coming to the front in their chosen profession, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born near Brunswick, Mo., Aug. 21, 1862, the son of Hon. Charles Hammond, for many years a prominent citizen and an able attorney of this county, now a resident of Brunswick. The mother of our subject, a most estimable lady, was, in her maidenhood, Miss Pocahontas Cabell, the cultured and accomplished daughter of C. J. Cabell, a distinguished Chariton county pioneer citizen. The early advantages of Charles C. for fitting himself for the activities of life were good, and he had not only the industry, but the qualities of mind to improve them. He obtained his education at the public schools of Brunswick, finishing with a course at Westminister College at Fulton, Mo., and afterwards followed the profession of teaching for awhile, which had the effect to make his knowledge of the college curriculum more ready and enduring. In 1883 he began a regular and systematic course of study of the law, under the wise and able



direction of his father, making such progress in his studies that in Oct. 1886 he felt qualified to make application for admission to the bar, in which he was eminently successful, being admitted by Judge Gavon D. Burgess. A partnership was immediately formed with his father, under the firm name of Hammond & Son, which has since continued with steadily increasing success and reputation, the senior member at Brunswick and C. C. in charge of the office at Salisbury. A gentleman of untiring energy, a close student and a careful practitioner, our subject commands the confidence and respect of the public, not only in his profession but as a man and citizen. From the very beginning he has been thoroughly wedded to his profession and other than the general interest he takes in local, state and national issues, he gives the law his whole time and attention. A man of superior order of ability, he has gained his present prominence as a lawyer by using his talents as a successful farmer uses his plow, industriously and patiently.

On Nov. 10, 1892, it was the happy fortune of our subject to be united in marriage to Miss Kate Ward Houston, daughter of Dr. W. M. and Marie F. (Davis) Houston, and a lady of culture and refinement whose amiable disposition and social graces materially contributes to the entertainment of Salisbury society. In his political convictions our subject is first and last a democrat, and a leader in the councils of his chosen party. Socially, he is a pleasant, companionable gentleman, and a factor in the progress and advancement of the American nation.

PRAIRIE HILL. Among the many prosperous villages of Chariton county, Prairie Hill, situated six miles north and three miles east of Salisbury, in Wayland township, easily takes front rank as a substantial trading point. Exceptionally located upon a high rolling prairie, surrounded by as rich and fertile soil as is to be found in the state, this village has all the advantages essential to make it a substantial business center. The business men and citizens of the community, about 150 strong, are enterprising and progressive and never let an opportunity pass that gives promise of proving beneficial to their interest. The beginning of the town dates from the spring of 1880, when J. H. Foster erected a building and opened up a stock of general merchandise. In 1881 W. H. Fawks opened up a stock of goods for L. C. Moore, which he conducted for two years, when he purchased the business, which he has since conducted for himself.

Since '83 the village has steadily increased until now it has fourteen business establishments, as follows: Two general stocks of dry goods and groceries, two drug stores, two hardware stores, one furniture establishment, one millinery store, two blacksmith shops, one racket store, one hotel and a restaurant.

The moral and religious influences of the village are exceptionally strong and are being constantly advanced. The Baptist, Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Southern Methodist and Holiness people are represented by strong organizations, the Christians, Holiness and Presbyterians having substantial church edifices. In the way of fraternal organizations, the Masonic, Knights of Equity and Modern Woodmen of America, are well represented by flourishing lodges. The educational interests of the village youths receive proper attention and cultivation at a good school, under the efficient charge of Miss Pogue, during the year of '96, the enrollment being forty-five.

As a place of residence Prairie Hill has few equals among the villages of the state situated off the railroad. Its people are sociable, hospitable and intelligent and are harmonious in their undertakings.

MASTER FRANKLIN AND MISS HELEN LUCAS.
MISS ANNIE JAMES, MISS EMMA MATTHEWS AND MISS SUSIE JAMES.

JAMES F. FOLEY, a young man of established character and reputation, highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances in Chariton county, may well congratulate himself upon the success that has crowned his efforts since he started out in life for himself. The place of his birth is Hardin county, Kentucky, his natal day having been Sept. 20, 1869. Rev. W. H. Foley, the father and a Baptist minister now residing at Monroe City, Mo., was born in Russell county, Ky., in 1851, while that of the mother, who in her maidenhood was Miss Sarah J. Rexroat, occurred one year latter in the same state. To them were born eleven children, all now living, our subject being the eldest.

James F. passed his early youth upon a farm, and attended the district schools of the immediate neighborhood. In the fall of '89, with his parents, he came to this state, locating at Armstrong, Howard county. Choosing the profession of a tonsoral artist, in the fall of '90 our subject went to Marshall and entered upon an apprenticeship in an establishment there, continuing until March, '92, when he accepted a position at Salisbury, Mo., which he held for one year, resigning to go into business for himself. At present our subject, associated with a younger brother, J. M. Foley, is the proprietor of one of the neatest and most popular tonsorial parlors of the city, enjoying a lucrative and substantial patronage.

November 1, 1893, our subject married Mrs. Emma M. Burrus, a very talented lady and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse T. Swain, for many years prominent citizens of this county, residing a few miles west of Keytesville. On west 2nd street our subject is the possessor of a pretty and convenient cottage residence, which is a favorite retreat for their many young friends in the city. Politically, our subject is in full accord with the views and principles of the leaders and platform of the Republican party and loyally supports the nominee. Religiously he affiliates with the Baptist church.

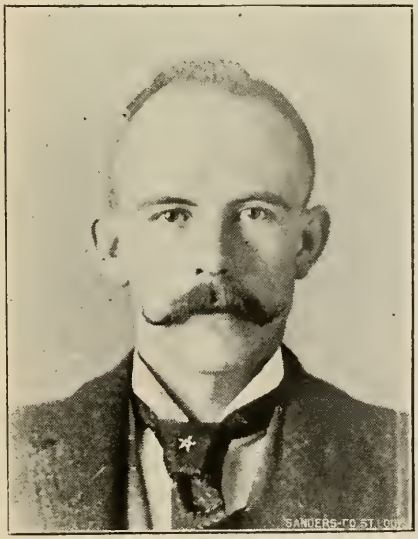
SAMUEL HARVEY PITTS, clothing merchant, and a young gentleman highly esteemed wherever known for his high character as a man and his personal worth as a citizen, has been thoroughly identified with the growth and business interests of Salisbury, Mo., for the past five years. Mr. Pitts was born in Randolph county, Mo., Oct. 22, 1870, bring the sixth member of a family of seven children of Rev. Samuel Y. and Annie (Winston) Pitts. Rev. Pitts was born in Randolph county, Oct. 14, 1832, and since reaching his majority has devoted his time and best talent to the cause of the ministry, affiliating with the Baptist church. Mrs. Pitts, the mother and a most exemplary christian lady, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, in 1834.

In youth our subject was given the advantages of a good education, which he completed at William Jewel College at Liberty, Mo., from '87 to '89. On returning home, for two years he successfully engaged in farming, which he relinquished to enter the dry goods and clothing business in this city, as a member of the Salisbury Dry Goods Co. In 1893 he purchased the company's interest in the clothing department and has since been recognized as one of the most popular and successful dealers in the county. A young man of superior business ability, courteous in his address, and of pleasing manners, his success is but natural when backed by the energy and industry he has displayed in business affairs.

On Jan. 21, 1891, our subject was very happily united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Scott, a daughter of Wm. and Mary Scott, prominent citizens of Larned, Kansas. A cultured and refined lady of a high order of intelligence, her amiable qualities and social graces have contributed materially to the pleasure and entertainment of Salisbury society. This union has proved a congenial one and their beautiful and happy home, on LaFevre street, has been brightened by the birth of one child, Master Dudley Pitts, now three years of age, whose placid physiognomy accompanies this sketch. All those meas-

ures which have for their object the upbuilding of Salisbury and the development of Chariton county, find in Mr. Pitts a staunch friend and supporter. He believes that wonderful as has been the advancement of the community in the past, there is no indication that the climax has been reached, but that future years will bring as great progress as the past has shown. In his political belief he is a democrat, loyal to every principle of his party. Socially, he is an honored and influential member of A. F. & A. M. and K. of P. fraternities, while religiously he is a member of the Baptist church.

ALBANES W. BAKER, a young man of industry, intelligence and sterling character, is a young gentleman who occupies a prominent place in the estimation of the citizens of Salisbury, Mo. He was born in Warwick county, Indiana, Oct. 25, 1869, the eldest of a family of three children of Wm. R. and Rhoda J. (Hedge) Baker. On the 10th of Feb. 1882, death entered the happy home of our subject and took therefrom the kind and loving mother. In March of the year of 1884 Mr. Baker and children moved to this state and county, settling upon a valuable tract of land at the south edge of Salisbury. On arriving here, our subject entered the public school of this city, where he remained until he graduated, under Prof. B. Riggs, in 1889. Our subject then taught one term of school and selecting teaching as a profession, he entered the Normal, at Chillicothe, attending two terms. After teaching another year, upon his return home, he engaged in the planing mill business, but sold his interests to go into the grocery business, remaining but a short time.



In the spring of '93 our subject attended school at the North Missouri Institute, graduating in the Business and Commercial department. In the following fall he was employed to teach the Prairie Mound School, District No. 1, Township 56, Range 20, this county,

remaining for four terms, giving entire satisfaction. For the past scholastic term Mr. Baker was again a matriculate of the N. M. Institute. Socially our subject is a member of the County Board of Education, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is an ardent supporter of the democratic party, while in his religious beliefs, he affiliates with the Baptist church.

FRED HOLDERLE. ED. BAIER. FRANK SMITH.

The above illustration will be recognized as a faithful likeness of three of Salisbury's most worthy and industrious young men, who are meeting with commendable success in the business circles of Salisbury, Mo. Mr. Holderle, for sometime past, has been engaged in the confectionery business, with gratifying results, while Mr. Baier is the junior member of the firm of Haysler & Baier Bros., proprietors of the city meat market, east Broadway. Mr. Smith, for some years past, has held a lucrative position with the city, as an assistant in the electric light plant. Being energetic, enterprising and progressive, the many friends of these young gentlemen unhesitatingly predict for them a useful and successful career.

Keytesville.

EYTESVILLE, the county seat of Chariton county, and a beautiful and substantial city of enterprise, happy homes and cultured people, situated near the central part of the county, 101 miles east of Kansas City and 176 miles northwest of St. Louis, one and one-half miles north of the main line of the Wabash railway with street railway connections, was originally laid out in 1839. James Keyte, an Englishman and a Methodist preacher, was the founder of the city, he having purchased the land in 1830, and two years later donated fifty acres to the county, upon which, in 1833-34, the court-house and other public buildings were erected. For eleven years prior to 1833, the county seat was located at "Old Chariton," at that time a very promising village in the southern part of the county. The first court house building, however, erected in the county, was built in Keytesville in 1832-33. This was a square shaped brick building, two stories high and contained four rooms, one below and three above, but was destroyed during the war in 1861. The present court-house, an excellent picture of which is given on page 13, was erected in 1866, at a cost of $75,000 and is 110x62 feet, two stories high. The first circuit court held in Keytesville met on July 16, 1833. The first house erected in Keytesville, of which we have any authentic account, was a log-cabin built by Mr. Keyte, near the bank of the Muscle Fork, in 1841. About or near the same time he erected a similar building in his yard as a business house and post-office. The first house put up after the town was laid out was a log house just east of the court-house by Thomas Givens, a business house conducted by Wm. A. Wilson. W. E. and G. W. Hackley, of Howard county, engaged in business there in '32. The first hotel, a double log house, was formally opened Aug. 1, '42 by Isaac W. Redding. James Keyte built a water-mill upon the present site of the Keytesville Roller Mills, while Peter Lassin, a Dane, opened a blacksmith shop. At an early day Theodore Chrane started a pottery. Wm. F. Davis, a brother to the late Judge John M. Davis, of Brunswick, was the pioneer

A GROUP OF CHARITON COUNTY OFFICIALS.

A BUSINESS BLOCK OF KEYTESVILLE, MO.

lawyer, while David Pettigrew prescribed pills and administered physics to the sick. Among other early settlers of Keytesville, who materially contributed towards the early growth and development of the town in pioneer days, we mention J. R. Horsly, R. G. Beasley, John Doss, Wm. Breeze, Wm. R. Allen, Josiah Price and Col. Nathan A. Grubbs.

On February 3, 1868, under an act incorporating towns and villages, Keytesville was incorporated with the following trustees: M. G. Holcomb, John Gaston, Andrew Mackey, Jr., E. M. Burr and F. M. Redburn. In march, 1883, it was incorporated as a city of the fourth class, when the following officers were chosen: J. M. DeMoss, mayor; O. F. Smith, clerk and city attorney; John D. Butler, treasurer; and John Gaston, marshall. D. B. Kellogg, D. N. Wheeler, Hugo Bartz, and Richard Lowery were selected as councilmen.

As the county has increased in population and wealth, so has its county seat. To-day Keytesville has upwards of 1100 citizens, the bulk of whom are of high intelligence and thoroughly American in thought and in action. Especially favored by nature with an exceptionally fine location, enterprising man has supplemented her efforts by tasteful and harmonious improvements. While Keytesville may possibly lack some of the features that make other towns attractive, it has some charms which are distinctively its own, and which are copyrighted features. It has in the past few years made some important

RESIDENCE OF GEO. N. ELLIOTT, KEYTESVILLE, MO.

strides forward, and can boast of a class of improvements that larger towns might well be proud of. One of its characteristics is the large number of shade trees that are planted along the streets, in front of picturesque homes and beautiful gardens filled with choice flowers. The town offers social conditions which are highly desirable. Its public school system, the glory and pride of the city, is par excellent. Most of the citizens are sturdy, intelligent people who insist upon the highest efficiency possible in their public school. Various religious denominations are represented by handsome, comfortable churches or meeting places and under the charge of able, earnest christian ministers. Five fraternal organizations are represented in the city, and are loyally and enthusiastically supported.

It is not an exaggeration to say that in Keytesville are to be found generally such refined and progressive social conditions as are met with in the larger and long established communities of the east. As a trading point, its influence is felt and recognized in other towns of the county. The business men are enterprising and progressive, thoroughly alive to the needs of the community. The business houses are nearly all of brick, and will favorably compare with those of larger cities.

KEYTESVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In a "souvenir edition" of the *Keytesville Courier*, published at Keytesville, Mo., and issued May 29, 1896, we take the following

modest statement in reference to Keytesville's excellent public school system.

"The glory and pride of this city is its public schools. Its people

KEYTESVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

are nothing if not progressive, and are composed of a highly cultured and refined class, who thoroughly believe in keeping abreast of the

SNEED HOTEL, KEYTESVILLE, MO.

age in which they live, not only in a material way, but in the development of the mental and moral natures of the young. In pursuance of this idea and well knowing that education is the corner-stone of a liberal form of government, as also a foundation for a life of usefulness they have brought their system of public schools up to a point where they are second to those of no other city of its size in the state. The building occupied by the school for the white children is an elegant two-story brick structure above a basement, and is located three bocks east of the business portion of the city, where it is surrounded by commodious grounds of over a block in extent consisting of a smooth grassy lawn, set with a large number of trees.

The interior arrangement of this building is particularly fine, and was made with reference to the sanitary condition and convenience of the whole. In the basement is located the furnace which does the heating and ventilating; here also is a full system of dry closets in use which destroys all refuse matter; this, together with the heating and ventilating system, is the most perfect extant, and is the same as that used in many of the largest buildings throughout the United States. This structure contains six class rooms and the necessary halls and cloak rooms; these class rooms are numbered consecutively from one to six and the course of study includes twelve grades, three of which are taken up in high school work. Six teachers are employed, the two highest grades of the high school being in charge of the principal and superintendent, Prof. A. F. Willis, who is an educator of many year's experience, and a gentleman, who is in every way competent to fill the responsible position of a teacher. * * * * * Miss Carrie Willet has charge of the second intermediate department. Miss Nettie M. Moore, first intermendiate. Miss Willie Davis, second primary and Miss Amne Grinstead, first primary, all being teachers of a high class and enthusiastic workers in their chosen profession. Eight month's school is yearly maintained, this being divided into two terms of four months each. The enrollment of pupils for the term just past was 272, and the number is steadily increasing. In fact, the need of two more rooms, at least, is beginning to make itself keenly felt, and they will have to be added sooner or later. The building was erected in 1889 at a cost of $13,000, and the whole is looked after by a board of directors, six in number. The board at the present writing is composed of Messrs. W. C. Gaston, president; George H. Applegate, vice-president; W. G. Agee, treasurer; George N. Elliott, clerk; H. B. Richardson and Capt. J. C. Wallace, all being well-known citizens and

RESIDENCE OF WM. E. HILL, KEYTESVILLE, MISSOURI.

business men of Keytesville. Aside from the central school there is a good school for the education of the colored children, it having a very competent corps of teachers and being looked after by the same board that has charge of the first mentioned institution. From the foregoing it will be seen that Keytesville has every inducement in the way of educational interests to offer to those who might be looking this way for a permanent location."

CHURCHES OF KEYTESVILLE

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Methodism in Chariton county dates from 1817 when one Rev. John Scripps preached at the home of a Mr. Clemmins, at the mouth of the Chariton river, this country at that time being a part of Boonslick circuit. In 1836 it was set apart and organized into a circuit, taking the name of Keytesville. The church at Keytesville, however, is supposed to have been organized in 1831, but previous to 1835, the records have been lost. The first building was erected in 1856, but during the war was occupied by the soldiers and so badly damaged that it was afterwards sold to the colored organization. The present

building, a neat and substantial brick building was erected in 1875 and has since been materially improved. During the past year (1896) Rev. C. K. Shilling has been in charge as pastor, services being conducted 1st and 3rd Sabbath, morning and evening, of each month.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church of Keytesville was organized in 1848 by Revs. David Anderson, Thos. Fristoe and Fielding Wilhite, with Richard Long and wife, Benjamin Carter and wife, Robt. Elliott and wife, Thos. McCart and wife and Alton F. Martin as charter members. The first pastor of the organization was Rev. David Anderson. Services were then held monthly in a grove near the residence of the late Caswell Courtney, 2½ miles north of town, but were afterwards held in the school house, court house and other public buildings of the town until 1857, when the Presbyterian church shared the use of their building with them until the erection of their own edifice in 1882. This building is a nice frame structure and originally cost $2,000. It was dedicated in August '82, by the Rev. W. Pope Yeaman. Richard Long was the first clerk of the church and was succeeded by Jackson J. Mills. "Uncle" Thos. T. Elliott, the gentleman to whom we are indebted for these facts, was clerk from 1853 to 1874, while at present Mr. C. A. Chapman acts as clerk. The present membership is about 130. Services are held upon the 2nd and 4th Sundays of each month, Rev. C. F. D. Arnold, of Lathrop, Mo., being the pastor in charge.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

at Keytesville, was organized in 1853, two churches being erected that year, one at Brunswick and the other at Keytesville, but both were under the control of the Brunswick church. Two years later, 1855, the Keytesville church became a seperate organization. Among the members were Richard S. Hyde and wife, Wm. Jones and wife, John C. Crawley, J. S. Murphy, Franklin B. Salisbury and wife, Wm. Staples and wife, M. J. Rucker, Wm. S. Hyde, Robt. S. Hyde, Martha J. Dewey, Elizabeth Girvin, Margaret J. Miles, Elizabeth M. Allen, Harriet N. Salisbury and Elizabeth Ann Harvey. Rev. S. J. M. Beebee was the first pastor in charge of the organization, who continued as such until 1863. The present church building is a nice frame structure erected at a cost of $2,400. At present it has a large membership. Services are held on the first Sunday in each month, Rev. J. J. Squires, a very able and talented minister, being the pastor in charge.

HOTEL SNYDER, KEYTESVILLE, MO.

RESIDENCE OF C. P. VANDIVER, KEYTESVILLE, MO.

The Christian church of Keytesville, will date its organization from May, 1896. Yet at the present time (August '96) the organization has only been partially completed. The deacons of the church selected in May were Messrs. B. H. Smith, W. D. Vaughn, Wm. Evans, J. A. Meyer. Wm. A. Taylor, Warner Ford and J. A. Meyer were chosen as trustees and B. H. Smith appointed clerk.

A building committee was appointed in May to devise ways and means for the erection of a church building and as a result the means have been provided and the contract awarded for the erection of a very pretty building of modern style, the cost of which upon completion will exceed $2,000. The membership will embrace some 35 or 40 persons, residing in Keytesville and vicinity.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Not unlike other towns of Chariton county, Keytesville enjoys the influence of a number of fraternal organizations that have proven of incalculable benefit in the social and moral development of the community. The first fraternal organization instituted in Keytesville was that of Warren Lodge, No. 74, A. F. & A. M., established in January, 1845, with seven charter members, charter bearing date of October 20, 1845. Since its organization this order has steadily grown in strength and usefulness, commensurate with that of the town. The present membership is 68. Regular meetings are held in their own hall on Saturday evening preceeding the full moon of each month. Officers

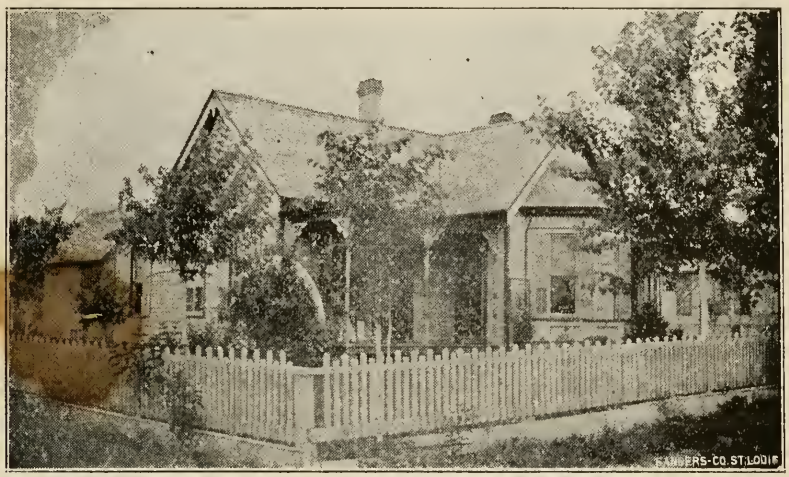
for 1896 are as follows: O. B. Anderson, Worshipful Master; B. H. Smith, Senior Warden; O. L. Dines, Junior Warden; M. W. Anderson, Secretary; A. F. Tooley, Treasurer; O. P. Ray, Senior Deacon; James E. Dempsey, Junior Deacon; M. L. Finnell, Tyler.

Chariton Lodge, No. 177, A. O. U. W., the second oldest organization, was instituted with 13 charter members January 5th, 1880. This has been a very active and successful order, one that has proven of substantial benefit to Keytesville and vicinity. The present membership numbers thirty-eight. Regular meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday evening of each month, in the hall of Anderson & Agee, one of the largest and finest lodge rooms in the county. Present officers are as follows: Past Master Workman, H. H. Miller; Master Workman, John Chivers; Foreman, Charlie Schell; Overseer, Geo. N. Elliott; Recorder, R. H. Tisdale; Receiver, M. W. Anderson; Financier, J. C. Rucker; Guide, Ed Walters; Inside Watchman, John Carroll; Outside Watchman, R. P. Trent; Medical Examiners, Drs. H. T. Garnett and S. W. Downing.

Keytesville Legion Select Knights A. O. U. W., No. 29, was organized with 26 charter members, being instituted and first regular meeting held July 14, 1882.

Launcelot Lodge, No. 245, Knights of Pythias, was instituted June 30, 1892, with twenty-three charter members, and has had a highly satisfactory growth. The present membership embraces the names of 44 loyal, enthusiastic members, who in their daily avocations of life endeavor to exemplify the friendship, so beautifully manifested by Damon for his friend Pythias, who was condemned to death by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse. Regular meetings are held every Friday evening. Present officers are af follows: Past Chancellor Commander, J. A. Collet; Chancellor Commander, H. H. Miller; Vice-Chancellor, D. B. Kellogg; Prelate, C. P. Vandiver; Keeper of Records and Seal, H. C. Minter; Master of Exchequer, J. M. Mason; Master of Finance, B. H. Smith; Master-at-Arms, J. W. Robertson; Inner Guard, Clyde Smith; Outer Guard, Henry Forrest.

Keytesville Lodge, No. 277, I. O. O. F., was organized March 23, 1893, with twenty-three charter members, but has now increased until the roll contains the names of fifty-five members. Its growth, numerically and financially, has been very gratifying to the most enthusiastic supporter of the order, while the work accomplished has had a telling effect upon the community. Regular meetings are held upon Monday evening of each week at the hall of Anderson & Agee.



RESIDENCE OF W. G. AGEE, KEYTESVILLE, MO.

Officers for 1896 are as follows: L. B. Thrash, Noble Grand; O. P. Ray, Vice-Grand; F. M. Veach, Secretary, and M. W. Anderson, Treasurer.

Keytesville Tent, No. 83, Knights of the Maccabees, was organized in May, 1894, with 40 charter members, but owing to removals and withdrawals, the present membership is 33. Regular meetings are held in the hall of Anderson & Agee on the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings of each month. Officers for '96 as follows: O. B. Anderson, Past Sir Knight Commander; F. M. Veach, Sir Knight Commander; J. M. Mason, Lieut. Commander; G. H. Applegate, Record Keeper; H. C. Miller, Finance Keeper; H. P. Eastwood, Chaplain; B. H. Smith, Sergeant; H. M. Sigloch, Master-at-Arms, Joe Held, 1st Guard; Charles A. Friesz, 2nd Guard and L. A. Embree, Picket.

KEYTESVILLE STREET CAR LINE.

As stated in the introductory article, Keytesville is situated about one and one-half miles north of the main line of the Wabash railroad, which necessitated a cheap, rapid and convenient means of transportation between the town and the station. In 1889 Messrs. Hugo Bartz and J. J. Moore, two old and progressive citizens of the town, recognizing the demand for better facilities for transportation than the old omnibuses then in use, secured a right-of-way and at once

began the construction of a street car line, that has since not only proven a success financially, but has resulted beneficially to the town in many ways. The original cost of the line was $10,000, the plant consisting of large and convenient car and horse barns, in the western part of the city, with two miles of well built track with the necessary switches. The rolling stock consists of a large flat-car for the handling of freight and express and two modern coaches for passenger transportation.

We could not say too much in favor of the public spirit and enprise of these gentlemen, but feel that the merits of the line are too well known to require any eulogistic remarks here, while at the same time we know that a review of Keytesville would be decidedly incomplete without due reference to this line, which has been a prime factor since its construction, in aiding the general welfare of this prosperous city.

COUNTY POOR FARM.

Four miles nearly west of Keytesville and two and one-half miles northwest of Dalton, section 11-53-19, is located the county poor farm. This farm embraces 80 acres of as fine land as is to be found in the county together with 100 acres of rich bottom land. The original cost of the building (erected in '68) and farm was about $35,000. Under the management of F. M. Davenport, Supt., most gratifying results have been accomplished, in providing for the poor and disabled of our county, a suitable home where they can receive the proper care and treatment. The farm is well stocked, highly improved and under the control of the county court. All operating expenses are paid by the county and all revenues from the sale of stock or products from the farm are collected by the superintendent and turned over to the county.

COUNTY JAIL.

The county jail, located at Keytesville, was erected in 1872 at a cost of $11,000 and is a neat commodious structure, two stories high and substantially built, with a residence for the sheriff connected therewith.

IN AND ABOUT KEYTESVILLE.

The visitor will find a happy, cultured, intelligent people, enterprising and progressive, who enjoy home, love their country and respect its laws. He will find a community of beautiful homes, surrounded by spacious well kept lawns, made bright and happy by flower and bush, tree and vine of every hue and clime. A community that enjoys the best social, moral and educational advantages to be

had, the influences of which are felt and appreciated throughout the county. He will find nice, well kept streets bordered with substantial sidewalks and an abundance of shade and ornamental trees, among whose branches the gentle zephyrs whisper "welcome" to all. He will find a number of fraternal organization engaged in a work that for ages past has resulted in the elevation and uplifting of mankind to higher and nobler puropses of life.

He will find many flourishing commercial establishments which for size of stocks carried and business methods employed, easily rank with the establishments of many larger cities of the state. A number of literary and musical organizations that on frequent occasions greatly contribute to the pleasure and entertainment of the community.

No town in the state has two newspapers, more enterprising and progressive, nor more loyal to the town and county in which they are published, than the *Chariton Courier* and *Keytesville Signal* published at Keytesville.

Prominent among the manufacturing enterprises of Keytesville is its milling interests. While the Keytesville Roller Mills are not as large as some mills of other cities, none turn out a better article of flour or meal. The plant is located in a substantial building, upon the bank of the Muscle Fork, and is amply furnished with all the modern equipments and improved machinery. In addition to a splendid and never-failing water power, it is supplied with a fifty-five horse power engine and boiler. The present owners and proprietors of this establishment are Judge James L. Stacy and M. F. Courtney, two of Chariton county's most prominent and influential citizens. In addition to their milling interests they deal in all kinds of grain, furnishing a good market for a very large territory tributary to Keytesville.

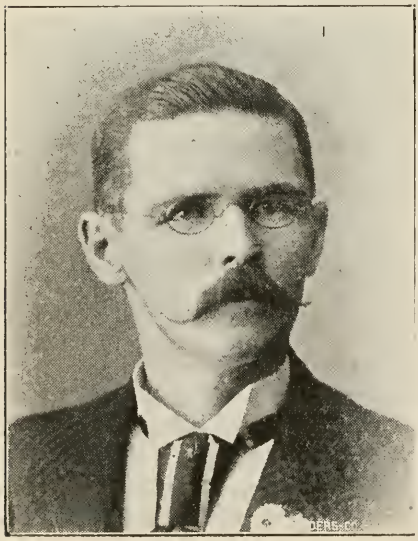
No banking institutions in the county are safer or are conducted on more correct business principles than those of Keytesville. Though the capital stock is not large, depositors are perfectly secure under the laws of the state, and under the safe methods adopted by the banks themselves.

Keytesville is well provided with commodious and well kept hotels. Sneed's hotel, elegantly furnished and equipped, has 20 rooms, and is second to no house in the interior of the state. Hotel Snyder, is a large and commodious structure of 20 rooms, supplied with all modern conveniences. Other smaller houses are also well kept, while restaurants and eating houses afford convenient refreshments for the sojourner.

Keytesville has a building and loan association that has had a remarkably successful career. Through this organization many persons of small and moderate income have been enabled to buy or build their own homes, paying for their property by monthly installments. The advantages of such an organization are apparent to all.

In short, the visitor to Keytesville will find a large class of christian men and women, in a christian community, representing all professions and avocations of life, enjoying peace, pleasure and prosperity, harmoniously united in advancing the social, moral and material interests of their town and county.

CHARLES P. VANDIVER, a gentleman of untiring energy, industry and intelligence, who has made a success in life in a chosen line and contributed not a little to the progress and prosperity of his town and county, was born near Fayette, Howard county, December 25, 1858. His parents, A. C. and Julia (Hill) Vandiver are both native Missourians, the father born in Marion and raised in Shelby county and the mother born and reared in Howard county. In 1864 Mr. and Mrs. Vandiver moved to Chariton county, settling upon a farm between Salisbury and Keytesville, but soon afterwards located at the latter point. In youth, Charles P. received excellent educational training, finishing his education at the public schools of Keytesville in 1878. Five years later selecting newspaper journalism as a life's occupation, he accepted the position of local editor upon the *Chariton Courier*, then published at Keytesville by his father and brother-in-law, J. M. Collins. In 1889 our subject assumed a proprietary interest in the paper, which he held until 1892, when he became sole proprietor. His abilities as a writer and newspaper man are justly recognized and appreciated by a large majority of Chariton county citizens, and testified to by the liberal patronage and excellent



standing his paper now enjoys in the county. Fearless, honest and conscientious in the support of those principles he believes right and just, he not only holds the high regard and esteem of his friends of the past but daily forms new associations, who appreciate him for his enterprise, true manhood and personal worth.

On February 11, 1891 our subject was united in marriage to Mrs. Sally E. Vaughn, of Carroll county, and a lady of culture, refinement and moral worth. Their home in Keytesville is among the prettiest and most conveniently arranged cottage residences of the city. On Bridge street Mr. Vandiver also owns a substantial brick business house, the front of the ground floor being used as a millinery establishment, and the rear for the mechanical department of his paper, the editoriol rooms being located upon the second floor.

Socially, our subject is an honored member of the K. of P., Modern Woodmen and I. O. F. fraternities; while religiously he affiliates with the Methodist church. Politically, he was born and reared a democrat, and not only at the polls, but through the columns of his paper ably and intelligently supports the principles of his party.

CAPTAIN OSCAR F. SMITH, or, Judge O. F. Smith, as he is familiarly known, was born in Kentucky, but removed with his parents to Linn county, Mo., in an early day where he was reared.

He is a son of Judge Jacob Smith of Linneous, Mo., who at one time was Judge of the eleventh Judicial circuit of this State, then composed of the counties of Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Sullivan, Mercer and Putnam.

Captain Smith after completing the curriculum of studies tought in the common school received the benefit of courses at old McGee College in Macon county, Mo., and Central College at Fayette, Howard county, Mo., finishing his education at the last named institution in 1859.

On returning home from college he began the study of law in the law office of his father at Linneus, Mo.

When the war broke out he entered the Federal service, and in 1863 recruited a company for the cavalry service and was commissioned captain of company No. 12 cavalry Missouri volunteers, which company he commanded until the close of the war, serving much of the time under the command of Gen. Thomas in the army of the Ten-

LAW OFFICE AND RESIDENCE OF JUDGE O. F. SMITH, KEYTESVILLE, MO.

nesse. His last active service was under the dashing cavalry Gen. Wilson, in the spring of 1865 in that rapid and victorious march from East Port, Miss. by way of Selma and Montgomery, Ala., ending with the capture of the fleeing President, Jefferson Davis near Macon, Georgia.

He resigned his position as captain and returned home in September 1865. He married Miss Martha L. Stevens of Paris, Monroe county, Mo., whose acquaintance he had first formed before the war, while she was a student attending Howard Payne College at Fayette, Mo. Early in 1866 he located at Paris, Mo., and commenced the practice of law, afterwards in the fall of 1867 he removed to Keytesville, Mo., where he has continued in the general practice of his profession. In the meantime he had been elected by the people of Chariton county to the office of Judge of Probate and ex-officio president of the county court, for a term of four years, and also elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for a term of two years.

His residence and law office are conveniently located near the court house at Keytesville where he has a good library and well equiped for law practice. By safe counsel and dilligent attention to business and the interest of his clients he has established a very substantial law practice. He has five children four daughters and one son. Elizabeth the eldest daughter, who married Mr. T. P. Wood a native of Chariton county, and a son of B. F. Wood deceased. Martha F. who married Geo. F. Cox also a resident of Keytesville, Miss Marietta, Oscar E. and Ernestine the youngest, all of whom are residents of Keytesville.

MILLER & LEWIS, two of Keytesville's most prominent and influential merchants caption this sketch. Blair Miller, our first subject, was born in Keytesville, August 14, 1868, and is the fifth of a family of six children, born to John C. and Elmeria Miller, two prominent and worthy citizens of that place. Our subject was married January 29, 1896, to Miss Lucy S. Courtney, daughter of Dr. Courtney, deceased, who was widely known in Chariton county for his most excellent qualities.

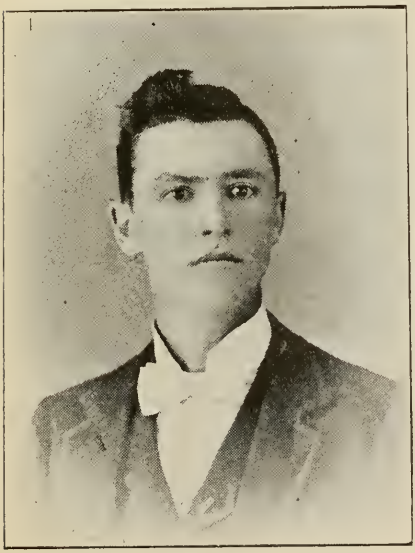
James W. Lewis, the second member of the sketch, was born in this county near Glasgow, Mo., May 31, 1867, and was the youngest son of Major J. W. and Virginia V. Lewis, who were among the first settlers of the county. Major Lewis was, when living, one of the most prominent citizens in this section of the state. Mrs. Lewis is

J. W. LEWIS. BLAIR MILLER.

still living and makes her home with her son, the subject of this sketch, who was married to Miss Berte Kellogg, the accomplished daughter of D. B. Kellogg, deceased, who was familiarly known to nearly every citizens of Chariton county as "Uncle Dan." One child Louise Kellogg Lewis, was born to this union, February 17, 1894, and is the delight of the houselold. Mr. Lewis is a large land owner, having 50 acres of fine land near Glasgow, in his own name and a half interest in 634 acres near the same place.

These gentlemen established a dry goods, clothing, boot and shoe and furnishing goods house in 1894 in Keytesville and have done a flourishing business ever since. They are both always polite and gentlemanly to their customers and have attained the highest respect of everyone who deals with them. Honest prices and just dealings have increased their business until at present they can claim the honor of keeping the leading mercantile establishment in the city of Keytesville.

JAMES W. ROBERTSON. Among the worthy, intelligent and exemplary young business men of Chariton county, worthy of favorable mention in this connection, is the gentleman who name heads this sketch. He was born October 25, 1869, at Salisbury, Mo., being the eldest member of a family of seven children of J. K. and Grizelle (Dameron) Robertson. The father of our subject was born in Howard county, but was reared and has spent his life in Chariton. Mrs. Robertson was born and reared in this county. James W , was reared upon the farm and received the advantages of a good practical education, which he finished at the North Missouri Institute at Salisbury in 1891-'92. In January of 1893, the father of our subject engaged in the newspaper business at Keytesville, that being the birth of the *Keytesville Signal*, the style of the firm being J. K. Robertson & Son, our subject becoming the junior member. Through their excellent business judgment and unremitting industry the *Signal* has become a fixture in Chariton county journalism, receiving a liberal patronage from an appreciative public. Socially, James W. has pleasant association with the Knights of Pythias and K. of M. and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Religiously, he affiliates with the Baptist church, while politically he was taught and now loyally supports, with true patriotic fidelity, the principles of the democratic party.



Mr. Robertson is a young man of exemplary character and is well known and thoroughly respected in all portions of the county, having used in all his relations, whether social or financial, the utmost integrity and straightforwardness of purpose and action.

RICHARD S. OLDHAM, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born upon the old homestead of his father, in Muscle Fork township, February 13, 1853. Goodman Oldham, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Kentucky and a

prominent attorney and agriculturalist of the blue grass state. In 1831 he located in Howard county, Mo., and his murder at Keytesville, April 5, 1833, while prosecuting his profession, was the second committed in the county. Mordicai Lane, the supposed murderer, was arrested for the crime, but at his trial two or three years later was acquitted. Upon his death bed, however, Lane made a confession of having committed the crime. The wife of Goodman Oldham was in her maidenhood a Miss Jackson and her brother, Geo. Jackson, having settled here in 1810, she rode on horseback from Kentucky to visit him, returning in the same manner. Her death occurred in this county in 1885, ai the advanced age of ninety years.

Richard G. Oldham, father of our subject, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, February 9, 1820, coming to this state with his parents eleven years later. His first occupation was that of agriculture near Keytesville, but afterwards located in Muscle Fork township, where he operated a very large farm. On March 26, 1876 he was united in marriage to Miss Laura Sportsman, a daughter of John Sportsman, who move to this county from Kentucky when but 19 years of age, engaged in farming and stock raising in Keytesville township for many years. This union resulted in the birth of twelve children, 7 boys and 5 girls, seven now living, our subject being the fourth member. The birth of the mother occurred in Chariton county, June 8, 1814 and her death, November 26, 1888. The father died October 19, 1894.

Richard S. Oldham was reared upon the homestead and brought up to farm duties. In youth he received the advantages of the district schools, and acquired a good practical education. Upon attaining his majority he engaged in agricultural pursuit for himself, which he followed until 1887 when he engaged in the mercantile business at Long's Mill and later at Musselfork. At present he is located at Guthridge Mill, where he enjoy the confidence of the public and a very liberal patronage.

On the 26th of March '76 he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Ellen Kavanaugh, a daughter of C. W. and E. W. Kavanaugh, early settlers of this state, who emigrated here from Kentucky, in their youth. Their marriage occurred in this state and resulted in the birth of eleven children, only six of whom are now living.

The union of our subject and his most estimable lady has been blessed with six children; namely, Rufro R., 15 years of age; Charlie R., 13; Simmie R., deceased; Archie R., 4; Eldo R., deceased; and

Euna R., now the baby. Politically, Mr. Oldham was reared a democrat and loyally supports the principles of his party. Enterprising and progressive in his ideas and of a social disposition, he enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

JOHN M. MASON, the present deputy Recorder of Chariton county, was born four miles south of Salisbury, March 28, 1867, to Benjamin F. and Margaret Mason, who were the parents of eight children—seven boys and one girl—five of whom are still living. The father was born in Virginia and removed to Missouri about 1839 or 1840, and settled in this county where he married Margaret Freeman, a native of Chariton county.

Our subject is a sturdy, industrious and intelligent young man who has strived hard to attain the position he now has, and has held since February 1892. He was reared on a farm and attended the public schools of the district for a number of years, but finished his education in the Salisbury Public Schools, under Prof. L. B. Coates, after which he returned to farm life for a short time before taking a clerkship in the mercantile establishment of J. T. Mason, of Salisbury, where he remained for eighteen months. He then accepted the position of Deputy Recorder as above mentioned.

On July 3, 1892 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Cordie Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Patterson, who now live in Salisbury. The fruits of this union were two chrildren—David B.,

deceased, and Howard M., who is now "a little streak of sunshine" in this most happy household. Socially, our subject is an esteemed member of the following secret socities, viz: Warren Lodge A. F. & A. M., Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F. and K. O. T. M., of Keytesville, also a member of the Baptist church. He is a staunch free silver democrat and having been raised up according to that doctrine he has never veered from his course of training.

CHARLES H. TEMPLE, M. D., now located at Rockford, in Missouri township, is a prominent young physician, endowed with sober and industrious habits and good, moral character, and has made for himself a reputation that commands the practice of the entire territory of country surrounding Rockford.

Our subject was born in Renick, Randolph county, Missouri, Aug. 2, 1869, and is the son of I. C. and Ellen Temple, who still reside in Randolph county. The father and mother of this young man were born in Pennsylvania and Missouri, respectively.

The subject of this sketch spent the earlier part of his life in the public schools of Randolph county, and at the age of eighteen took up a literary course at the Kirksville State Normal, where he studied hard for two terms. He afterwards returned to Randolph county and taught two terms in the public schools before entering upon the study of medicine. He attended the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons from which he graduated after a three-years' course.

Soon after finishing his medical course, our subject came to this county to try his fortune, and settled at Rockford, where many of his fondest hopes are being realized in the way of a rich reward for his dilligence during the years of his youth. Our subject is a Master Mason, belonging with the membership of Morality Lodge No. 186, A. F. and A. M., of Renick. He is a member of the M. E. Church and affilliates with the republican party.

OLD SETTLERS' REUNION HELD AT KEYTESVILLE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1896.

Saturday, August 8, 1896, was a most enjoyable day for Chariton county's old settlers, who met in body in the grove on the east side of the public highway, one mile south of Keytesville, one of the most picturesque and suitable spots in the county for an assemblage of this character, and barring the extreme heat, the day was a model one for the old settlers' reunion.

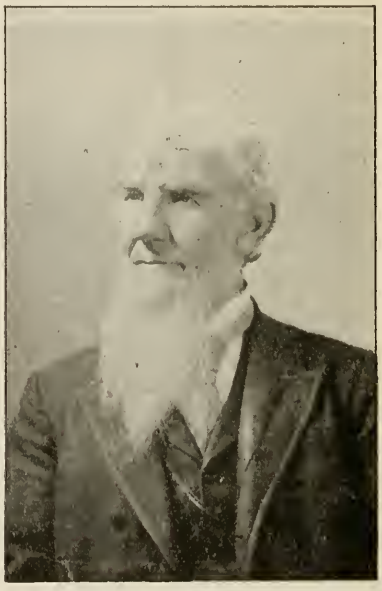
At an early hour, carts, buggies, carriages, spring and two-horse wagons began rolling in from every direction. They came on horseback, on foot and on bicycles, and long before the noonday hour the crowd reached far beyond two thousand people, from all parts of the county, who came purposely to have a general good time, which they undoubtedly did, judging from all outward appearances. The old and the young, alike, enjoyed the occasion in a manner that would fill the mind of the most inadvertent person on the ground with enthusiasm unbounded.

There are few people in this age who comprehend the many difficulties through which the first settlers of Chariton county passed from 1818, when the first white child, Captain William Heryford, now deceased, was born, to the close of the civil war, in 1865. Those were times when the warhoop of the wild red men were within earshot of the humble log huts of the precious few whites who inhabited the lonely prairies and forests of our county, which is now thickly settled with civilized people from all quarters of the globe. The wild Americans,—the only true Americans—were not the only pests the early settlers had to contend with. The woods were full of wolves, panthers and other vicious beasts, looking for prey, that would as soon tackle a human being as anything that crossed their path. Those were days of stringent adversity, but notwithstanding all this there were many old people at Keytesville on this memorable day, that passed through it all and are still hale and hearty, and looked as though they had stood the test of pioneer life much better than could be expected by an outsider who has read the many histories of early western settlements.

As soon as about five hundred people had assembled the order of business was looked to, and A. C. Vandiver mounted the rostrum, which was made large enough, and furnished with comfortable seats for the weary old pioneers of the county, and in a few well chosen words, called the meeting to order, after which J. A. Merchant, of Brunswick, the honored president of the association, came forth and

made a few remarks as to organization, etc. He then called to mind the names of those of the old settlers that were missing from the circle in attendance that day. Among whom he named, Captain William Heryford, Judge John M. Davis and Senator Andrew Mackay, who have since the meeting of a year ago, passed from earth to "The undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveler returns," where, it is the wish of their many earthly friends left behind, that they may now be enjoying that peace and happiness that only Heaven's bright shores afford.

Mr. Merchant, after a few other remarks introduced to the audience, which by this time had grown in immensity, Col. W. F. Switzler, of Boonville, the Nestor of Missouri editors, who addressed them on topics pertaining to occasions of this kind. Col. Switzler was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, and came when very young with his father's family to Howard county, in 1826; studied law in 1840 under the instruction of Judge Abiel Leonard of Fayette; moved to Columbia in 1841 and took editorial charge of the *Patriot* the same year; was admitted to the bar by Judge John D. Leland in 1842, and established the *Statesman* in 1843, which he conducted until 1885, when he was appointed chief of the bureau of Statistics of the Treasury department. Represented Boone county in the legislature several times; was a member of the Constitutional conventions of 1865 and 1875, and for three or four years has been editor and publisher of the *Democrat* at Boonville. He is as vigorous in mind and body as a quarter of a century ago.



After Colonel Switzler's address, Thomas Shakelford, of Glasgow, was introduced to the crowd, which was eager to hear more of Missouri's early history. Mr. Shackelford's address was short, but to the point, and was greatly enjoyed by every one who had an opportunity of hearing it. Quite an amount of valuable information was

gathered from the speeches of these gifted gentlemen, by the younger people.

The writer has not in any way given one-half of the details of this most enjoyable assemblage. The noon hour came at last, and notwithstanding the immense crowd, there were lengthy tables,—fully two hundred feet in length had they been connected—that fairly groaned under the interminable weight of a most delicious repast that was prepared especially for the occasion, that served to appease their appetites. When dinner was announced, the tables were soon crowded to their utmost capacity. As soon as one person had satisfied his or her hunger they would drop out of line and leave room for some one else. The dinner was a success in every particular and the management of the edible portion of the program deserves great credit for the manner in which that part was carried out.

Shortly after dinner was over short talks were made by Rev. Willis Dockery, of Chillicothe; Lucius Salisbury, formerly a resident of the county, but now of Kenton, Ohio; Rev. G. W. Hyde, of St. Louis, who was raised in the county; and J. A. Merchant, of Brunswick. Each of these gentlemen are well posted on the history of the early settlements of Chariton county, and their talks were greatly enjoyed by those interested in the affairs of the darkest days in the annals of the county.

Year by year the circle of these old veterans grows smaller and smaller, and in another quarter of a century they will have all passed to that haven of rest beyond. All that is most vivid and valuable in memory is fast disappearing. It is for this reason, however, that no personal sketch of pioneer settlers, no matter how vividly drawn, or immature in detail, can be classed as the work of mere vain glory. The future will treasure them all the more, and as time goes on they will become more and more objects of real interest and value. The bearing in mind of the pioneer is one that the people of our country will never let fade. Its transmission is a priceless gift to the future.

In this connection will be found below a list of all the old settlers in attendance upon the reunion held at Keytesville, August 8, 1896.

OLD SETTLERS PRESENT OVER SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

The oldest person present at the reunion Aug. 8, 1896, was "Aunt" Mary Givens, born in Mercer county, Kentucky, December 1, 1811. In 1833 "Aunt Mary" accompanied by her husband, Wm. Givens, emigrated to this county, locating near Keytesville, where

she has since resided. Mr. Givens died in 1866. Considering her age "Aunt Mary" yet enjoys good health and remarkable activity.

To "Uncle" James Guthridge belongs the cridit of being the second oldest person at the above reunion. His birth occurred in Fauquier county, Va., March 1, 1813. His residence in Chariton dates from March, 1831. Soon after his arrival at this place "Uncle Jim" was employed by James Keyte to carry the mail from Keytesville to Old Chariton, the latter at that time being the county seat. "Uncle Jim" as he is best known to the citizens of Chariton county is an old time Jackson democrat, who has enjoyed remarkably good health, and to-day looks ten years younger than his comrades.

Wm. Stephenson, for 63 years a resident of Chariton county, was born in Mercer county, Ky., August 9, 1819. On coming to Missouri Mr. Stephenson settled about six miles north of Keytesville, where he yet resides. His marriage to Ann Smith, of this county in 1836 was a happy one until her death a few years since.

R. H. Grubbs, better known as "Uncle Dick," of near Snapp, was born in Virginia, July 18, 1818, and located in the northern part of the county in 1832. In '44 he was married to a Miss Betsy Clark, of this county, whose death occurred in '66. "Uncle Dick" has since been twice married, the third occurring in July, '82, Mrs. Elmie Taylor becoming his wife.

Mrs. Martha Patnott, seven miles north of Keytesville, while a resident of Missouri only 37 years and 32 years of Chariton county, was one among the oldest persons present. Her birth occurred in Hopkins county, Kentucky, in 1816.

David D. Callaham, of Brunswick, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, March 18, 1819, and imigrated to Missouri in 1844. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Callaham has spent 52 years in the county, he has successfully resisted all tempting opportunites and has always enjoyed single blessedness.

E. B. Smith, no doubt the oldest physician in the county, was born in Kentucky in 1816 and located in Chariton county in 1837. Mr. Smith enjoyed the reunion equally as well as any one present.

P. A. Agee, of Bowling Green township, was born in Virginia in 1819 and has resided in Chariton county since 1838.

James Gilliam, of near Keytesville, was born in Virginia in November, 1818, and has resided in Chariton county for 43 years. Mr. Gilliam, for a gentleman of his years, has no complaint as to the health he enjoys. In speaking of the monetary question he says he

strongly favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any other nation.

William W. Jones, one among the oldest of the early settlers in attendance at the reunion, was born in Virginia, May 10, 1815. He was twice married, first to a Miss Patterson, second, to Miss Clarkson, both of whom are long since deceased. Mr. Jones came to Missouri in 1839 and settled north of Keytesville, where he resided until a short time ago, when he removed to where he now resides, near Prairie Hill.

Thomas L. Vandiver was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, Sept. 4, 1819. He was first married January 15, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Heryford, deceased, and second, Nov. 29, 1879 to Miss Eliza Stark, who still lives to brighten his remaining days. Mr. Vandiver came to Marion county, Missouri, in 1828, and in '49 removed to Chariton county, and settled on a farm near Salisbury, where he has resided ever since.

Charles C. Clifton, born in Bellows Falls, Vermont, May 17, 1819, is another old settler worthy of mention in this sketch of Chariton county history. In '52 he came to Missouri and settled on a farm in Mucle Fork township, near where the post-office of Mike is now located. In '54 he was married to Miss Margaret Bradshear, of this county, now deceased. He has had many ups and downs since he emigrated to Chariton county, but still retains good health, and is as spry as many of his younger acquaintances.

Robt. P. Currin, one among the oldest of Chariton county's citizens was present at the reunion, shaking the hands of his old comrades of by gone days. He is a native Missourian, having been born in Howard county, August 8, 1819, and was twice married, the first time to Mrs. Mary Frey, of Randolph county, in '50, and the second time in '67 to Susan J. James, of Hempstead county, Ark., both of whom have passed away and left him in his dotage to mourn their loss. He now resides on a farm in Keytesville township, but in his earlier days was a hatter by trade.

OLD SETTLERS PRESENT OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE.

To Mrs. Margaret C. Watson, belongs the credit of being the oldest native born citizen of Chariton county present at the reunion at Keytesville in 1896. Mrs. Watson was born January 15, 1822, and has always resided in this county. In april of 1840, she was united in marriage to George W. Sinnet, whose death occurred in 1842. Twelve years later she was united in marriage to George W. Watson, with whom she now happily resides in the southern part of the county.

Mrs. Frances E. Chrane, 6 miles north of Keytesville, was among the oldest native born citizens present on this occasion. Her birth occurred near Keytesville, October 6, 1823. On April 22, 1841, she was married to Samuel E. Stephenson, one of the early settlers of the county, whose death occurred in 1866. In March of 1884, she was married to Theo. F. Chrane, with whom she now resides at Chraneville. "Uncle Pete" Chrane, as best known in Chariton county, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, April 9, 1821, but 9 years later emigrated to this county, his father, Benj. F. Chrane erecting the second house in Keytesville. In 1844 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Hannah, of Randolph, with whom he happily lived for nearly two score years, or until her death, December 25, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Chrane now reside upon the old homestead farm at Chraneville enjoying amid peace, plenty and comfort, the pleasures of well spent lives.

B. F. Taylor, of Muscle Fork township, was born in Chemung county, New York, July 29, 1823, and has resided in Chariton county for 29 years. In 1859 he was married to Frances A. Chadwick, of Illinois, whose death occurred November 9, 1889.

Wm. H. Brummall, for 46 years a Charitonite, was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, in May of 1822. "Uncle Billy" as nearly every one knows him, has always been a great admirer of the gentler sex, but so far has failed to find the ideal of his affections.

Robert V. Glenn, of Brunswick township, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, the 16th of November, 1821, and has resided in Chariton county since 1853. October 12th, 1843, he was married to Miss Sarah Peerman, whose death occurred in 1866. On the 23rd of December, 1873 he was married to Mrs. Tibitha P. Bell, her death occurring February 23, 1894.

Another old settler of Chariton county presentat the reunion of '96, well and favorably known was Wm. P. Allega, born in Kentucky September 13, 1822. Mr. Allega was married to Louisa Newton February 29, 1845, which union was blessed by the birth of 8 children, four now living. Mr. Allega moved to this county in 1837.

J. M. Akers, born in Virginia in '23, came to this county in '54, where he has since resided and occupied his time in farming.

Peter M. Heaton, was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, September 15, 1824.. Moved to Missouri in 1841, and to Chariton county in 1851. Was married April 1, 1850 to Matilda Green who was born June 15, 1832.

RESIDENCE OF S. M. WHITE, KEYTESVILLE, MO.

Mrs. Matilda Foster was born in Virginia in 1820 and has been a resident of this county a number of years. She is still in good health and will no doubt live to attend several more of the reunions of old settlers.

James L. Veal, of near Long's Mill, born March 18, 1822, in Fayette county, Kentucky, was an attendant upon the reunion, looking as hale and hearty as though his youth was still retained. He came to Missouri in 1827, and settled in Chariton county. In 1845, on the 13th day of November, he was married to Miss Simmira Woods, who was born in Howard county April 5, 1852. He is a farmer by occupation.

William Hedrick, of Westville, one of the oldest native born citizens of Chariton county, first saw the light of day Dec. 27, 1824, and has been a constant resident of the county since his birth. On the 28th of Dec., 1843, he was married to Miss Nancy M. Duvall, who still lives to cheer him in his declining years. It is the wish of the friends of this aged couple that they may live to attend many more of the annual old settler's reunions.

Erastus Butler, who lacks but a few months of being the oldest native of Chariton county, was born near Salisbury, Oct. 18, 1822, and

was married to Mary Jackson, a native of Howard county, in 1853. Mrs. Butler was born in 1826, and still lives to brighten a happy home. These old people can look back to the time Chariton county was termed the wild and wooly West, when the red man roamed the forests, and wolves and other ferocious beasts were numerous.

John Nickerson, born Jan. 13, 1822, in Madison county, Kentucky, came to Missouri in 1835, and removed to Chariton county in 1838, settling on the old homestead where he now resides, three miles south-west of Salisbury. He was twice married; the first time in 1842 to Miss Eliza McDaniel, and in 1889 to Louisa J. Montgomery, who still lives. "Uncle John," as he is generally known, enjoys good health, and bids fair to attend many more old settler's reunions.

Howard H. Richardson was born in Taswell county, Virginia, Dec. 11, 1824, and came to Missouri and settled in Chariton county near Salisbury in 1830, where he has been a life long resident. Mr. Richardson has stood at the matrimonial altar the second time. The first time July 15, 1851, when he was married to Louisa C. Wright, who has since died, and the second time April 20, 1859, when he was married to Lizzie M. Minor, who still lives to make his home bright and happy. His last wife was born March 13, 1831.

Peter G. Agee was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, April 19, 1825, and removed to Missouri with his parents and settled in Keytesville township of this county in 1838, where he has resided all these years in single blessedness. He enjoys good health and is as spry as a boy, still hoping that the apple of his eye may some day "bob up serenely." Good wishes to him.

OLD SETTLERS OF RECENT DEMISE.

Among the early pioneer settlers of Chariton county whose memory is kindly cherished by the members of the Old Settlers' Association and whose presence was sadly missed at the reunion Aug. 8th, 1896, due to their transition to the great unknown, we note the following:

Hon. Wm. Heryford, Chariton county's oldest native born citizen, who was born in Salisbury township, April 14, 1818. Capt. Heryford was a very prominent personage in the settlement of this county and led a life of unusual activity. A gentleman of dignified bearing, strict integrity of character and strong benevolence. His death occurred at his home in Salisbury Dec. 23, 1895, of hiccoughs, after an illness of three weeks.

Judge John M. Davis, for seventy years a resident of Chariton county, died at his home in Brunswick April 23, 1896. His birth occurred in Nelson county, Kentucky, Sept. 2, 1817, and at the time of his death was 78 years, 7 months and 21 days of age. Judge Davis taught the first school ever taught in Brunswick and in after life occupied many positions of prominence and usefulness in public affairs. In '65 he was admitted to practice law and formed a partnership with Col. C. W. Bell, now of Salisbury. In many respects, Judge Davis was a remarkable gentleman; a christian man of untiring industry, vigorous intellect and wonderful memory, he commanded the respect and admiration of all who knew him.

Another gentleman whose recent demise was vividly called to memory by the old settlers present, was Senator Andrew Mackay, a gentleman of Irish parentage, who was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 7th of March, 1321. The memory of this distinguished citizen of early days of Chariton county will long be cherished by a host of old friends and acquaintances of bygone days.

NOTES OF OTHER SETTLERS PRESENT.

Hon. J. C. Crawley, of Keytesville, Chariton county, oldest lawyer now actively engaged in the practice of his profession, added to the pleasure of the day by his presence. Mr. Crawley was born in Howard county, Mo., August 8, 1826 and celebrated his 70th birthday by shaking hands with his old comrades of days of the long ago. Mr. C. has been practicing law since 1846 and at Keytesville since 1851.

Due to the intense heat of the day, and his indisposition, Col. Casper W. Bell, of Salisbury, was unable to be present at the reunion. Col. Bell is a native of the "Old Dominion" and was born February 2, 1820, of Irish-English decent, and a decendant from two of the oldest families of the south. His residence in Chariton county dates from 1843, when he located at Brunswick and engaged in the practice of law. His absence was observed and very much regretted by his friends of pioneer days present. August 6, 1844 he was married to Miss Leontine Ewen, of Howard county, a lady of culture and refinement, who has traveled the rugged pathway of life as a faithful companion and wife for these fifty-two years.

Abbot H. Jackson, born in Chariton county April 22, 1834, was among the enthusiastic patriots who celebrated "Missouri Day" at the old settlers' reunion August 8, 1896. About 1850, while in the mountains of California, Mr. Jackson had his feet frozen, which afterwards necessitated amputation. Though his health was poor for

some time, it is now good and he maintains a cheery humor. In early days, Mr. Jackson taught school in this county and his reminiscence of pioneer school days are truly interesting.

Judge Lucius Salisbury, one of the pioneer settlers and until recently a resident of Chariton county, but now of Kenton, Ohio, accompanied by his most estimable lady, was a very happy guest of the reunion. Judge Salisbury was born in Vermont, June 11, 1824 and in 1845 settled in Keytesville, engaging in the mercantile business. To his enterprise and unceasing industry, now stands the beautiful city of Salisbury, Mo.

Due to the extreme heat, old age and feebleness of body a good number of old settlers of the county were unable to attend the reunion, yet many were present and from all outward appearance enjoyed the pleasures of the day very much.

In addition to the old settlers mentioned above, the following persons were present and enrolled:

NAMES.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	WHEN BORN.	CAME TO CHARITON
Gribble, W. C.	Warren Co., Tenn.	1835.	1854.
Hayes, Robert	Missouri.	1826.	1844.
Green, James M.	Missouri.	1831.	1865.
Sanders, W. H.	Missouri.	1835.	1836.
Haynes, H. H.	Chariton Co.	1845.	1845.
Jenkins, Martha	Chariton Co.	1833.	1833.
Watkins, Geo. W.	Virginia.	1829.	1844.
Moorman, B. F.	Kentucky.	1841.	1854.
Parks, Peterson	Chariton Co	1840.	1840.
Jaco, Oliver	Tennessee.	1828.	1854.
Srickler, Mrs. S. C.	Illinois.	1842.	1867.
Walton, Maj. T. H.	Virginia.	1826.	1832.
Henry, John	W. Virginia.	1845.	1837.
Coleman, E. B.	Virginia.	1832.	1850.
Hershey, E. D.	Maryland.	1827.	1845.
Moore, Alphonso	Chariton Co.	1833.	1833.
Cloyd, Jackson	Missouri.	1830.	1846.
Dotson, Mrs. Abner	Chariton Co.	1841.	1841.
Wright, Wm. C.	Missouri.	1830.	1857.
Allega, J. R.	Kentucky.	1826.	1836.
Recob, Wm. C.	Ohio.	1826.	1841.
McCloud, T. B.	W. Virginia.	1846.	1857.
Rucker, Geo. W.	Ohio.	1841.	1844.
Wright, Andrew J.	Chariton Co.	1839.	1839.
Cuddy, James	Chariton Co.	1842.	1842.

Vandiver, A. C.	Missouri.	1834.	1856.
Walter, Wm. P.	Missouri.	1839.	1866.
Hancock, David H.	Virginia.	1833.	1868.
Garnett, Dr. H. T.	Kentucky.	1840.	1865.
Cock, Wm. M.	Virginia.	1829.	1833.
Leonard, Wm. A.	Illinois.	1833.	1837.
Agee, Robt. W.	Virginia.	1843.	1846.
Knappenberger, Jno.	Pennsylvania.	1829.	1866.
Welch, F. M.	Chariton Co.	1839.	1836.
Bennett, Murray	Kentucky.	1842.	1856.
Shannon, Charles	Chariton Co.	1833.	1833.
Jackson, Abbot H.	Chariton Co.	1834.	1834.
Gaines, Jasper N.	Chariton Co.	1842.	1842.
Powell, A. J.	Virginia.	1833.	1852.
Johnson, M. A.	Chariton Co.	1842.	1842.
Coy, T. E.	Chariton Co.	1838.	1838.
Smith, Peter	Europe.	1835.	1843.
Robertson, J. K.	Missouri.	1842.	1842.
Perkins, A. J.	Missouri.	1845.	1859.
Ford, Peter F.	Missouri.	1832.	1832.
Grimsley, Wm. B.	Missouri.	1842.	1869.
Patnott, Jno.	France.	1829.	1859.
Shackelford, J. T.	Missouri.	1843.	1858.
Sublett, Thos. C.	Kentucky.	1839.	1873.
Walker, Phelix G.	Illinois.	1835.	1868.
Hammilton, J. M.	Virginia.	1826.	1865.
Winn, J. P.	Chariton Co.	1837.	1837.
Rucker, Dr. M. J.	Virginia.	1829.	1852.
Phelps, W. O.	Virginia.	1826.	1868.
Newson, W. J.	Missouri.	1847.	1367.
Wheeler, H. A.	Tennessee.	1832.	1836.
Hyde, G. W.	Virginia.	1838.	1839.
Taylor, J. A.	Virginia.	1840.	1844.
Dotson, Abner	Tennessee.	1840.	
Ward, Mrs. M. A.	Missouri.	1827.	1827.
Walton, Mrs. M. E.	Missouri.	1827.	1827.
Wilson, Jno. W.	Illinois.	1840.	1867.
Mayhew, Jno. T.	Kentucky.	1840.	1866.
Brown, Robert J.	Ireland.	1842.	1848.
Gardner, Sam'l, B.	Chariton Co.	1832.	1832.
Sportsman, Hugh	Chariton Co.	1830.	1830.
Leonard, Mrs. L.	Chariton Co.	1827.	1827.
Finnell, E.	Chariton Co.	1843.	1843.
Finnell, Jasper N.	Chariton Co.	1838.	1838.

Blankenship, Susan E.	Chariton Co.	1849.	1849.
McFarland, Mary E.	Chariton Co.	1845.	1845.
Carskadden, Mollie	Chariton Co.	1851.	1851.
Chapman, Geo.	Virginia.	1837.	1838.
Hurt, W. B.	Missouri.	1841.	1841.
Tippett, J. P.	Chariton Co.	1839.	1839.
Harvey, Mrs. L. H.	Maryland.	1827.	1827.
Ford, Joel H.	Missouri.	1830.	1852.
Tillotson, W. J.	Missouri.	1838.	1838.
Jaggers, Levi	Kentucky.	1829.	1854.
Rice, G. C.	Missouri.	1840.	1858.
Lutscher, Ganding	Switzerland.	1825.	1850.
Conrad, G. W.	Pennsylvania.	1846.	1857.
Martin, J. G.	Kentucky.	1840.	1857.
Johnson, M. A.	Chariton.	1342.	1842.
Wright, F. M.	Missouri.	1840.	1g52.
Tisdale, R. H.	Virginia.	1837.	1853.
Tisdale, Ann M.	Missouri	1843.	1843.
Phelps, J. A. C.	Missouri.	1843.	1843.
Wrenn, James	New York.	1844.	1844.
Hemton, John	Germany.	1831.	1853.
Taylor, A. S.	Kentucky.	1845.	1861.
Venable, F. K.	Chariton Co.	1850.	1850.
Moredock, J. R.	Kentucky.	1835.	1875.
Prather, M. A.	Chariton Co.	1844.	1844.
Mc New, G. W.	Virginia.	1836.	1868.
Anderson, O. B.	Tennessee.	1845.	1869.
Laird, D. C.	Kentucky.	1845.	1865.
Hayes, Henry	Chariton Co.	1840.	1840.
Virgin. H. S.	Missouri.	1836.	1842.
McCollum, S. F.	Missouri.	1830.	1830.
Merchant, J. A.	Virginia.	1837.	1847.

ANSELM C. JOHNSON, one of Chariton county's oldest and most highly respected citizens, was born in Lynchburg, Campbell county, Virginia, Dec. 15, 1811, the eldest of two children of Siburn and Mary (Clarkson) Johnson, also natives of the Old Dominion. While our subject was quite young, the mother died and the father afterwards marrying, about 1825, he went to live with his grandfather, a large planter of Breckinridge county, Kentucky. Soon after taking up his residence in Kentucky, he began the saddle and harness maker's trade, afterwards engaging in business for himself. On Sept.

RESIDENCE OF J. F. JOHNSON, 7 MILES NORTHEAST OF KEYTESVILLE.

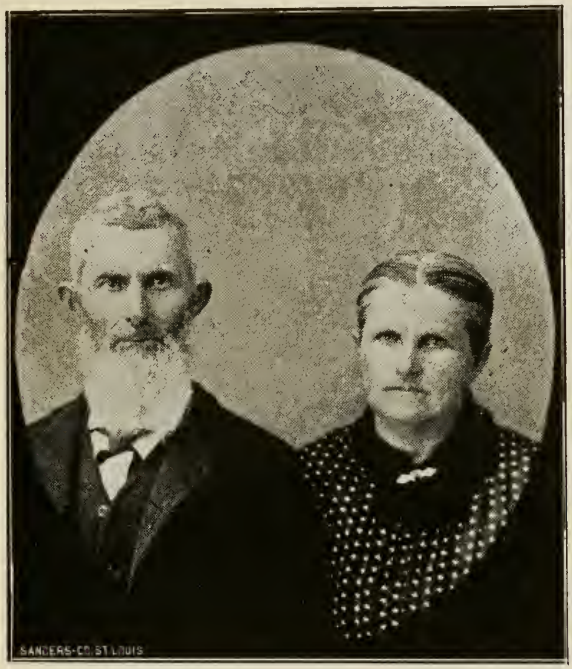
27, 1827 he was married to Miss Ann Elizabeth Clarkson, a daughter of Anselm Clarkson. In 1840 our subject and wife, who had been blessed by the birth of two children, Julius H. and Mary L., concluded to move west, which they did, first stopping at Glasgow, Mo., but soon after located at Keytesville. Here Mr. Johnson engaged in the harness and saddle business, continuing four years when he decided, with his increasing family, to move to the country and engage in farming. At first our subject only secured eighty acres of land, but as he prospered, continued to add to his possessions until he had secured over 500 acres of land. In 1861, at the outbreaking of the civil war, Mr. Johnson was in affluent circumstances and though a Southerner by birth and through sympathy, like many other men of Missouri, he was opposed to secession, believing his people could best succeed under the old flag, and contend for their liberties. June 9, 1864, at midnight, marauder Freeman visited the home of Mr. Johnson and arousing the family, arrested the father and two oldest sons, Julius and Buck, upon the charge of harboring and feeding "bushwhackers." After much abuse, the sons were released but the aged father was taken a prisoner to Keytesville where after a consultation with some prominent Union men he was released, after obtaining, by intimidations of bodily harm, $300 in money and

the promise of future protection. The depredations committed in this county that week were indeed horrible. On Saturday of that week this gang visited Mr. Johnson's home a second time with avowed intention of hanging him and his sons, but finding them gone they proceeded to plunder the house, afterwards burning the building to the ground. Freeman, who claimed to be a Union detective, but in reality a highway robber, was afterwards arrested at Bucklin by government officials and imprisoned.

Mr. Johnson and his faithful wife, assisted by their children, redoubled their diligence and "Phœnix" like erected another dwelling over the ashes of the one so ruthlessly destroyed. To "Uncle Anselm," as he is best known, and his life companion were given fifteen children, as follows: Julius H., born Sept. 27, 1835; Mary L., Sept. 10, 1837; Calb L., March 8, 1840; Marcellius A., Feb. 3, 1842; Elvira A., Jan. 17, 1844; Tibathat, Dec. 29, 1845; James F., Nov. 11, 1847; infant son, July 26, 1849; Eldridge W., July 14, 1850; Eliza, Jan. 29, 1852; Cornelius, May 8, 1854; infant son, Sept. 26, 1856; Sterling P., May 2, 1857; Elizabeth E., Aug. 29, 1860; and Sydney E., Feb, 8, 1862. Of these, nine are now living, together with thirty grand children and sixteen great grandchildren.

These good old people, honored and respected by all who know them, with two grand-children whom they have raised, are quietly spending the eve of a well spent life at the home of their son, James F. Johnson, at the old family homestead, seven miles northeast of Keytesville, where they have walked hand in hand for over sixty years down the checkered stream of life.

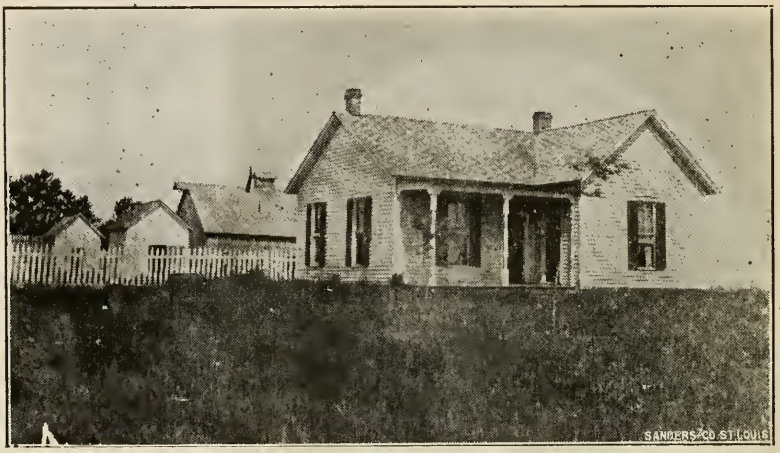
EZRA D. HERSHEY, our present subject, is a resident of Keytesville township, and was born in Washington county, Maryland, September 14, 1827. His parents moved to Missouri in 1841 and settled in Howard county where they resided for four years before coming to Chariton county, settling seven miles southeast of Keytesville. There Ezra D. grew up spending his youth assisting in the farm work and attedning the public schools of the community. In 1849, when the gold craze broke out in California, he was a young man twenty-two years of age, and could not be long restrained from trying his fortune in the gold fields of the Pacific slope, and in 1850 he was one of a number who made their way across the trackless western plain, to the land of the setting sun. He followed mining out there for about one year before returning



home to Missouri where he could hear the honest watch dog's welcome bark. Here he resumed farming, and on the 9th. of February, 1854 he married Miss Amanda Guthridge, of this county, who was born at the present homestead, Apr. 22, 1832, and was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Guthridge, natives of Virginia. Of this union were born seven children, as follows: May, now Mrs. Charles Yancey, of near Guthridge Mill; John M.; Walter R.· Mollie, now Mrs. Lewis Wheeler, of Keytesville; Olive, now Mrs. Walter Horton, of Randolph Springs; Ezra D. Jr., and Harry. One other, little George, who passed to that bright and happy land of everlasting rest beyond the sky.

Mr. Hershey's parents were both natives of Maryland, our subject being the third of a family of eight children. He is a staunch democrat, who can be relied upon in all cases, he having affiliated with that political party all his life. He is also an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Hershey is a gentleman of sterling worth to the community in which he lives, and highly respected by all who know him.

EPHRAIM P. MOORE. Our subject is a resident of Bowling Green township, and lives one and one-half miles east of Dalton. He was born in Chariton county, one and one-half miles southwest of Keytesville in 1867, and is the son of J. J. and Eliza Moore,



RESIDENCE OF E. P. MOORE, 4 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KEYTESVILLE.

both of whom were born in the county. Mr. Moore's grandfather, John G. Moore, was also born in this county and was the first white child born within its limits, and held many prominent positions of trust at the hands of his people.

Our subject was reared on a farm, where he spent the greater portion of his life, except during the four years his father held the office of sheriff of the county, when he acted as deputy sheriff. His great grandfather, also named John G. Moore, came to this county in 1816 and was the first sheriff of the county.

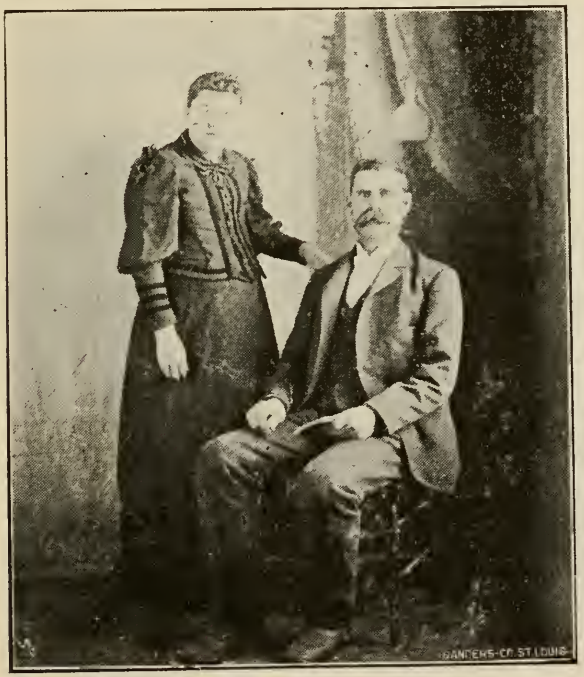
On February 10, 1890, our subject was married to Miss Zettie Patterson, who is also a native of the county and is the daughter of Mrs. W. H. Patterson, who now resides on a farm near Forrest Green. Of this union our subject and wife are the happy parents of little James Harvey, who was born September 30, 1893, and is the joy of the household.

Mr. Moore owns 240 acres of as fine land as can be found in the state, which is well improved in a manner convenient to farming pursuits. He is in a proserous condition and has everything at hand to carry on his business in a most business like manner.

Our subject bids us state that he is a democrat of the first water, and that he has not a relative on earth that is not of the same political belief. In 1888 he made the race for sheriff on the democratic ticket, but owing to his not becoming of age until a few days before the gen-

eral election in November of that year he was defeated by only a small majority by a man nearly three times his age. But notwithstanding his defeat in early life, he still stands ready to do all in his power for democracy.

ANDREW J. SHUMACHER, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch and one of Chariton county's most successful citizens and farmers now residing upon section 1-54-18, is a native Missourian, his birth having occurred in Pike county, October 14, 1850. Hiel Shumacher, the father, was a native of North Carolina, but located in Pike county, Mo., as early as 1819. His death occurred in January 1894. Annie Corey, the mother, was born in Jefferson county New York, but when five years of age, with her parents moved to this state. By her union with H. Shumacher, ten children were born, seven now living, our subject being the third.



Andrew J. was reared upon the farm and educated in the public schools of his native county. At an early day he adopted farming as an occupation in which he has met with abundant success. His residence in this county began in 1873, when he located near Prairie Hill, where he remained for seven years. In 1880 he purchased 120 acres of land in Keytesville township, which he has since greatly improved. In addition to a comparatively new and substantial cottage residence, Mr. Shumacher has good out buildings

and a fine orchard. With the exception of about 12 acres of timbered pasture, the land is all in cultivation and well fenced.

On Octeber 14, 1880 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Martha Corey, a most worthy lady and a citizen of this county. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Shumacher are earnest and conscientious members of the Primitive Baptist church. Politically, our subject is a democrat and an enthusiastic supporter of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one.

GEO. K. ADAMS, an honored and respected citizen and a prominent merchant of Indian Grove, Mo., was born three and one-half miles south of that place, October 19, 1862, the son of W. C. and Nancy (Bewley) Adams, being the second member of a family of eight children, two boys and six girls. Reared upon a farm and educated in the public schools of the district, in 1887 our subject entered the drug business at Indian Grove, Mo., which he continued until 1890

when he disposed of his business to open up a general merchandise establishment, in which business he is still engaged, enjoying a lucrative patronage.

On March 15, 1892, he was married to Miss Matilda Perrin, of

this county, and a daughter of Josephus and Matilda Perrin, former residents of Macon county. The fruits of this union is one child, Ina Ruth Adams, born January 1, 1893, a bright and pretty child, who is the pride of their fireside.

Our subject is one of the most prominent citizens of his locality and is highly respected by all who know him. He has always been upright and square in all his dealings with his fellowman, and is noted for his honor and veracity. He is a true blue democrat and an honored member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

INDIAN GROVE, one of the leading inland trading points of Chariton county, is situated upon a very high plateau in Brunswick township, about ten miles northwest of Keytesville, and is surrounded by as fine a farming, stock raising and fruit growing country as is to be found in the state.

The citizens of the village and vicinity are a thrifty, enterprising and intelligent class of people, who have accomplished much towards the development and improvement of their locality. They dwell in substantial, and in many instances handsome residences; have good out buildings and barnes, good fences, fine orchards and the best of stock.

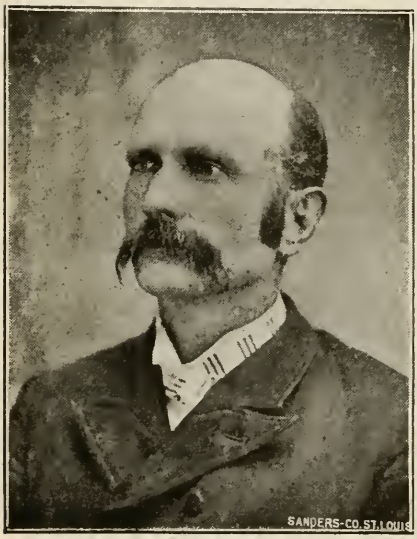
The village of Indian Grove is comparatively young, in point of years, the first business house, a little box shanty used also for residence purposes, being erected in 1880 by J. H. Heck, who opened up a small line of goods and secured the establishment of a post office, he receiving the appointment as the first postmaster. At present the village has three general stocks of dry goods and groceries, one drug store, one blacksmith shop, and one implement house. All carry good stocks and are amply prepared to answer all demands of their trade.

At the Grove are two large and substantial church edifices, occupied by healthy, active congregations. The Catholic church was erected in 1885, at a cost of $2,000 and is indeed a credit to the religious zeal of its members. The Old School Presbyterians have a nice building, well furnished and conveniently located and have enjoyed a very successful career.

Among the civic societies of the village that have contributed materially to the moral and social conditions of the neighborhood since their organization are the Masonic and Knights of the Maccabee fraternities. The Sons of Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic also have strong camps at this pretty little village.

The social and moral influences of Indian Grove and vicinity are quite strong and highly desirable and the party seeking a new location among the rural districts of Chariton county, with good mail services and first class educational advantages can find a suitable home among the hospitable people of Indian Grove.

JAMES F. JOHNSON, a resident of Chariton county, was born at the old family homestead, November 11, 1847, being the seventh child of a family of fifteen children of Anselm C. and Ann Eliza Johnson, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. James F. was reared upon the farm and received the educational advantages of the home district, until 1861 when unfortunately, the breaking out of the war ended his schooling. Being ambitious for an education and undaunted by adversities he continued his studies at home and by close application and constant improvement of his leisure time, succeeded in acquiring a good practical education. Mr. Johnson is one of those men who believe in making every day a school in which we can learn some valuable lesson or problem or perform some kind act. Early in life he acquired a love for tools and being naturally of a mechanical disposition, he devoted the greater portion of his leisure moments to tools and books, thereby shunning the many bad habits of intemperance and immorality. As he grew older, his love for mechanics continued until he not only mastered the profession, but succeed in building up a large and lucrative business as a contractor, furnishing remunerative employment to quite a number of men. Politically, our subject was an ardent supporter of the democratic party for over twenty-five years, but is now an earnest advocate of the Peoples' Party. He is a gentleman who believes in principle above party, and is just as earnest, sincere an advocate of the latter party as he was a democrat. At present he is chairman of the 6th Sena-



torial district of the Peoples' Party. In the balmy days of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union, our subject was an active and enthusiastic worker in the cause and at one time county organizer. Fraternally, Mr. J. is a member of Keytesville Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 447. In addition to a well improved farm of 100 acres, seven miles northeast of Keytesville, he owns a half interest in the mercantile establishment of Clarkson & Johnson at Eccles, Mo.

WESTVILLE, one of the oldest trading points in the county situated off the railroad, was laid out in August 1857 by Wm. S. West, M. D., section 22, township 56, range 18, located upon the southeast of the southwest quarter. Its first business establishment was conducted by Smith & Hagler, who also performed the duties of postmaster. Upon the death of Mr. Smith, Mr. Hagler closed the business out, after which a Mr. Savage, a Methodist minister of Howard county, engaged in business there and was soon joined by one Charles Rigg. Dr. West was the first physician of the neighborhood. Since its earliest days this village has been a very popular trading point for a large number of thrifty and progressive citizens of that locality.

At present the village has one general stock of merchandise, one drug store, one blacksmith shop and a hotel. In 1873 a Grange hall was erected near Westville, but in 1880 it was sold to the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations, who moved the building to the town and have since used it for religious purposes. Among some of the early settlers of this community, we mention Henry Clark, Arthur Withers, Thomas Bell, deceased, and Wm. Hedrick and John Smith, now past the three-score and ten mile post, yet enjoying health and prosperity.

Westville Lodge, No. 202., A. F. & A. M., was instituted in 1858 with eight charter members, but in '63 the lodge was discontinued and a new charter granted three years later, with A. N. Langston as Worshipful Master. The original charter members of the lodge were as follows: W. H. Callison, N. A. Langston, J. E. Disard, Wm. Vinson, Wm. Smith, Dr. W. S. West, I. K. Stephenson, and DeWitt Hainds. The lodge now (1896) is in a healthy, active condition. Officers are as follows: Wesley Ellis, Worshipful Master; G. W. McClure, Senior Warden; James Duvall, Junior Warden; J. H. Cupp, Secretary and I. C. Couch, Treasurer.

CHARITON COUNTY BAR.

To the fact that the attorneys of Chariton county recognize and respect the counsel of that wise old philosopher, Bacon, when he said, "I hold every man a debtor to his profession; from which as men do receive countenance and profit so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereto," must be ascribed no small share of the respect, influence and honors won by the members of the Chariton County Bar. It is now almost universally conceded that no class of men is of more value to a community than the members of the bar; that are more loyal, more intelligent, enterprising or possess a higher standard of morality and manliness. Inasmuch as the path of a nation's progress towards the highest civilization is traced by its changing laws, it is not without reason that America entrusts to the members of the profession, the vast majority of the cares of state. That the foregoing statements are true, were never more clearly demonstrated than it has been in this county. From the earliest beginning of the county they have been foremost in promoting its interests, fostering its institutions and confirming its ambitions as actualities. They have taken the leadership in its civil and political organizations, its social circles, its religious and educational enterprises and material development. Whether it was a railroad wanted; capital needed, mines to be opened, farms to be filled with settlers, or, new opportunities of any kind to be turned to practical account, the lawyers were assigned a responsible position by the citizens committee.

There's no trade, no earthly occupation, reserved strictly for saints. There are preachers who lie, grocers that give short weights and even imperfect newspaper men. It would be strange if among those who have composed the Chariton County Bar at sometime there were not some unworthy of the profession. But, to the judges of this county and the able and honorable men who guide the destinies of the Chariton County Bar Association, the people look with confidence for the thorough disinfection of the court rooms of this county at a very early date. The Chariton County Bar needs no eulogy. Its record speaks. No county of 30,000 people presents a brighter galaxy. Their chain of victories extend far and near and yet their past and present honors are petty in comparison with those yet to come. Each year the standard is higher, the struggle for excellence more intense. Even the youngest lawyers have caught the spirit and have formed a kind of mental athletic society of their own that they may be more

able to cope with their older antagonists. Below we give the names of those who constitute the Chariton County Bar.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

OFFICERS OF COURT.

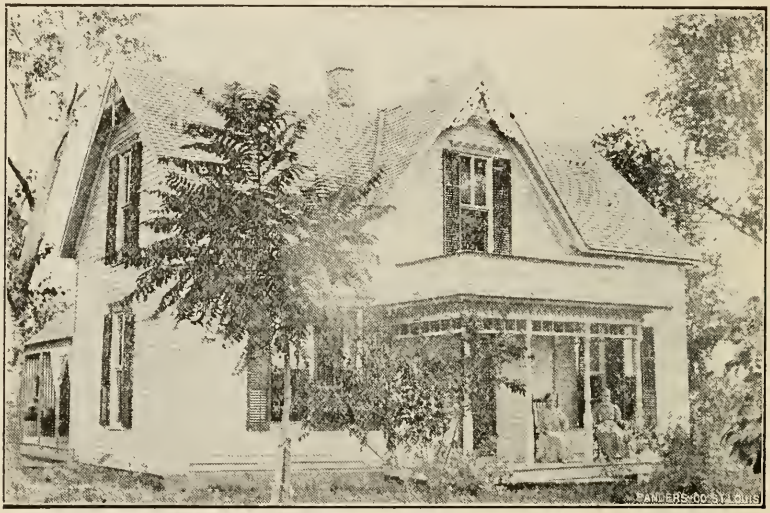
Hon. W. W. Rucker,	Circuit Judge.
H. B. Richardson,	Circuit Clerk.
J. C. Wallace,	Prosecuting Attorney.
J. E. Dempsey,	Sheriff.
Wm. Ballinger,	Stenographer.

BAR OF CHARITON COUNTY.

W. S. Stockwell,	Salisbury.
A. W. Johnson,	"
C. W. Bell,	"
W. H. Bradley,	"
C. C. Hammond,	"
A C. Yocum,	"
P. D. Mitchell,	"
J. M. Adams,	"
T. P. Schooler,	"
J. C. Crawley,	Keytesville.
C. B. Crawley,	"
J. C. Wallace,	"
O. F. Smith,	"
J. M. DeMoss,	"
J. A. Collet,	"
Ed T. Miller,	"
T. T. Elliott,	"
H. C. Minter,	"
L. N. Dempsey,	"
Charles G. Singleton,	"
J. O. Shaughnessey,	"
Wm. H. Lewis,	"
O. P. Ray,	"
C. Hammond,	Brunswick.
P. S. Rader,	"
L. Benecke,	"
J. W. Davis,	"
Lee J. Davis,	"
Wm. J. Perkinson,	"
C. B. Adams,	"
F. C. Sasse,	"

ASHBOURN S. TAYLOR, born Aug. 4, 1845, in Mason county, Kentucky, is the subject of this sketch. He came to Chariton county, Missouri, in December, 1860, and settled on the farm he now occupies two miles north of Keytesville. He is the son of J. W. and Elizabeth (Knight) Taylor, the former deceased in 1888, but the latter still lives.

Our subject was educated in Kentucky, before removing to Missouri, after which he was engaged for several years in teaching and



RESIDENCE OF A. S. TAYLOR, 2½ MILES NORTH OF KEYTESVILLE.

farming. He was married April 7th, 1870, to Louisa A. Staples, daughter of William and Belinda Staples, natives of Kentucky; of which union five children were born; one of whom, Frank, was thrown from a horse while going to Sunday School, receiving injuries from which he died in a day or two. Those living are J. William, now a teacher in Keytesville public school; Alice, now Mrs. M. Bennett; Bert aged 17 and Lizzie aged 12 who reside at home with their parents.

Our subject was for a number of years a breeder and shipper of Poland China hogs until the fall of 1895 when the cholera struck his herd and destroyed many of them, since which time he has not been engaged in that business on a very extensive scale. He owns 240 acres of fine land two miles north of Keytesville, all in cultivation.

The family of our subject are all members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is a staunch Democrat politically. He is a refined and cultured gentleman who commands the respect of all who know him.

CHARITON COUNTY TEACHERS.

Perhaps no subject is mentioned, in our Record, that is more deserving of our highest regard than the one under consideration. We delight to honor and laud any class of people that has for its aim the betterment of mankind; the attainment of a more perfect state in this life and the preparation for the life beyond.

This is the end the "ideal" teacher must constantly keep in view. We claim that no teacher is a success in the school-room, notwithstanding the world may think him so, who fails to keep this end in view.

In no vocation in life is there so favorable an opportunity of making the child just what the Creator of mankind intended than in the profession of teaching.

It matters not how successful a teacher may be in teaching the child all the technicalities of the various text books at his command, if he fails to instill into his mind good and sound moral principles, he has in the main failed in his life work. The moral and religious training is the ground work, the mud-sill, as it were, of all true greatness.

If asked the question—what profession is doing the greatest amount of good in the world to-day, the response would be almost unanimous in favor of the ministry.

However true this may seem in the end attained through the instrumentality of their labors, we cannot discountenance the noble part the faithful teacher does in the preparation of the child mind for the reception of the truths later presented from the Word of Life. Some one has said—"Give me your children until they are twelve years old and you may have them the rest of their lives." Such is the power the teacher has over his pupils that the impressions made in early life upon their minds cannot easily be erased. Hence we feel proud of the men and women who are devoting their lives to the great work of uplifting the human family, by first preparing the boys and girls of our land for their real mission in life, viz. that of true citizenship. In this connection we are doubly proud of the teachers of Chariton County and can without any display of egotism say that they are the equal, in intelligence and professional training, of any band of teachers in our entire state.

GROUP OF CHARITON COUNTY TEACHERS.

Since the organization of Chariton County it has been the boast of her citizens, as well as their pride, that her teachers were progressive and earnest in their work, and as they left her borders and found homes in other counties and even beyond the borders of their native state, that they invariably captured the best positions and took a high rank among the members of their profession. Perhaps, however the greatest stimulus ever given the teachers of our county, has been through the working of the present Institute Law. Year after year the successful teacher is seized with an ardent desire for better professional training and in no way can the teacher, educated in the schools of the rural districts, better secure this training than in the Annual County Institute.

The first Institute ever held in Chariton County under the new law met with many embarrassments and the teachers generally felt that a hardship was being worked upon them, in taking of their time and means in order to secure credentials for teaching. This feeling has long since been dispelled and the opponents of the law are now its warmest supporters, and teachers look forward with pleasure to the meeting of the Annual Institute.

The teachers are not alone in their support of the County Institute, but are greatly helped by the various school directors throughout the county. They too, have become thoroughly imbued with the idea of having teachers who have received special training and are fast weeding out the non-professionals from our schools.

As a result our rural districts are supplied with teachers that give to their pupils training, that fits them to enter schools of higher rank and prepares them for the ordinary vocations of life.

All hail, to the noble band of nearly 200 young men and women who are doing so much for the cause of education in Chariton County.

CHARITON'S CORPS OF TEACHERS.

Below we give the names and addresses of those who were present at the Institute at Brunswick, Mo., in 1896. The list is not complete, due to our inability to secure a copy of the complete enrollment, and to the fact that a number of Chariton's corps of teachers holding 1st grade and two year certificates did not attend this session of the Institute.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE	NAMES.	POST OFFICE
Agee, E. D.	Keytesville	Hancock, Mary	Keytesville
Adams, Chris.	Snapp	Hughes, C. W.	Miami

Austin, M. E.....Jonesburg
Adkinson, Richard.....Dalton
Anderson, J. J.....Salisbury
Bruner, Frank..... Brunswick
Butts, Mrs. Belle.....Salisbury
Brewer, Mary.....Keytesville
Burrus, Lula.....Brunswick
Baker, C. W.....Brunswick
Bruce, Carrie.....Brunswick
Bell, Cora.....Triplett
Bridge, O. M.....Mendon
Bruce, C. M..... .....Brunswick
Bell, Mattie.....Triplett
Berringer, Nora.....Newcomer
Brewer, Mattie.....Dalton
Bogard, Ethel.....Mendon
Bruce, J. C..... ..Brunswick
Baker, Maude.....Brunswick
Baker, C. W.....Brunswick
Cram, Maud.....Shannondale
Callahan, Ida.....Marceline
Cox, Ada.....Eccles
Clark, Christine.....Bynumville
Cox, Ora C.....Salisbury
Cox, Elba.....Sumner
Clarkson, Clara.....Salisbury
Carlstead, Claude.....Sumner
Colley, A. M.....Westville
Duvall, Emma .....Mike
Dotson, Gertrude.....
Davenport, Pearl..... Dalton
Davenport, Cora. .....Brunswick
Drace, W. S.....Keytesville
Earl, C. H. V.....Marceline
Fray, Minta.....Salisbury
Forman, F. A..... ....Brunswick
Faller, Alice.....Indian Grove
Fleet, Rebecca..... .....Salisbury
Fray, Helen.....Salisbury
Fulbright, Joe.....Rothville
Gilliam, Polly.....Brunswick
Griffith, Adeline.....Brunswick
Griffith, Gertrude.....Brunswick
Horton. F. S..... .. .Shannondale
Heiman, E. H. .....Shannondale
Hardesty, S.....Sumner
Heaton, Thos. J.....Salisbury
Henderson, Jessie..... .Indian Grove
Isle, Lola.....Brunswick
Jeter, Claude.....Keytesville
Jones, Rosa L.....Brunswick
Krattle, M.....Dalton
Kennedy, Bessie.....Brunswick
King, Emma.....Marceline
Kennedy, Monima.....Brunswick
Kulher, Benj.....Keytesville
Knott, Albert .....Westville
Kuntz, Evelyn.....Salisbury
Kuecher, Olga.....Brunswick
Lewis, Ida.....Bynumville
Mann, Millie.....Keytesville
Meyer, Lora..... .Shannondale
Moorman, L. A.....Marceline
Moorman, F. A.....Brunswick
McCampbell, Mirtie....Guthridge Mill
McDonald, Orpha,..... Salisbury
Mitchell, Dollie.....Indian Grove
Pherson, Flora.....Triplett
Penrod, Rosa.....Westville
Prather, W. H.....Muscle Fork
Rickman, Lillie.....Brunswick
Ramsey, Lily.....Bynumville
Showers, Ida.....Brunswick
Singleton, Alma.....Indian Grove
Strickler, Ada.....Rothville
Smith, Alice.....Brunswick
Stowers, J. F.....Keytesville
Spencer, Pearl.....Forrest Green
Venable, Anna.....Rothville
Vinson, Rose..... .....Marceline
Webb, C. C.....Dalton
Wilson, Gertie.....Newcomer
Willett, Nora..... . ..... Marceline
Williams, Minnie.....Glasgow
Warhurst, C. O.....Shannondale
Warhurst, Mattie.....Shannondale

Gilliam, Levia.....Brunswick
Guthridge, Lizzie.....Mendon
Harper, Sallie.....Brunswick
Harper, Tillie.....Brunswick
Horton, Carrie.....Salisbury
West, George.....Keytesville
Willett, Carrie.....Keytesville
Welch, E. J.....Musselfork
Watson, Jennie.....Salisbury
Zimmerman, Minnie.....Brunswick

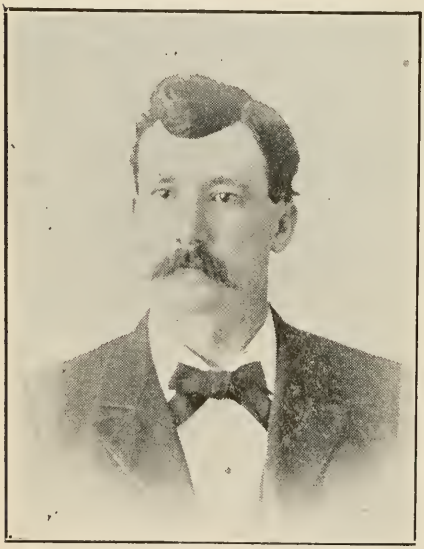
JOHN P. BECKER, born in Lansing, Iowa, September 21, 1867, the subject of this sketch is an influential and enterprising citizen of Bee Branch Township, now located at Wein, and is the son of John P. and Francis (Mahrer) Becker. The father a native of Germany and the mother a native of Switzerland, who met and married in Iowa, and were the parents of three children two boys and a girl, the latter of whom is a twin sister to our subject, and is married to a Mr. Klos, of Indiana.

Our subject was reared at Lansing where he followed mercantile pursuits for twelve years when he came to Chariton County and entered the mercantile business at New Cambria for some time, when he came to Salisbury and remained till 1886, when he removed to Wein where he was elected collector of Bee Branch Township for seven years and has also been actively engaged in the mercantile business at that place.

Our subject was married to Miss Catharine Recker, of Quincy, Ill., and her parents are natives of Germany. Their married life has

been short up to this time but has been a pleasant one owing to the fact that Mr. Becker's wife is a lady of culture and refinement and capable of making him a wife to make a home happy in every respect. Politically our subject is a democrat, and is a commissioned Notary Public. He is a member of St. Mary's Catholic church.

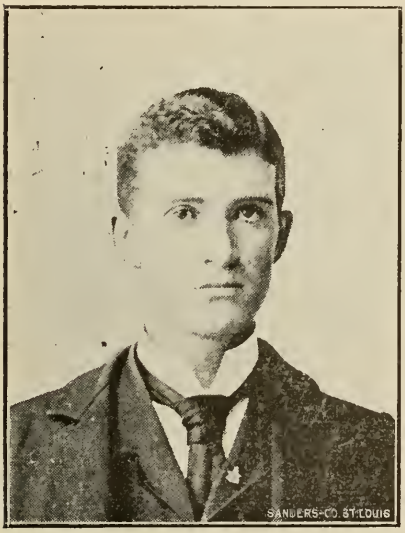
CALVIN C. HURST, M. D., the subject of this sketch is a prominent professional young man in the capacity of a physician at Shannondale and was born in Chariton County three miles south of Salisbury where he was reared and attended the public schools of the district until he had reached the age of eighteen years, after which he attended Pritchett Institute at Glasgow for one term, at the close of which he began teaching as a profession and taught three consecutive sessions. He then attended the State Normal at Kirksville one year and then resumed teaching for a number of years before taking up a course in the State University at Columbia and returned to Chariton county, locating at Salisbury where he taught two years in the public school of that city. He then removed to Roanoke and taught some years in the public school at that place. Prof. Hurst, after his long term of years in the school room, concluded to take up the study of midicine, which he did in Salisbury for one year before attending Marion-Simms College of medicine during the session of 1893-94, after which he attended the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis where he graduated in March, 1896. Shortly after his graduation Mr. Hurst located at Shannondale where he is now enjoying a good practice.



During his entire term of school-room affiliations he was successful, notwithstanding the many difficulties that attend the duties of a

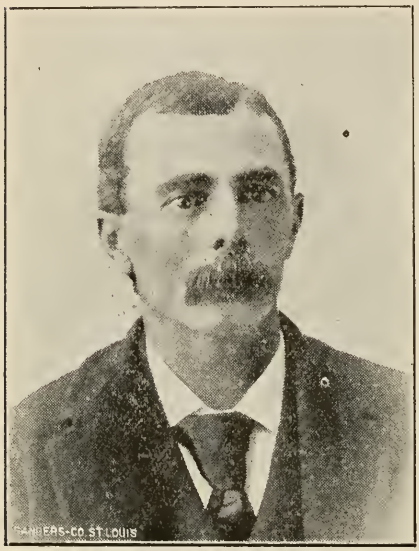
teacher, and it is the profound wish of his many friends that he may be as successful in the practice of medicine, in which he is taking great interest.

OLIVER P. RAY. The subject of this sketch is a prominent young lawyer of Keytesville, Missouri, who by hard labor and perseverance has attained a high standing in his community, and is well and favorably known throughout Chariton county. He is the eldest son of a family of ten children, all of whom were born and reared on Chariton county soil. Our subject was born Feb. 27, 1871, on a farm near Salisbury, where he lived with his parents, Lewis F. and Sarilda A. Ray, who were born in Linn and Chariton counties respectively. He received an average public school education while he remained at home. In 1891-92 he attended the Normal school at Stanberry, Missouri, and returned to Chariton county, where his time was occupied in teaching, farming and reading law, at odd times, until 1895, when he removed to Keytesville, and put in his full time reading law until April, 1896, when he was admitted to the Chariton county bar. He was soon elected and is at present Keytesville's City Attorney. Mr. Ray was married August 23, 1893, to Miss Margaret E. White, who was born March 6, 1871, in the old McLain house at Appomattox, Virginia, where Lee and Grant signed recapitulation papers. She is the daughter of Capt. J. H. White, a prominent farmer and stock grower residing near Hamden who is widely known by Chariton county citizens as a gentleman of true enterprise and personal worth.



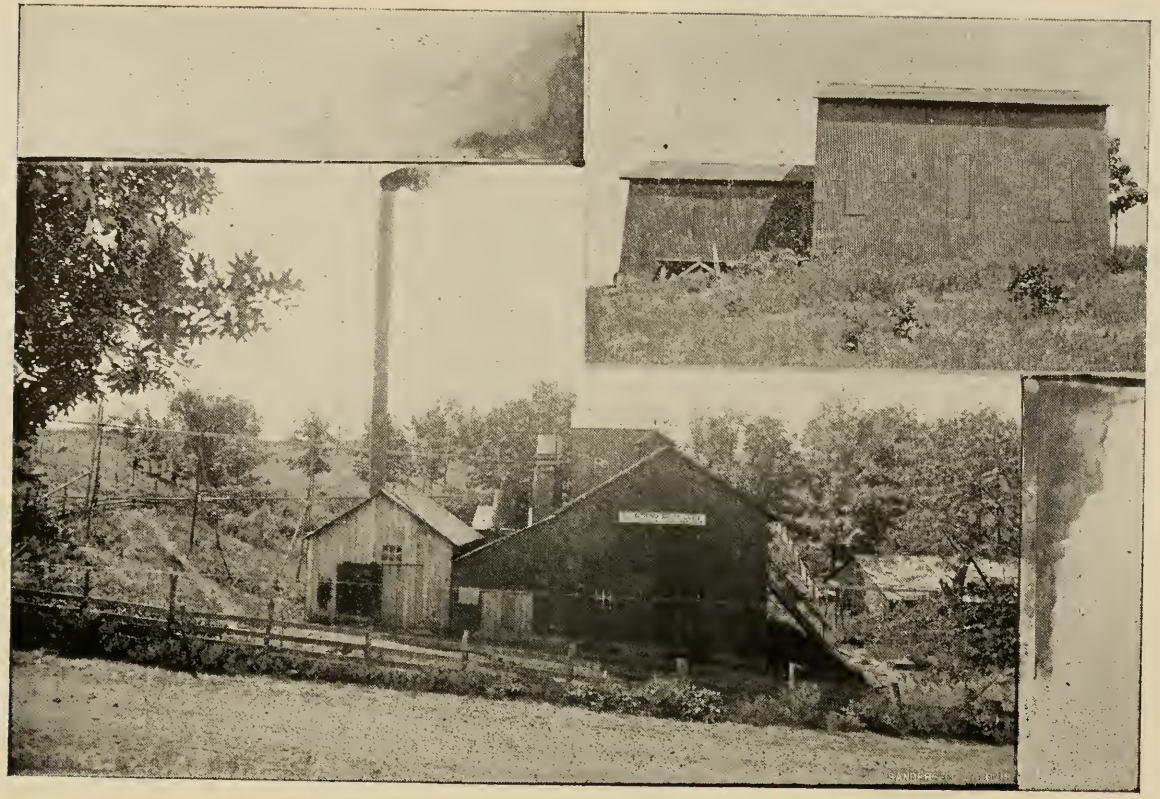
The subject of this sketch is a member of Keytesville Lodge No. 477, I. O. O. F., also a Master Mason of Warren Lodge No. 74, A. F. & A. M., of Keytesville, and a "dyed in the wool" Bryan democrat, and is at present engaged in the practice of law.

OSWALD S. SCROGGIN was born in Chariton county on the farm where he now resides, June 4, 1856. He is the son of Dr. F. M. and Mattie Scroggin, the former of whom was born in Woodford county, Ky., Aug. 8, 1819 and came to Chariton county in 1844. The latter was a native of Virginia, having been born in Rockingham county of that state Sept. 10, 1828, and came to this county in 1836. The father of our subject has been dead for a number of years, while the mother still lives and resides in Salisbury. Our subject has spent the greater portion of his life on the farm where he now makes his home, and on Feb. 5, 1880, was married to Miss Rebecca V. Gunn, who was born July 21, 1860, and was the daughter of Thomas and Susan O. Gunn, who were two of the early settlers of the county. The former was a native of North Carolina and was born in Taswell Co. The latter was born in Owensboro, Ky. They both came to this county in 1829.



Our subject and wife are the parents of four children, viz; Leslie, born Nov. 12, 1881; Rheba, born May 19, 1885; Orin, born July 23, 1890; and Ollie S., born July 12, 1893. Mr. Scroggin is one of Chariton county's most energetic and prosperous farmers and owns 240 acres of as fine land as can be found in this section of the state, half of which is situated in Howard county. He has always been a democrat and is now a staunch supporter of free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1.

BIG SPRINGS DISTILLERY. Prominent among the manufacturing enterprises of Keytesville is the Big Springs Distillery, established in 1890 and the property of Jos. F. Hansmann & Bro. The present valuation of the plant is $15,000. From its inception it has been a success, highly gratifying to the proprietors. The plant has a capacity of 300 gallons of whiskey per day, and is supplied with

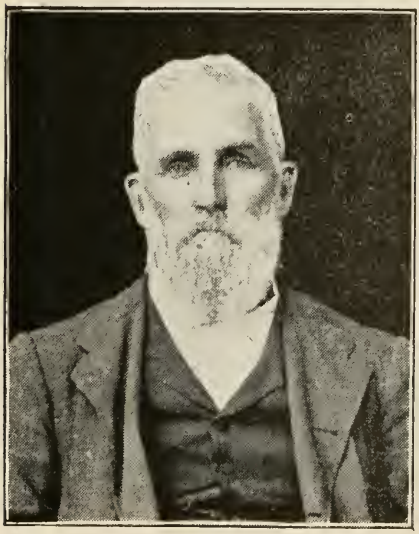


BIG SPRINGS DISTILLERY, KEYTESVILLE, MO.

a 35-horse power engine and a 75 H.-P. boiler. It is furnished throughout with all the latest and most improved equipments necessary, and we do not misrepresent the facts when we state that it is as good a plant as is to be found anywhere. During the 6 months of its operation each year, it not only furnishes employment to a number of hansd at remunerative wages, but affords a good market for a portion of the corn and rye raised in the neighborhood of Keytesville. The accompanying illustration is a faithful likeness of the building together with the United States bonded warehouse in connection. Among the leading brands manufactured we mention "Little Kentuck" and "Old Chariton Rye."

The gentlemen who own and operate this establishment are among Keytesville's most industrious, enterprising and substantial citizens, respected for their integrity and personal worth. In addition to the above establishment they own and conduct one of the two saloons of Keytesville.

WILLIAM C. WRIGHT. The subject of this sketch is one among the oldest, most influential, highly respected and best known citizen of Salisbury township. He was born in Howard county March 17, 1830, and was the son of Wm. C. and Mary (Burgher) Wright, who were natives of Madison county, Kentucky, and were there married. They came to Howard county, Missouri, where they remained until 1850, when they removed to Chariton county, where they lived until 1855, when the cold finger of death pointed out the husband and claimed him as its own. The mother died August 19, 1876.



Our subject was the ninth of a family of twelve children, five of whom are now living. He was educated in a log school house in Howard county, where they used split logs hewn smoothe for seats, and was reared on a farm where he remained till the gold fever

broke out in California in 1849, when he wended his way across the broad western plains between Missouri and his destination, with a caravan made up of citizens from his section of the country. He remained there until 1851 when he started on his homeward journey to Chariton county. In 1852 he returned to California and remained until 1853. He then came back to this county and on March 8, 1854, was married to Miss Amanda J. Addis, daughter of Geo. and Susan Addis, of Chariton county. The fruits of this marriage was six children—five boys and one girl—three of whom, N. R , C. C. and Wm. L. are still living a few miles southwest of Salisbury, where our subject had purchased 200 acres of land in 1854. Mrs Wright died June 25, 1894, which loss was sadly mourned by a loving family.

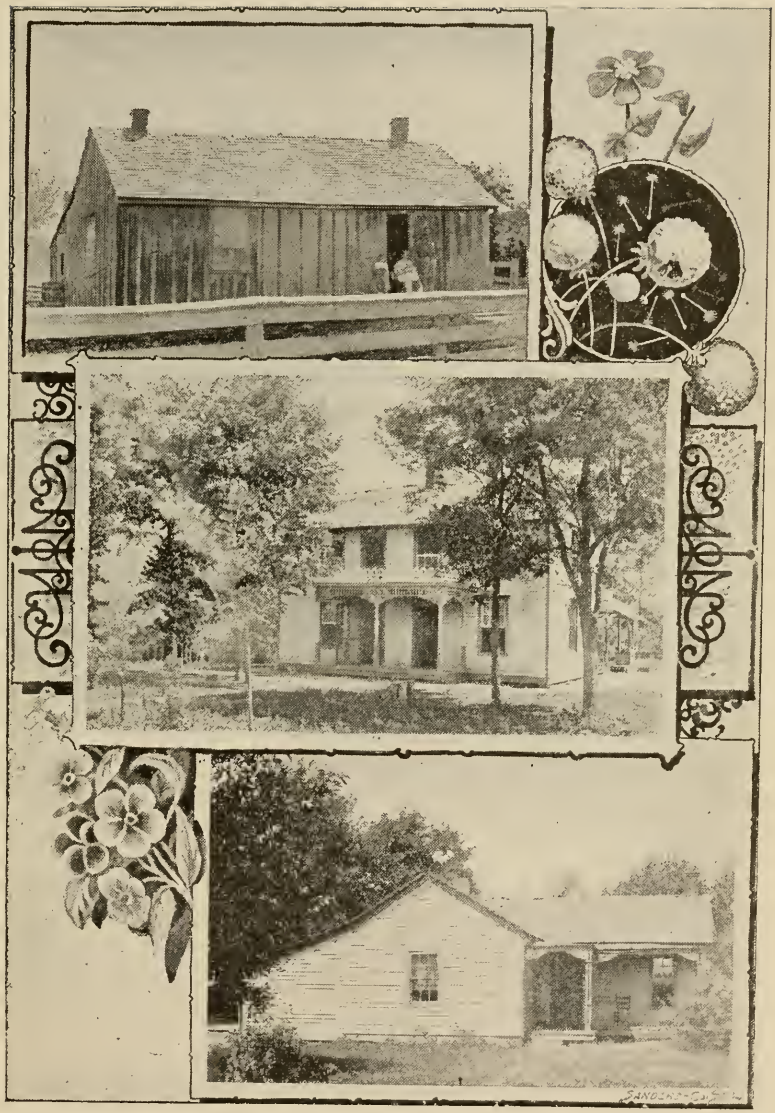
Our subject was elected township collector in 1874, and to the office of assessor, when he took the census. In 1892 he was re-elected to the office of assessor, which he now holds. He is a true-blue democrat and has been a member of the Baptist church since 1855. Our subject has lived long and prosperous, and notwithstanding the many obstacles in the life of a pioneer settler he still enjoys excellent health. His farm, on which he now resides lies in sections 15 and 16, township 53, range 17.

DALTON. This little village is located in Bowling Green township and was laid out by William Dalton in 1867. The town site was the home of Mr. Dalton for whom the town was named for many years before the town was founded. This little village is situated on the bluffs overlooking the broad and fertile planes of the famous Bowling Green prairie towards the south—the Missouri river being only about three or four miles from the town a fine view of it can be had. The old buildings to the south and a little of the town are located on the farm which was for a number of years occupied by General Sterling Price, and many travelers in passing through Dalton would ask to have the farm of this noted General pointed out to them.

The first business house in Dalton was put up and occupied by Veatch & Myers. The Wabash - then known as the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern—railroad erected a first-class depot for the accommodation of the citizens of that locality. The town has grown and its citizens have prospered, until it is one of the most substantial trading points in the county. At the present time the citizens carry on all kinds of business and the town has churches, secret orders, etc., and a more accommodating lot of people you seldom find anywhere.

Of the various mercantile establishments of Keytesville, none occupy a higher position in the estimation of the public, for the stock of goods carried and the successful business methods employed, than the Gents' Furnishing establishment of Mr. Herbert White, an interior view of which is shown in the illustration above. Mr. White first opened his house with a comparatively small stock and as his trade increased and he became acquainted with its demands, he increased his stock proportionally, until now he has one of the neatest and most complete stocks of goods, in his line, to be found in the county. Being thoroughly acquainted with his trade, polite and courteous to his customers, and the reasonable prices placed upon his goods, his success is easily explained. Socially, he is one of Keytesville's most polite and accommodating young gentlemen, energetic, enterprising and progressive, who never loses an opportunity to speak a good word for his town and county.

CHARLES M. ALLEGA, one of Chariton county's most extensive and successful farmers and stock raisers, and an energetic, public-spirited citizen, was born July 17, 1849. Though a native Missourian, Mr. Allega has been unable to ascertain whether his birth occurred in Livingston or Carroll county, that event having transpired prior to the survey of the present line separating the two counties, the original homestead now being located in both counties. William P. Allega, the father, was born in Kentucky September 13, 1822, and

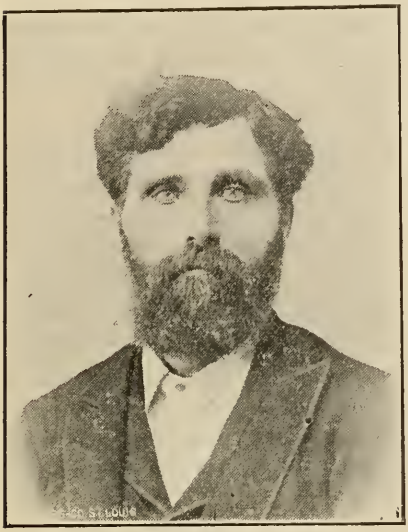


PROPERTY OF C. M. ALLEGA, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF SALISBURY.

moved to Missouri in 1837. On February 29, 1845, he was united in marriage to Miss Missouri Ann Cravens, the result of which union was the birth of ten children, six of whom are now living, our subject being the eldest. The death of the mother occurred in August, 1880.

Since three years of age Charles M. has been a resident of Chariton county, his father having settled in Keytesville township, near Shannondale, in 1852, in which vicinity he has since resided. On October 22, 1872, occurred the marriage of our subject to Miss Hulda E. Kilburn, a native of Grundy county. This union has been blessed by the birth of seven children, namely; Eliza, now Mrs. Ollie Williams; Maggie D., now Mrs. Frank Elmore; William K., Louan, Kittie, Missouri E. S., and Charlie May. By marriage our subject not only secured the companionship of a most excellent lady, but obtained possession of 149 acress of land, five miles south of Salisbury and began housekeeping in the house shown at the top of the accompanying illustration, which is now occupied by his son-in-law and daughter, Mr and Mrs. Williams. Favored with prosperity, Mr. Allega soon added to his landed possessions and a few years later erected the dwelling appearing at the bottom of the page, (now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Elmore.) As time sped by and his family increased our subject soon found his second residence inadequate to his demands, and a few years since erected the large and substantial residence shown in the center of the illustration, which he now occupies, enjoying all the comforts and conveniences of life. Through his excellent business management, unrelenting industry, energy and perseverance Mr. Allega has added to his estate from time to time until now he owns 516 acres of as good soil as is to be found in the state. Aside from profitable farming, Mr. Allega has been especially successful as a stack-raiser, handling some of the best horses and cattle in this part of the state. A resident of the county for almost his entire life, our subject has been intimately connected with its growth and progress, ever exerting his influence in behalf of worthy enterprises and local advancement, he is known as a man of undoubted honor and integrity. Politically, he was born and reared a democrat.

CLARENCE O. HOUSTON, a prominent farmer and stock dealer of Wayland township, widely known as a man of sterling integrity of character, and as an ernest, energetic and upright citizen, highly esteemed by the entire community among whom he has grown



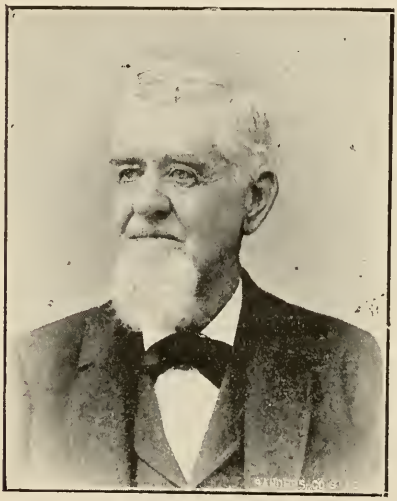
from youth to early manhood and middle age, was born within a few hundred yards of his present residence, April 6, 1854. A. G. Houston, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky and came to Missouri sometime in the 40's, where he met and married Miss Sarah Stewart, a native of the state of Maine. This union resulted in the birth of nine children, all of whom are now living (our subject the eldest) to cheer and comfort the father and mother in the declining years of their happy and well-spent career.

In youth, our subject received the advantages of good educational training, both at home and in the public schools of the district, which was supplemented by a thorough course in the State Normal at Kirksville from 1871-74. Being reared upon the farm, upon leaving school our subject selected farming as his occupation; one in which he has since most admirably and successfully engaged .His present farm, seven miles northeast of Salisbury, comprises 280 acres of as fine and productive soil as is to be found in the county, all of which is in a high state of cultivation and well improved. On September 12, 1878, Mr. Houston was very happily united in marriage to Miss Alta Elliott, a lady of culture and refinement and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Elliott, for many years prominent and highly respected citizens of this county, though now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Houston have been given six children, as follows: Bertha, Jessie W., Maud, Edna, Albert, and Earl.

Politically, our subject takes an abiding interest in politics and is well posted upon local and national issues, supporting the principles of the democratic party. Socially, he is honorably connected with the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Personally our subject is not only a thrifty, successfull man, but a gentleman of a high order of intelligence, and of liberal, advanced ideas with regard to education and every interest calculated to elevate and better the condition of mankind. Possessed

of these excellent traits of character and of a pleasant, jovial, good-natured disposition, he is not only popular among his neighbors and acquaintances, but is recognized as a leader among them in matters of general and public interest.

JUDGE LUCIUS SALISBURY, a gentleman who for nearly 50 years contributed largely of his time, energy and means towards the growth and development of Chariton county, and one well and most favorably known throughout the state, now a resident of Kenton, Ohio, deserves especial mention in this Record of the county in which he spent the best days of his long and useful career. Judge Salisbury was born in the state of Vermont, June 11, 1824, a son of Belcher and Nancy (Lampson) Salisbury, the latter a decendant of Miles Standish. On both sides, the ancestors of our subject were active participants in the Revolutionary War. William Salisbury, the grandfather, was born in New Jersey and died near Boston while the father of our subject was quite young. In life, Belcher Salisbury was a very prominent personage and held a number of political and official positions; was a Whig and a warm friend and admirer of Webster and Clay. His death occurred in 1863, at the age of seventy-two years.



The boyhood days of Judge Lucius Salisbury were spent in his native town, working upon his father's farm in summer and attending the public schools in winter. In 1843 he accepted a position in a boot and shoe establishment of his brothers, at St. Louis, where he remained until '45, when he was sent to Keytesville to open up a branch establishment, of which he afterwards became proprietor, remaining until 1858, when he purchased and moved to a fine farm in the eastern part of the county and upon which Chariton's metropolis now stands as a monument to his unceasing industry, energy and intelligence. [See page twenty-three.] In 1850 our subject was elected Presiding Judge of the Chariton county court. In 1862 he was unanimously

elected to the Legislature and was four times re-elected. In 1868 he was candidate for Speaker, and though he received the full democratic vote, was defeated, the republicans being in the majority. His career in the House was a long and honorable one.

On April 13, 1847, at Braintree, Vermont, Judge Salisbury was married to Miss Harriet Newell Hutchinson, the daughter of Nathaniel Hutchinson, an extensive farmer and business man of that place. This union resulted in the birth of five children, only three of whom reached maturity—two now living—Arthur, now a resident of Kenton, Ohio, and who enjoys the distinction of being the first male white child born in Salisbury, and Hattie H., now Mrs. E. L. Hogan, of Moberly, Mo. In December of '92, our subject traded his property in Cockrell township, a valuable farm of some 1200 acres for a finely improved farm near Kenton, Ohio, where he and his faithful companion, who has assisted and encouraged him in days less propitious, are spending the declining years of their long and useful career, surrounded with all the comforts and conveniences of life. Should no providential hinderance prevent, Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury will celebrate their golden wedding on the 13th of next April.

SUMNER. This flourishing little town was laid out by Joel H. Wilkerson and the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad Co. in June 1882, at the junction of the Wabash and Burlington routes. This is an excellent site for a town and is surrounded by beautiful prairie country which extends for miles in every direction. The soil is good and produces heavy crops every year, and with its railroad facilities bids fair to be a town of several thousand people some time in the near future. The first house in Sumner was built by J. M. Vance in the fall of 1892, which was followed by the building of the Commercial Hotel by Professor Willet. A Union Sunday School was organized June 17, 1883, with Howard Woodward as Superintendent, Mrs. W. B. Perkins, assistant and Professor Willett, Secretary and Treasurer. The little village of Sumner has had a wonderful growth in the past few years and has annexed all of Cunningham, save one store and ten or fifteen residences, and is still improving rapidly. It is populated by a generous and accommodating people, who are enterprising in every particular, and are ever looking forward to the best interests of their town. The social and moral influences of the town are par excellent, and never fail to make a favorable impression upon the stranger within her gates.

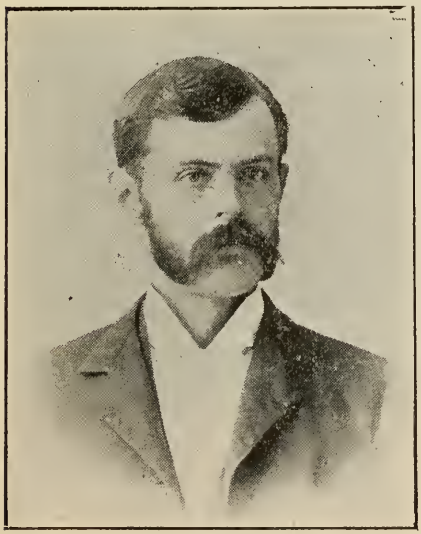
The above is an illustration of the Wagon Works of Parks & Cox of Salisbury. The business was established in September, 1895. The firm have received a good trade ever since they opened their establishment.

THOMAS FOSTER. Our subject, who captions this sketch, is one of the most extensive grain dealers in Central Missouri. He is a native of England and was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, March 22, 1835, where he learned the miller's trade under the stringent regulations governing apprenticeships of all kinds in that country. In 1856 he came to America and located at St. Louis, Mo., where he spent five years in the milling business, where he gained the confidence and high respect of his employer and all who knew him. After this he built and successfully operated a mill at Moscow, Lincoln county, Missouri, for three years, up to 1867, when he removed to Lebanon, Ill. During that year

he came to Missouri for the second time and took charge of a mill in Randolph county which he run until 1870, when it was burned down, entailing a great loss. He then came to Chariton county and took charge of a mill six miles south of Salisbury, known as Switzler's Mill, which he run for ten months before coming to Salisbury and taking charge of the Slaughter, Ward & Co. mill, which was the only one there at that time.

The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Ellenor Leach, also a native of England, October 11, 1857. They were blessed with two children who have departed this life for the unknown kingdom beyond, several years since. Since the removal of this most estimable family to Salisbury, Mr. Foster has made many warm friends and by his gentlemanly and accommodating manner has gained the respect of the entire community in which he lives. He is now running a general grain business and is widely known for his liberality and square dealings throughout this section.

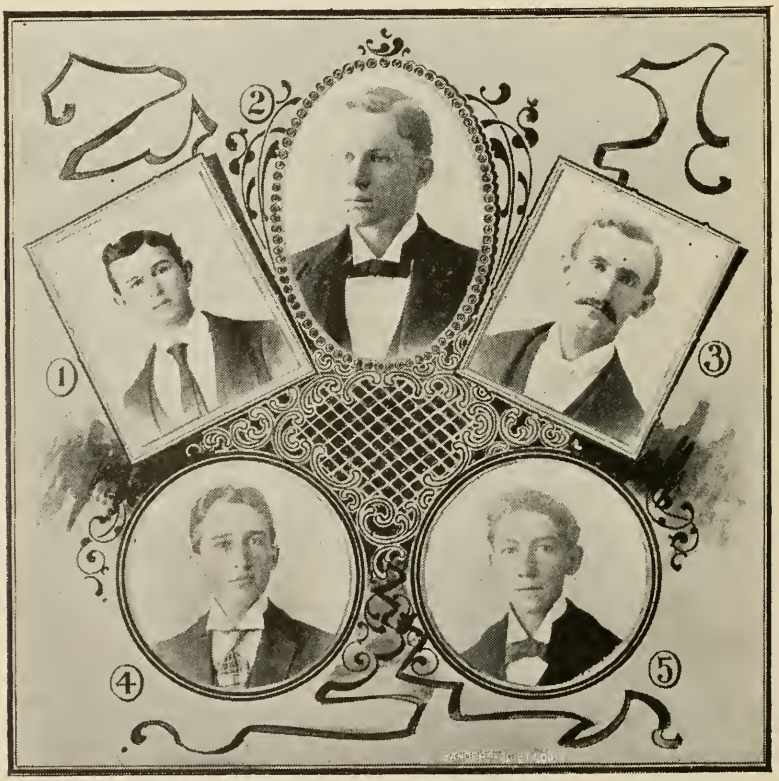
JOSEPH H. OSBORN, D. O. The subject of this sketch was born in East Hampton, Long Island, Sept. 24, 1860, and spent his early life on a farm. In 1880, he migrated to Connecticut where he followed the carpenter's trade. From there he went to New York state, and between the two states he spent ten years plying his trade. In 1890 he came west to St. Louis, where he remained one year. In 1891 he removed to Kirksville, Mo,, and engaged in a partnership laundry business, but in a few months bought his partner's interest in the business, which he run for two years. He then took up the study of Osteopathy under the famous Dr. A. T. Still of that place and has followed that profession ever since, during which time he has been located at St. Louis, Columbia, Centralia, and other towns in Missouri, carrying some



of the best testimonials the writer ever had the opportunity of reading.

Our subject was married December 20, 1894, to Miss Nellie Parks of Salisbury, daughter of George Parks, a prominent Chariton county citizen. Mrs. Osborn was born December 30, 1876, and spent the greater portion of her life in Salisbury.

Our subject is a member of Oustonic Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F. of Birmingham, Connecticut, and is a Chapter Mason of Caldwell Lodge No. 53, A. F. & A. M. of Kirksville, also a member of the Presbyterian church. He located in Salisbury in July, 1896, where he has since been practicing Osteopathy.

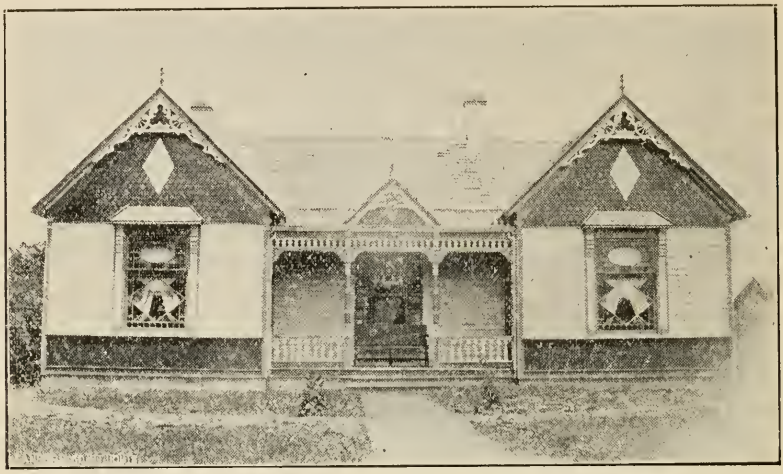


1. LEDRU BARNES. 2. JAMES PARKS. 3. HARDY SEARS. 4. SAMUEL EDWARDS. 5. GEORGE IRELAND.

The above illustration is a faithful likeness of five of Salisbury's most energetic, enterprising and intelligent young gentlemen, who

are meeting with commendable success in their various avocations of life. Being strictly honest, thoroughly industrious, and of a social and courteous disposition, they make friends as they increase their acquaintance, and enjoy the confidence and respect of all who know them. Mr. Barnes is a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Barnes, and is at present engaged in teaching a very successful term of school at Lowery district, north of Keytesville. Mr. Parks is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Parks and is employed upon the typographical force engaged in setting up this PORTRAIT and BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD of Chariton county. Mr. Sears was born near Clifton Hill, but is now employed as pharmacist in the drug establishment of W. R. Sweeney. Mr. Edward, by birth is a native of Pennesylvania, but is now a fixture in Salisbury business circles as the proprietor of a first class tonsorial parlor. Mr. Ireland was reared in this county, and now has a lucrative position as weigh master in the large milling establishment of his brothers, in this city.

The above is an illustration of the Blacksmith and Wagon manufacturing establishment of M. Weien, one of Salisbury's most enterprising and progressive business men, located on West Second street.



RESIDENCE OF W. R. MCNABB, SALISBURY, MO.

MENDON, another of Chariton county's beautiful little villages, was laid out by Christopher Shupe in 1871. It was, however, a good business point several years before the plat of the town was filed. The first business house was put up by Bastich & Eastman, which was used in the capacity of a general merchandise establishment. In 1871 a business house was put up by Keith Brothers. These were the only business houses erected prior to 1880, when Charles Welling erected a business house. In 1881 Dr. Morgan erected a house which he used as a drug store. Since that time the town has prospered and grown until at the present time it has a population of about seven or eight hundred energetic, enterprising and worthy citizens.

The town of Mendon is situated on a beautiful prairie overlooking thousands of acres of as fine land as can be found anywhere in the county, and is surrounded by prosperous farmers who believe in keeping up their end of the row in the way of building up this beautiful little city.

Mendon has nice churches, a first class public school and several secret orders, among which are the Knights of Pythias, Masonic and A. O. U. W. each of which has a good membership. This little village will continue to prosper and will in a few years be the best point for business in that section of the county. Located on the Santa Fee.

JOHN P. WINN is the name of the distinguished gentleman who is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Buffalo Lick township, which is now Salisbury township, April 2, 1837, and was the son of James and Rebecca (Parks) Winn. The former was born in North Carolina in 1791 and came to Missouri in 1819. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and for his services received a landscript for part of the land where the city of Salisbury now stands. He died in 1864 at the ripe old age of 73 years. The latter, Mrs. Rebecca Winn, was a half sister to Mr. and Mrs. Peterson Parks, two of the first settlers of Chariton county, yet Mr. Parks and wife were in no wise related to each other before marriage. Mrs. Winn's marriage was the fifth one now on record in Chariton county. After her husband's death she made her home with her son, our subject, up to the time of her death, in 1887, at the age of 78 years.

Our subject received his education in the public schools in this county and at Mount Pleasant College of Huntsville. He returned home and continued farming until 1886 on the farm where he was born, six miles south of Salisbury. He served on the Confederate side of the late war from start to finish under the command of Capt. Thos. Walton, who surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, March 10, 1865. Our subject was married to Miss Julia Brown Nov. 23, 1863, who was the daughter of Thomas and Amelia (Esther) Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were Kentuckians and settled here about 1860. The subject of this sketch and wife were the parents of twelve children—one dead—as follows: Gertie K., now Mrs. R. B. Crowder, of Salisbury; Bettie, now Mrs. Iglehart, of Macon City; Robert Lee; Omilia; Minnie; Lucy; Jefferson; Bessie; Erma; Russel V.; and Lessie.

In 1886 Mr. Winn came to Salisbury and entered into the real estate business, where he has enjoyed a good trade in his line ever since. He is a first water democrat and has spent much of his time in the cause of his party. Religiously, he has been a member of the Baptist church since he was fifteen years of age.

JOHN M. FOLEY. One among our young men of prominence, is the subject of this sketch, and was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, Oct. 16, 1875. He is the son of Rev. W. H. Foley, a Baptist minister, who was born in Russel county, Kentucky, in 1851 and was married to the mother of our subject, Miss Sarah J. Rexroat, of which union eleven children were born, of which our subject is the fourth child. In 1889 our subject came to Missouri with his parents and settled in Howard county at Armstrong where he remained four years. When our subject left Armstrong he located at Clinton, Mo., where he conducted a restaurant for one year before removing to Salisbury, where he entered the barber shop of his brother and learned that trade. He worked faithfully for three years and purchased a half interest in the shop where he has remained ever since.

On Oct. 16, 1894, our subject was married to Miss Lutie D. Wilkinson, who was born and reared in Salisbury, and received her education in the public schools and colleges of that city. She was the eldest of three children, two boys and girl, the children of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Wilkinson. The father was born in 1849 and the mother in 1853, and the wife of our subject was born in 1877.

Mr. Foley and wife are the parents of a fine boy, Verle Vivien, who was born March 11, 1896, and is the pride of a happy household. Our subject is a pleasant and accommodating young man of thorough business qualifications, and as a consequence is enjoying a good trade. Politically, our subject is a democrat and loyally supports the prinicples of his party. Religiously, he affiliates with the Baptist church.

IRVEN HORTON. The accompanying illustration is an excellent reproduction of a photograph of Master Irven Horton, a Salisbury youth, who by his unceasing energy, industry and manly conduct, has won for himself the esteem and admiration of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances in Salisbury and vicinity. His birth occurred December 3, 1881, the son of A. J. and Amler Horton. Upon the death of the father, August 9, 1893, the responsibilities of providing the necessaries and comforts of life for the family devolved upon our subject and a brother, a few years his senior, and the manner in which they have met and performed their duties, demand the commendation of all.

In May of 1894 Irven selected the profession of a "typo" as a suitable field for occupation, and securing a position in the composing rooms of the PRESS-SPECTATOR diligently began the mastery of his profession, in which he has been eminently successful. Irven still holds his "cases" and his services are justly appreciated by his employer.

HUSSELFORK, perhaps better known as Pee Dee, as a trading point was begun in 1877, when a store building was erected by the Grangers, the upper story being used by them for a hall, and the ground floor by Pound & Welch for mercantile purposes. The town is located about twelve miles north and east of Keytesville and has become an excellent trading point. It has daily mail facilities and a number of creditable mercantile and business establishments. It's citizens are enterprising and progressive and are thoroughly alive to the needs and interests of their community, and will always be found ready and willing to support any effort tending towards the upbuilding and improvment of the social, moral and intellectual development of their neighborhood.

ANDREW BROWN. The subject of this sketch is a native of Ireland and was born April 30, 1827, and was the youngest of a family of six children, five boys and one girl, the children of Alexander Brown and wife, formerly Miss Dorothy Ringland. In 1854, Mr. Brown was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Sarah Hughes, of county of Down, of his own native country. Mr. Brown remained on Erin's Green Isle over two years after his marriage, but prompted by the conviction that he could do better in the New World, he sailed for America, October 23, 1856, but did not bring his family with him until he could provide a suitable place for them on this side of the briney deep. Mr. Brown located near Salisbury, where he engaged in farming and stock raising.

The gold excitement in the west soon influenced him to turn his attention to the mountainous region where he remained only a short time, before returning to Missouri a poorer but wiser man. He had $5,000 in cash when he left his native country, but that soon vanished when he went west. When he returned to Missouri he went to work with energy and the hope to soon regain the loss he had suffeerd on his western tour.

Eight years elapsed from the time of his leaving Ireland before he was able to send for the family he had left behind. In 1864 he sent them the means for transportation, and met them in New York on their arrival and brought them at once to their new home in Chariton, Co. He continued to prosper steadily with a worthy family of children growing up around him. In 1873 his first wife died, which is the heaviest loss that man can have. He was again married to Miss Bessie Skellon, also native of Ireland, who still lives to brighten and comfort his happy home. Of this last union was born one child, Annie, and is the cherished idol of the household. Mr. Brown had never seen his present wife from the time he knew her in Ireland before his departure for this county until he met her at the depot at Salisbury to be married to her. He knew her in early life and after his first wife's death, began corresponding with her, which resulted in her coming to this country to become his wife. Mr. Brown is one of the enterprising and thriving founders of Salisbury township.

CHARITON COUNTY FAIRS. The first fair held in Chariton county was held at Keytesville in October of 1858; was organized by stock company and run by a board of directors, of whom Sterling Price was president. The last fair was held in 1873.

Four years later William E. Hill purchased the grounds and improvements and continued holding fairs annually until 1893, when they were discontinued.

In 1868 a fair was organized at Salisbury and the first meeting held on the 11th and 15th inclusive of October of that year. Judge Lucius Salisbury was president of the board of directors of this organization. The premiums given at the first session amounted to $2,500 while the total receipts were only $1,300. On the 11th of June, 1872, a tornado visited the vicinity of Salisbury and completely destroyed the amphitheatre and all other buildings, which had been erected at a cost of $8,000. Due to the fact that the fair had failed to prove a success, financially, that and debts, including interest, had accumulated to the amount of $6,000, it was deemed advisable not to rebuild, and thus ended Salisbury's fair.

The third and last fair organized in Chariton county was started at Brunswick in 1891, fairs being held the three following years, since when they have been discontinued.

ZACK T. LAMKIN, a gentleman of a progressive, energetic mind and untiring industry, held in the highest esteem by his many friends and acquaintances throughout the county, was born in Linn county, Missouri, October 18, 1859. Robert H. Lamkin, the father, was born in Kentucky, and moved to Missouri sometime in the 30's, where his death occurred in 1872. The mother was a native of the state of Virginia and in her maidenhood was a Miss Pennilia A. Phillips. Her death occurred in 1869. Z. T. Lamkin, our subject, was the eldest of three children, all living, and was reared upon a farm, near Bucklin, attending the public school in winter and assisting in the farm duties in the summer. In 1880, Mr. Lamkin accepted a a clerical position at Shannondale, this county, in a co-operative store under the management of Mr. F. M. Meyer. After one year our subject was promoted to the management of the business in which capacity he remained until 1886, when he went to Forrest Green and accepted a position with Horton and Fristoe. He remained but a short short time before purchasing the interest of Mr. Horton, the style of the firm changing to Fristoe & Lamkin. These gentleman are still engaged in business at Forrest Green and carry one of the best selected stocks of general merchandise found in the rural destricts of Chariton county.

On January 7, 1896, occurred the marriage of our subject to Miss Jennie Binks, formerly a resident of Ohio, but for a number of years past of Chariton county, a daughter of John and Mary Binks, the father now deceased. At Forrest Green, Mrs. Lamkin, with the assistance of her husband, performs the duties of Postmistress, Wabash Agent and Telegraph Operator.

Politically, our subject is a democrat and has always loyally supported the principles of his party. Religiously, he affiliates with the the Raptist church. Socially, he is a prominent and influential member of Salisbury Lodge, White Stone Royal Arch Chapter, No. 57 and of Salisbury Lodge No. 208, A. F. & A. M., having been honored with all the offices. At present he is D. D. G. L. & D. D. G. M.; also, a member of Cloudine Lodge No. 179, Knights of Pythias.

TRIPLETT is located on the northwestern division of the Wabash railroad, seven miles northwest of Brunswick. The town was laid out in June, 1870 by H. A. Cooper and John E. Triplett. Mr. Triplett built the first house in the town, which he used as a residence. The first merchants of this little village were Jackson Alson and Johnson M. Reed. The first blacksmith was Wm. Usher and the first physician in the place was Doctor Ashbren and George Blake was the first carpenter. Triplett is located on a beautiful level scope of country about six miles from Grand river and is surrounded by the richest and the most fertile soil in the county, which is noted for producing more cereal products per acre than any other portion of the county.

There are three churches and seven secret orders in the town, which have prospered ever since they were founded. Its population is made up of some of the best people of Chariton county, who are ever ready to push forward any movement that is for the best interests of their town and community.

Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK, the second town in Chariton county, in point of population and age, was laid out on section 11, township 53, range 20, in 1836, by James Keyte, the founder of Keytesville, and by whom it was named after Brunswick (Tennis) near Manchester, England, Mr. Keyte being an Englishman. When the town was originally laid out, it was located on the bank of the Missouri river, and about five hundred yards south of the present site. Due to the mad whirl-pools and insidious eddies of that treacherous stream, nothing of the old site now remains.

Some twenty years after the location of the city, the few business houses and residences left standing, were removed to the base of the bluffs, at the present site.

The first house put up was a log building and was occupied by James Keyte, for mercantile purposes. About the same time Mr. Keyte started a saw mill, which was the first mill of the kind ever started in the township. Soon after the town was laid out, Peter T. Abell, and two men by the name of Perkins and Conwell located at Brunswick and opened general stores. About the same time John Basey opened the first hotel. Capt. James Usher and E. B. Clements were the pioneer dram shop keepers. With perhaps two or three exceptions, the above named gentlemen transacted the business of the village until 1840. The growth of the town was very slow during the first four years of its existence, its total population only being about 125 in 1840. James Keyte was the first postmaster of the place and continued until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1844. In the spring of 1840 quite a number of people located in the village and the growth of the town increased quite rapidly.

Among others who located at Brunswick during that year were Doctor M. C. Spencer and a gentleman named Threldkill who engaged in the hotel business; a wagon maker named Elliott; also Moses and Elhanen Short, who manufactured brick. Among the early and most prominent physicians of Brunswick was Doctor Edwin Price, a brother

of General Sterling Price. Doctor Price continued to reside at Brunswick until his death. From 1838–40, pork packing was considerable of an industry of Brunswick, and among those who engaged in the business were Peter T. Abell, Pugh Price, also a brother of the General and Perkins & Gates.

Broady Barrett, George Dupey and R. G. Beazley were early citizens of the town and engaged in the purchase and shipping of tobacco, while Thomas E. Gilliam and A. Johnson engaged in the manufacture of chewing tobacco. Joseph Caton, at present a citizen of Salisbury, was the pioneer tailor and Nathan Harry the first saddler. Colonel Peter T. Abell and Colonel C. W. Bell, the latter now a resident of Salisbury, were the first attorneys to practice law in the town. The late Judge John M. Davis was the pioneer school teacher of Brunswick, he opening a five month's term, June 19, 1840, with about thirty-five students in attendance. The building was of log structure and stood south of where the Grand river now runs. Brunswick had no grist mill previous to the civil war of '61. Soon after that however, Patrick Smith erected a steam flouring mill and carding machine.

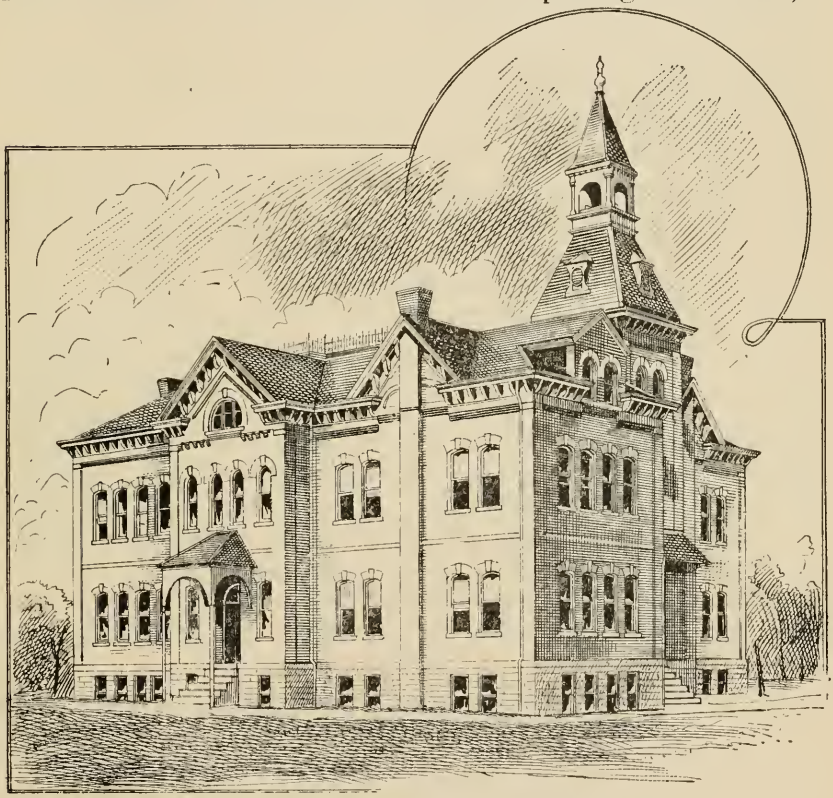
Brunswick's first bank was opened in 1856 and was a branch of the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis. It was controlled by a president and board of directors. Adamantine Johnson was president; G. W. Outcalt, cashier and William C. Applegate, clerk. During the war, in 1861, it suspended operation. The second bank was a private institution and was opened in the fall of 1865 by W. H. Plunkett. This institution was succeeded by the Chariton County Exchange Bank.

Perhaps Brunswick's greatest growth was experienced between the year 1840 and 1856, its population during the latter year being nearly, if not quite, as large as it has ever had since. During and previous to that time the counties of Grundy, Sullivan, Livingston, Linn, Mercer and a part of Carroll were without railroad shipping facilities and consequently citizens of those counties were compelled to haul their products to Brunswick where they were transported to the eastern markets by steamboats. They also received their supplies at the Brunswick warehouse. Thus it was that Brunswick soon became quite a commercial centre for a very large and fertile territory. At that time a good ferry was operated across the Missouri and considerable trade came from Saline county.

BRUNSWICK OF TO-DAY.

Brunswick of to-day has a population of about 2,200 moral, intelligent, refined and progressive citizens, whose unstinted hospitality

has never failed to make a favorable and lasting impression upon the stranger within her gates. Situated in the western part of the county, at the Junction point of the Omaha & Council Bluffs division of the main line of the Wabash railroad, it has an excellent location as a trading point. In days past the Missouri flowed immediately in front of the town, but its channel changed and now flows about two miles south. Grand river now occupies the channel bed of the former mentioned stream. The Chariton *Courier* in speaking of this town, in



BRUNSWICK'S PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

a special issue, dated May 29, 1896, says: "Its immediate site is the gently sloping hills and level second bottoms that line the north bank of Grand river about two miles above its confluence with the Missouri.

The business portion of the city is situated on the level land at the base of the above mentioned hills, while the residence part lies on their summits, from which a wonderful and beautiful view can be had

of the magnificent Missouri valley with its wealth of fertile fields interspersed with luxuriant forest growths, and far in the distance the mighty river itself glitters in the sunlight like pure silver.

The city is lighted by electricity, both the arc and incandescent systems being used. It also has an excellent stand pipe system of water works which afford an ample protection against fire. Brunswick is an incorporated city of the fourth-class and is divided into three wards. The present mayor is Judge J. E. Perkinson, while the first ward is represented in the city council by Messrs. James Smith and Louis Zinser; the aldermen from the second ward are Messrs. Henry Strube and H. Freeman, and those from the third ward are Messrs. S. E. Everly and I. X. Mitchell.

Brunswick's especial pride is its public school building, consisting of an elegant new brick structure which was recently erected at a cost of $12,500, and together with expenditures for the grounds make a total cost of $16,000. The school contains six grades in the primary, intermediate and grammar department, and a very complete system of high school work, all of which is under the supervision of a very competent corps of teachers, seven in number. There is also a good colored school employing three teachers, and the interests of both institutions are looked after by a board of directors composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. L. H. Herring, president; John Knappenberger, secretary; Capt. Louis Benecke, Joseph Gross, John Randolph and Doctor W. T. Magruder.

The benevolent and secret societies represented here are: Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order United Workmen, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Grand Army of the Republic and Knights of the Maccabees.

The church organizations are eight in number representing the Christian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal (South), Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic and colored Methodist and Baptist. Thus it will be seen that there is no lack of educational or social advantages or religious influence to make Brunswick all that could be desired in these particulars.

The shipping facilities of Brunswick are excellent, it being connected by rail with all the principal market. A large shipment of stock, grain and tobacco is made from this point annually.

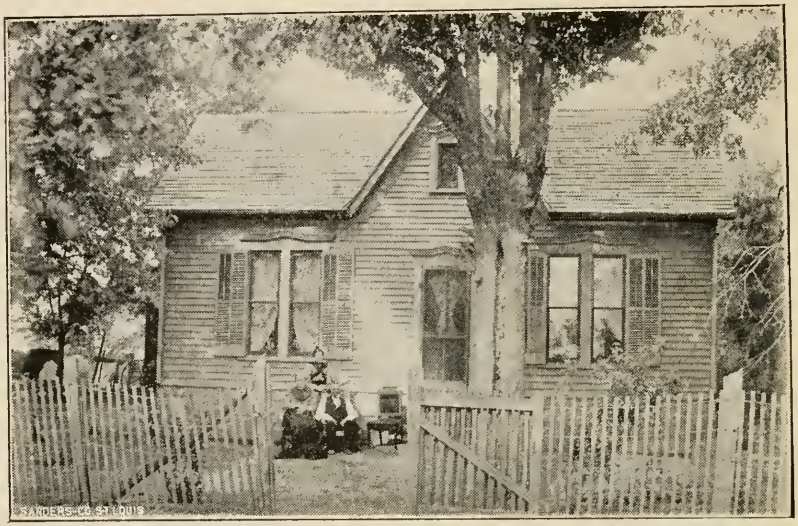
The many neat and elegant residences show the thrift and prosperity of their occupants. The various business interests that go to

make up the average western city are well represented here and many of the manufacturing industries would do credit to a much larger place.

HENRY F. LINCOLN, editor and proprietor of the *Chariton County News*, a republican paper published at Brunswick, Mo., was born in Flushing, L. I., "Greater New York," March 6, 1843. He is a son of the late C. R. Lincoln, publisher to the Greek Mission of the Episcopal church in Syra, Greece, 1838, and founder of the Flushing *Journal*, 1843. Mr. H. F. Lincoln is a descendant of the Lincoln family founded in Hingham, Mass., 1635–36, and is a great grandson of Abiel Lincoln, of Norton, Mass., and an officer of the Revolutionary War, and on account of said service our subject holds a duly authenticated certificate as a member of the Society of Sons of the Revolution.

As a newspaper man Mr. Lincoln was literally bred to the business. After receiving a common school education, he entered his father's office and learned the printing trade, and has served in all capacities in a newspaper office, from "roller boy" to that of city editor of a daily paper and publisher of a weekly journal. On the 9th of May, 1871, Mr. Lincoln married Miss Ella Virginia Roach, of Wabash, Indiana, and daughter of Joseph and Angeline Roach, of Virginia, who settled in Indiana, and are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln have been given five children, namely: Mary S., Ella J., Henry F., William H. and Edith A. Politically, Mr. Lincoln is a life long republican and during the war served in volunteer organization of the 47th Infantry Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his two terms of service in Maryland and Virginia, that were in response to the call for volunteers made by President Lincoln in 1862 and 1863.

Socially, Mr. Lincoln is an Odd Fellow of thirty-two years standing, having joined Pacific Lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F., of Flushing, N. Y., in October, 1864; is a Past Grand of that Lodge, and now member of Shawnee Lodge, No. 1, of Topeka, Kansas. He is also a member of Brunswick Camp, No. 2265 and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Lincoln is a member of the Episcopal church, while Mrs. Lincoln affiliates with the Presbyterians.



RESIDENCE OF ANDREW BROWN, ONE MILE SOUTHEAST OF SALISBURY, MO.

PERRY S. RADER, one of Chariton county's most prominent citizens and successful attorneys, who is quite as conspicuous for his modest and retiring nature, as for his intelligence and ability, was born at Carthage, Missouri, November 24, 1859, the son of Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Rader. The Rader family is of German descent, the ancestors of our subject having been among those who early emigrated to this country and took part in the struggle for independence. Wm. Rader, paternal grandfather of our subject, was an early settler of Missouri, in which state his son, Andrew M., the father of Perry S., grew to manhood, achieving considerable reputation as a pioneer Methodist preacher of the southwest.

Isabella A. (McFarland) Rader, mother of our subject, was a great grandaughter of Sir Robert McFarland, of Scotland, whose immediate descendants, emigrating to this country, located in Tennessee, where they were the recipients of distinguished honors, occupying various responsible positions of trust. Alexander McFarland, the maternal grandfather of our subject, located in Johnson county, Mo., about 1833, soon after which time his daughter, Isabella, was united in marriage to the young minister, Andrew Rader. This union result

ed in the birth of thirteen children, eleven of whom are now living, our subject being the eighth.

Perry S. Rader was reared in Saline county, receiving the limited advantages of the district school in the winter months and following agricultural pursuits in summer. Arriving at the proper age and encouraged by his parents, our subject, in 1879 matriculated at Central College at Fayette, spending twelve months within its walls, after which owing to his limited means, he began teaching near Marshall. Two years later Mr. Rader again entered Central College and four years later realized the bright anticipations of his boyhood, finishing a full classical course, graduating in 1886 with the degree of A. B.

Choosing the profession of law as suitable employment, on leaving school, he began its study in the office of Judge J. P. Strother, of Marshall, Mo.; elected to the vice-Principalship of the Brunswick public schools, he accepted the position serving one year, when he purchased an interest and became editor of the *Howard County Advertiser*, of Fayette, Mo., where he remained one year and disposed of his interest and devoted his entire time to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1888 and remained at Fayette until 1889, then locating at Brunswick, securing an interest and becoming editor of the *Weekly Brunswicker*; also, continuing the practice of his profession and to which he now devotes his entire time.

In 1891, Mr. Rader published a small volume, "Rader's School History of Missouri," which is extremely valuable for the reliable statistics and correct data therein contained, arranged in an attractive style and well adapted to the needs of the public and preparatory schools.

In December of 1889, Mr. Rader was united in marriage to Miss Bennie Younger, a lady of high accomplishments, culture and refinement and the daughter of Mrs. Idress E. Ashby, of Brunswick. This union has been blessed by the birth of two bright and interesting children, one son and a daughter, John Wallace and Asabel Adelaide.

Progressive and public-spirited, our subject is ever ready to do his full share in the extension of local improvements; a gentleman of earnest purpose, gives ready aid to the establishment of worthy enterprises. A kind friend and neighbor, he dwells among his acquaintances, respected and honored for his true worth and sterling integrity of character.

LOUIS BENECKE, attorney-at-law at Brunswick, Mo., and a gentleman well and favorably known throughout North Missouri, was born in Germany in 1843, and emigrated to the United States in 1856, settling at the above named town. At the breaking

out of the late unpleasantness, Mr. Benecke entered the U. S. service as a private in Company H. 18 Mo. Volunteers, and was promoted to Sergeant and Lieutenant, and from which company he was honorably discharged; re-entered service as Captain of Company I. 49 Missouri volunteers and was honorably mustered out August 2, 1865. During

the last year of the war, Captain Benecke was for four months in command of the Military Int. District of Chariton and Randolph counties. At the close of the war he returned to Brunswick and in the following year was elected mayor of his city, also a director of the public school —the first in the county—being re-elected to the latter position each term, until 1870, when he resigned on account of his election to state senate. While a member of the Legislature, Mr. Benecke was the author of the Chariton county local bill, which met with such favor that the legislature some years afterwards, incorporated the main provision verbatim into the general law. This measure saved the taxpayers large sums of money in reducing fees and limiting salaries of county officers. Since 1875, Mr. Benecke has been re-elected to various county offices, among others that of mayor, president and member of the school board. He has been active in the advancement of all local interprises, and is one of the original incorporators of the First National Bank, of Brunswick, Mo., and of which he is a director; also, of the Brunswick Brick and Tile Company; the Elliott Grove Cemetery, the first in the county; is President of the Brunswick Library Association and a member of several other business and social associations. For four years, Mr. Benecke held the highest office, in the state, of the Knights of Honor aud during the years 1895-96 was Department Commander of the Grand Army Republic.

Captain Benecke was never defeated for any elective office, having been honored by his neighbors and friends to various offices over thirty times, however he now asserts that hereafter he would decline to accept any office that may be tendered him, except to devote his entire time to his profession, the practice of law. Mr. Benecke's family consists of his wife and five children, two daughters and three sons.

Personally, Captain Benecke is a gentleman with a host of friends. but, not unlike others, he also has some enemies, of whom he is as fond of the one as of the other, believing that a man who has no enemies, is not worth having as a friend. To him no charitable appeal has ever been made in vain, responding to all without ostentation. He is a member of the Evangelist Protestant Church, and a staunch republican, politically.

NEWSPAPERS OF CHARITON COUNTY.

The *Reporter* was the name of the first paper published in Chariton county and was established at Brunswick by J. T. Quisenberry in 1847. A few months later he sold the plant to Dr. John H. Blue &

Co., who, on the 14th day of October of the same year began the publication of the *Brunswicker*. In 1854 Col. Caspar W. Bell, at present a citizen of Salisbury, became the editor and proprietor of the paper and was soon afterwards joined by Willis H. Plunkett. These gentlemen sold the paper to O. D. Hawkins in 1856, and he to Colonel R. H. Musser. Dr. W. H. Cross became the next proprietor of the paper, who consolidated with the *Central City*, changing the name to *Central City Brunswicker*; the name of the *Weekly Brunswicker* was resumed in 1856. In 1858 Robert C. Hancock became proprietor, he continuing until 1862, when the late Dr. Cunningham assumed control, but two years later he (Hancock) again became owner, selling the plant to Cunningham & Winslow in the fall of 1865. In the summer of the following year J. B. Naylor and W. H. Balthis took charge of the paper and continued its publication until 1875, when Naylor assumed entire control, continuing until 1880, when Kinley & Wallace purchased the plant, good will and subscription list. The present company, known as the Brunswicker Publishing Company, was organized June 1, 1888 and is composed of Messrs, J. C. Wallace, P. S. Rader and C. E. Stewart.

Chariton Courier, the second oldest paper in the county, was established in 1871, at Keytesville, by Thomas D. Bogie, and was called the *Keytesville Herald*. In 1874 Bogie sold the plant to Wm. E. Jones and he in turn to J. L. Hudson, now of the Macon City *Times*, who changed the name to *Chariton Courier*, in June 1878. Hudson sold the paper to Vandiver & Collins and they in turn to C. P. Vandiver, (see sketch page 170) the present editor and proprietor.

The Salisbury *Press-Spectator* is a consolidation of the Salisbury *Press*, started by J. M. Gallemore, June 1, 1871, and the Salisbury *Spectator* started by M. R. Williams in 1880. The consolidation occurred in July, 1881. J. G. Gallemore, the present editor and proprietor of the paper, assumed entire control in the spring of 1884. (See sketch page 126.)

The *Brunswick News* was started in March, 1875, by D. T. Beatty, who continued its publication about 6 months, it then being known as the *Republican*. The present name was given it in October, 1875, when Charles R. Luster became editor and proprietor, he continuing its publication until 1893, when H. F. Lincoln, the present owner assumed control.

The *Salisbury Democrat* was first started at Cunningham, afterwards moved to Keytesville and then to Salisbury in 1886 by M. A.

Leftwich, who soon afterwards sold a half interest to W. N. Brown, who afterwards assumed entire control. In the course of time Brown sold a half interest to J. E. Dismukes and soon afterwards disposed of his remaining interest. Mr. Dismukes, the present proprietor, assumed control of the paper in October, 1894, though he has been off and on connected with the paper with different partners since first purchasing an interest.

The *Keytesville Signal* was established at Keytesville in January of 1893, J. K. Robertson & Son, and by whom it has since been published.

The *Mendon Citizen*, a democratic journal published weekly, by J. M. Collins, was established in 1886.

The *Sumner Star* was established in 1890, and has since been pub- by C. W. Northcott.

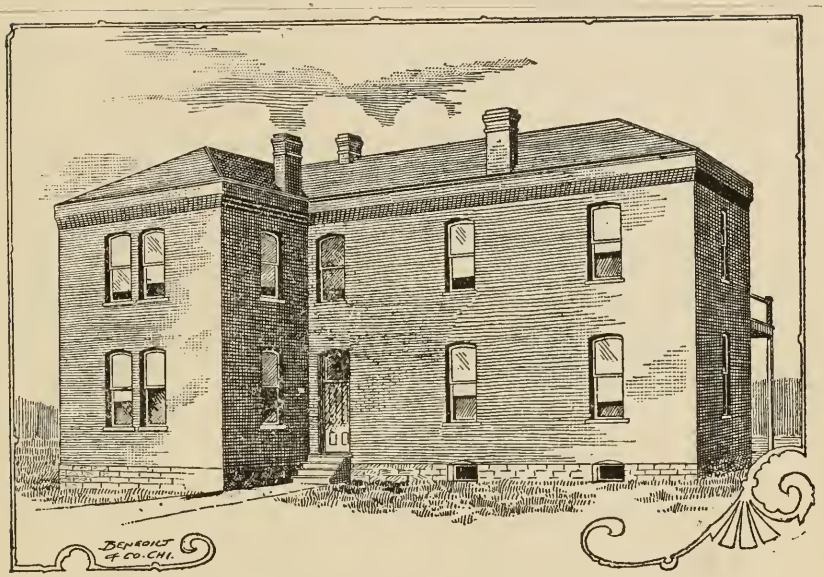
WEIN, situated on the west half section 14, township 56, range 17, and twenty miles north of Salisbury, and nine miles south of New Cambria, Macon county, was laid out by Francis Moenning, Leonard Holtz and Anton Huber, and is one of Chariton county's most prominent rural villages. The location of the town is all that could be desired, being a high rolling prairie, almost exempt from malarial diseases, so common in low lands. As an educational center, Wein's reputation is by no means confined to the rural districts of the neighborhood, it being the home of one of the best schools of the county and posessing the finest church, the property of the Catholics. Mount St. Marie's church, is an elegant brick structure, completed at a cost of about $25,000, and is elegantly finished and furnished throughout. Religious services are conducted very Sunday. The accommodations of the school building, just west of the church, are first-class, amply meeting all demands. The school year consists of ten months, commencing Sept. 1. Wein has a number of enterprising and substantial business establishments, that enjoy the confidence and patronage of the many thrifty citizens that inhabit that community.

REV. J. HENNES, pastor of St. Joseph Parish, is the subject of this sketch, and now has charge of St. Joseph Church and school, vice Rev. J. L. Gadell. Rev. Hennes was born in Alfter near Borne near the river Rhine, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, November 21,

REV. J. HENNES, SALISBURY, MISSOURI.

1849, and was the youngest of a family of Mathias and Catherine (Kuhl) Hennes both natives of Germany, now deceased.

Our subject came to America with his parents, when he was only six years of age, who settled upon a farm, near Milwaukee, Wis. where he grew up under the restrictions of good religious parents. Rev. Hennes graduated from St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, having spent eleven years in the studie of classical and theological courses of that institution. He completed his theological studies or Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in 1872, and in November of the same year was ordained as minister of the gospel. The following two years he served as assistant at Holy Trinity Church, St. Louis, Mo., when he was removed to St. Charles, where he acted in the same capacity in St. Peter's Church; here he remained until the spring of 1875, when transferred to Deep Water, Mo., where he labored until the spring of 1876. He then took charge of the St. John's Church, at Pierce City from 1876 to 1879. October, 1879, he removed to Richwood, Mo., where he served as pastor of St. Stephen's Church. In



ST. JOSEPH CATHOLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, SALISBURY, MO.

July, 1884, he assumed the duties of pastor of St. Bridget's Church, in Pacific, Mo., from which point he was transferred to Perryville, Mo., where he remained until May, 1896, when he went to Salisbury, to take charge of St. Joseph's Church and the school.

Since his arrival in Salisbury, Rev. Hennes has done a great deal towards the upbuilding of the Catholic church at that place, and has freed the parish of a large debt that hung over their house of worship and school.

St. Joseph's Church was organized at Salisbury in 1874 with sixteen members and was dedicated by Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, but has never before met with the success, that it has under the charge of Father Hennes. He has worked hard since his arrival, and has gotten everything in conjunction with his duties as pastor of this parish, in good working order. In connection with St. Joseph's church, our subject also has full charge of St. Joseph's School, and with the aid of one assistant, has brought the school to the front and is now in a thriving condition. The school building was erected in 1890, dedication service taking place in February, 1891. The building is in keeping with the progressive spirit of our enterprising city and is a credit to the 50 or 60 families now forming the parish. All the studies of the school are conducted in English with the exception of one hour

daily devoted to German. The school building is a two-story structure of brick and of an imposing appearance. During the summer of 1892 the frame church was moved from the old site to the new one and, after being remodeled and enlarged, was prettily decorated in painting and frescoing by the brush of our local artists, Mr. McMullin. The present church is looked upon as temporary. In the course of a few years these good people, having abundant harvest and plenty of silver for their wheat expect to put up an elegant church, better fitted to stand beside their beautiful school building. They are enthusiastic and generous to a fault, and deserve much credit for the good they have done for their community.

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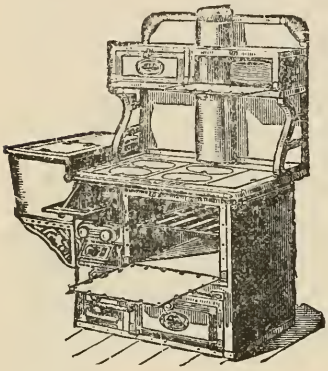

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